

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

A.M.	A.D.		A.M.	A.D.	
		<i>Kings of England.</i>			<i>Kings of England.</i>
1385		— Richard II. the Form of his Summons to Clergy and Laity, for sending their respective Quotas of Men, Arms and Horses, against Scotland, Vol. i. p. 212, 213.	1470		— Henry VI. after being driven from his Throne, is again for a few Months restored, when he favours the Cologne Merchants and also France and Genoa, in commercial Matters, Vol. i. p. 288.
1386		— he has Loans from Cities and Towns in England, particularized, Vol. i. p. 213.			— he is again driven from the Throne by King Edward IV. <i>ibid.</i>
1392		— he treats the City of London very ill, Vol. i. p. 218.			— the Expence of his Funeral, <i>ibid.</i>
		— yet, for a Sum of Money, he, at her Request, repeals the Privileges of Merchants-Strangers, <i>ibid.</i>	1463		— Edward IVth's new Charter to the Steelyard Merchants, Vol. i. p. 279.
		— his extravagant Number of Servants in his Household, and at an immense Expence, <i>ibid.</i>	1466		— his Alliance with Spain, and the general commercial Freedom between both Nations, Vol. i. p. 282.
1399		— his last Will and Testament, Vol. i. p. 222.	1468		— and the like with Arragon, Vol. i. p. 285.
1400		— Henry IVth's Preparations for War, Vol. i. p. 225.	1470		— he is assisted with Money for the driving of King Henry VI. from the Throne, this Year, by the Medici Family of Florence, Vol. i. p. 288.
1404		— has Loans of Money from the Lombard Merchants in England, Vol. i. p. 231.	1471		— he favours the Commerce of Middsburg in Flanders, and of Veer in Zealand, <i>ibid.</i>
1406		— he commits the Guard of the Seas to his own Merchants, Vol. i. p. 233.	1471		— he grants Leave to his Sister (the Dutches of Burgundy) to transport a Quantity of Wool into the Mediterranean Sea, though contrary to the Laws of the Staple, Vol. i. p. 280.
		— he grants Protection to the Fishers of France, Bretagne and Flanders, for political Considerations, <i>ibid.</i>	1474		— he is brought off with a Pension, by King Louis XIth, from making War with France. His Preparations for that intended War, in Ships, Artillery, &c. Vol. i. p. 291. 292.
1407		— his Commission to treat with the Hanse-Towns concerning commercial Disputes, Vol. i. p. 234.	1475		— another Licence for sending Wool up into the Mediterranean Sea, Vol. i. p. 292.
		— he has larger Loans from the Laity than formerly, Vol. i. p. 235.			— his Pension for Life from Louis XI. of France was 50,000 Crowns, <i>ibid.</i>
1409		— makes Recompence for Damages and Violences committed on those of Prussia and Livonia, Vol. i. p. 236.	1478		— he dispenses with the Law, in favour of a private Merchant of Hull's trading to Iceland, Vol. i. p. 295.
		— and also to the Hamburgers, <i>ibid.</i>	1480		— his new Alliance with the Duke and Dutches of Burgundy, Vol. i. p. 295.
1411		— he compels the Hanseatics to give Satisfaction for Injuries done to the English at Bergen in Norway, Vol. i. p. 238.	1481		— he has six Ships of War, of his own, against Scotland, <i>ibid.</i>
1412		— Loans to him by London and other Towns, and by sundry great Men, Vol. i. p. 239.			— he allies with Bretagne against France, <i>ibid.</i>
1413		— Henry Vth's Charter to foreign Merchants, and to those of the Steelyard in London, Vol. i. p. 240.	1482		— the whole Expence of his Household is but 11,000 <i>l.</i> Vol. i. p. 297.
1414		— the Parliament's Grants to him, Vol. i. p. 240, 241.			— he is repaid, by the City of Edinburgh, the Money he had advanced to King James III. of Scotland, on a Marriage Contract not performed, <i>ibid.</i>
1415		— his Allowance for the Maintenance of King James I. of Scotland, his Prisoner, Vol. i. p. 241.	1483		— his new Charters to Colchester, Windsor and Wenlock, Vol. i. p. 298.
		— his great Preparations and vast Fleet for his Invasion of France, Vol. i. p. 242.			— Edward V. licences a private Merchant to trade to Iceland, Vol. i. p. 299.
		— Loans from his People, for Payment whereof he pawned his Crown and Jewels.—The same also from foreign Merchants.—His ordinary Revenue.—He favours Sir John Falstaff, <i>ibid.</i>			— Richard III. grants a Commission for Redress of Grievances between England and France, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his vast Fleet against France, <i>ibid.</i>			— he licenses the Duke of Norfolk to import and dispose of 100 Tons of Wine, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Subsidies paid to German Princes, &c. for keeping them in his Interest, Vol. i. p. 243.	1484		— his yearly Pension to Earl Douglas, and he relieves the much-decayed Town of Hull, Vol. i. p. 301.
1416		— his respectful Designation given to the Hanse Society, <i>ibid.</i>			— makes a commercial Treaty with Portugal, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he compels foreign Merchants to make Loans to him, <i>ibid.</i>	1485		— his Bounty to York City, now much decayed, and his commercial Truce with Bretagne, <i>ibid.</i>
1417		— his frequent pretendedly-commercial Treaties with the Duke of Burgundy for Flanders, Vol. i. p. 244.			— he confirms the Italian Merchants in their Privileges, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he pawns his Plate and Jewels to support the vast Expence of his War in France, Vol. i. p. 245.			— Henry VII. institutes the Yeomen of the Guard, Vol. i. p. 302.
1422		— his Death, with some obvious Remarks, Vol. i. p. 250.	1486		— his great Jealousy of Retainers, and of the Givers of Liveries, <i>ibid.</i>
		— Henry VIth's Council declares for Freedom of Commerce with the Netherlands, Vol. i. p. 256.	1488		— he favours the Italian Merchants in their Customs, &c. Vol. i. p. 305.
1430		— Loans to him,—a singular Way of his Councils raising some Money, Vol. i. p. 259, 260.			— makes seeming Preparations for succouring Bretagne, and, for that End, leagues with the Netherlands, <i>ibid.</i>
1431		— his Warrant for paying the Expence of the Scottish Ambassadors, Vol. i. p. 260.	1489		— his ineffectual Alliance for the Support of Bretagne, Vol. i. p. 306.
1437		— his remarkable Treaty with Prussia and the Hanse-Towns, Vol. i. p. 263.			— he supports and increases the English Wool-len Manufacture, <i>ibid.</i>
1440		— he complains to the Hanse-Towns of Injuries done to his Subjects, Vol. i. p. 265.			— he seemed to listen (though too late) to Bartholomew Columbus's Proposal for Discoveries Westward, Vol. i. p. 307.
1448		— the Fashion, &c. of some of his Silver Plate now pawned, Vol. i. p. 270.	1490		— he obtains cautionary Towns of the Dutches of Bretagne, for his insufficient Aid to her, against France, Vol. i. p. 309.
1460		— he licenses the Netherlands to fish on the English Coasts, Vol. i. p. 277.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.	Kings of England.	A. M.	A. D.	Kings of England.
	1490	— <i>Henry VII.</i> in vain allies with the <i>Netherlands</i> and <i>Spain</i> against <i>France</i> , for the same Purpose, <i>ibid.</i>	1521	— <i>Henry VIII.</i> mediates in a Treaty of Neutrality for the Fishery, between <i>France</i> and the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 351.	
		— he agrees to marry his Son <i>Arthur</i> Prince of <i>Wales</i> , to <i>Catherine</i> of <i>Spain</i> , and makes a commercial Treaty with <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 310.	1523	— his arbitrary Manner of raising pretended voluntary Loans, Vol. i. p. 353.	
	1491	— his most fatal Mistake in now suffering <i>Britagne</i> to be united to <i>France</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1525	— he treats with the Queen Regent of <i>France</i> , concerning the Redemption of King <i>Francis I.</i> a Prisoner in <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 355.	
	1492	— for a Sum of Money he makes Peace with <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 313.		— he sends out two Ships Westward for new Discoveries, Vol. i. p. 356.	
		— he legally regulates Weights and Measures, <i>ibid.</i>	1526	— prudently raises the Prices of Gold and Silver <i>per Ounce</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	
		— he favours the Alienation of Lands and Baronies, Vol. i. p. 314.	1527	— he has a Pension from <i>France</i> ; and, on the other Hand, the Emperor <i>Charles V.</i> offers to sell to him his Title or Right to the <i>Malucco</i> or Spice Islands, Vol. i. p. 357, 358.	
	1495	— the happy Marriage Contract of his eldest Daughter, <i>Margaret</i> , with King <i>James IV.</i> of <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 318.	1531	— his ill-judged Proclamation for compelling Foreigners to lay out the Money they receive in <i>England</i> for their Merchandize, on <i>English</i> Wares, Vol. i. p. 361.	
	1496	— his Charter to <i>Catal</i> , for making new Discoveries Westward, Vol. i. p. 320.	1532	— he repairs and deepens the Harbours of <i>Plymouth</i> , <i>Dartmouth</i> , <i>Teignmouth</i> , <i>Falmouth</i> , &c. Vol. i. p. 362.	
	1500	— the Confirmation of the Contract of Marriage between the said <i>Arthur</i> , Prince of <i>Wales</i> , and the said <i>Catherine</i> , Infanta of <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 325.	1534	— he unsuccessfully treats with <i>Lubeck</i> and <i>Hamburg</i> , for the Election of a King of <i>Denmark</i> to be at his Devotion, Vol. i. p. 364.	
		— the Portion with his Daughter <i>Margaret</i> to <i>James IV.</i> of <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 326.	1541	— he quite disregards <i>America</i> , and meddles too much with the Quarrels on the Continent of <i>Europe</i> , affecting much Pomp and Pageantry, Vol. i. p. 367.	
		— his judicious Reply to an Objection against that Match, <i>ibid.</i>		— his dispensing Power in relation to Aliens Duties, is now confirmed by an abject Parliament, Vol. i. p. 370.	
	1502	— his general commercial Treaty with the Arch-Duke <i>Maximilian</i> , to whom he made a Present of 10,000 <i>l.</i> for Aid against the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 330.	1544	— he farther fortifies his Sea-ports, Vol. i. p. 372.	
		— his Licence for farther new Discoveries by Sea, <i>ibid.</i>		— he farther raises the Rates of Gold and Silver <i>per Ounce</i> , to be on an Equality with other Nations, Vol. i. p. 373.	
		— he builds the magnificent Chapel at <i>Westminster</i> , called by his Name at this Day, Vol. i. p. 331.	1545	— his Portions by Will bequeathed to his two Daughters, Vol. i. p. 376.	
	1504	— he recoins the clipped Silver Money, Vol. i. p. 332.	1547	— <i>Edward VIth's</i> good Laws for applying the Revenues of Chancies, &c. toward the Improvement of his Kingdom, Vol. i. p. 378.	
	1505	— he was the first King of <i>England</i> , who coined Shillings, Vol. i. p. 333.	1548	— also for Prevention of the forestalling of Provisions, and the Combinations of Workmen, <i>ibid.</i>	
	1506	— his monopolizing Grant for Alum, to an <i>Italian</i> , Vol. i. p. 334.		— also a Law for permitting Workmen, not Freeman, to be employed in Corporations, which Law however was repealed in the following Year, <i>ibid.</i>	
	1507	— his commercial Patent in Behalf of the <i>Venetians</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1549	— his Protection and Pensions to foreign Protestants, whereby many Thousands of People came to settle in <i>England</i> , to the great Benefit of her Infant Commerce, Vol. i. p. 380.	
	1509	— his Death, and mixed Character, and the vast Treasure he left at his Decease, Vol. i. p. 337.	1552	— he revokes or suspends the peculiar Privileges of the <i>Steelyard</i> German Merchants, Vol. i. p. 385.	
		— his Laws for humbling of the Nobility, by permitting the Sale of their Lands; his suppressing of Retainers, and his general promoting of Commerce, are thought to have made gradually a great Alteration, in the Balance of Power in <i>England</i> , between the Nobility and the Commons, <i>ibid.</i>	1553	— his Household's annual Expence, <i>ibid.</i>	
		— until his Reign, there were but few Brick or Stone Edifices in <i>England</i> : And of what Materials the Buildings of those Times generally consisted, <i>ibid.</i>	1554	— Queen <i>Mary I.</i> at first satisfies King <i>Edward VIth's</i> Abrogation of the <i>Steelyard</i> Merchants Privileges; but soon after suspends that Abrogation, Vol. i. p. 385—88.	
post		— <i>Henry VIII.</i> the solid Arguments of some of his Ministers against all Attempts for the Conquest of <i>France</i> or any other Part of the Continent, Vol. i. p. 339, 340.	1558	— she borrows 20,000 <i>l.</i> of the <i>Londoners</i> , at 12 <i>per Cent.</i> Interest, Vol. i. p. 393.	
1509 to		— the Tonnage, Pay, Expence, Number of Sailors, &c. of his Navy designed against <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 340.		— Queen <i>Elizabeth's</i> most just Eulogium, <i>ibid.</i>	
1511		— he was properly the first <i>English</i> Monarch who established (in this and succeeding Years) a permanent Navy-Royal, with Commissioners thereof; with Docks also, and Wharfs, Yards, Store-houses, &c. for his said Navy, Vol. i. p. 342.	1560	— she makes great Preparations for War, and mightily improves her Navy, Vol. i. p. 391.	
		— he also institutes a most useful Corporation, named of <i>Trinity-House</i> of <i>Deptford Strand</i> , for piloting of Shipping, clearing of Havens and Rivers, and for supplying of Light-houses, Beacons, &c. <i>ibid.</i>		— she wisely reforms her Silver Coins, <i>ibid.</i>	
1512		— he also afterward erected two more such Corporations, viz. at <i>Hull</i> and <i>Newcastle</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1561	— she wears the first Pair of Knit Silk Stockings ever seen in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 400.	
		— his Subsidies to the Emperor, <i>Spain</i> and the Pope, against <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 343.		— she farther improves her Navy, and encourages Tillage of Lands, <i>ibid.</i>	
		— he fortifies <i>Gravesend</i> and <i>Tilbury</i> , and builds his great Ship the <i>Henry Grace Dieu</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1564	— she grants a new Charter to the Merchants of the <i>Staple</i> of <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	
1513		— he was the first <i>English</i> King who corresponded with the <i>Switz</i> Cantons, Vol. i. p. 349.		— the last foreign Ship of War hired by her was from <i>Lubeck</i> , Vol. i. p. 403.	
1518			1568	— she seizes on the <i>Spanish</i> Treasure at <i>Plymouth</i> , which obliges the <i>English</i> Merchant-Adventurers to remove from <i>Antwerp</i> , Vol. i. p. 407.	
			1569	— her Treaty with the Czar, in Behalf of her <i>Russia</i> Company, Vol. i. p. 409.	
				— her main Inducement for encouraging of Companies of Merchants, Vol. i. p. 409, 410.	

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Kings of England.</i>
1570		— Queen <i>Elizabeth's</i> Receipts and Disbursements for one Year, called the Revenue of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 410.
1571		— she makes a <i>Villain</i> free in one of her Manors, Vol. i. p. 413.
1573		— she had but thirteen Ships of War, properly her own, the rest being hired of Merchants, Vol. i. p. 414.
		— she disperses the piratical Fleet of the <i>French</i> Protestants, Vol. i. p. 415.
		— her Commission for making Freemen in her Manors, <i>ibid.</i>
1574		— she raises Money by setting free the Bondmen of her own Manors, <i>ibid.</i>
1578		— her first offensive and defensive League with the united <i>Netherlands</i> , as a separate State, Vol. i. p. 417.
		— she absolutely abrogates the peculiar Immunities of the <i>Hanse</i> or <i>Steelyard</i> Society, Vol. i. p. 418.
1580		— she prohibits new Foundations in <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 421.
1584		— she encourages <i>Raleigh's</i> Design of colonizing on the Continent of <i>North-America</i> , Vol. i. p. 426.
1585		— she gives farther Aid to the united <i>Netherlands</i> , but refuses the Sovereignty thereof: Yet she wisely takes Possession of three cautionary Towns, for security of Money lent them by her, Vol. i. p. 428.
		— her exclusive Grant of a Trade to <i>Morocco</i> for 12 Years: And again refuses the offered Sovereignty of the united <i>Netherlands</i> , with her Reasons for that Refusal, Vol. i. p. 428, 429.
1587		— she reduces the <i>Hanse</i> or <i>Steelyard</i> Merchants Privileges to an Equality with her own Subjects, Vol. i. p. 431.
		— sends out <i>Drake</i> to the <i>Spanish</i> Coast, where he destroys much Shipping, <i>ibid.</i>
		— her fine mercantile Stratagem, whereby King <i>Philip II.</i> of <i>Spain</i> was constrained to defer his intended Invasion of <i>England</i> till next Year, <i>ibid.</i>
1588		— <i>Spain's</i> famous unfortunate Expedition against <i>England</i> , in their so-named Invincible Armada, with <i>Grutius's</i> Encomium on the Bravery of the <i>English</i> on that most memorable Occasion, Vol. i. p. 432.
		— her whole naval Force, and the whole Number of her Merchant-ships and Seamen, Vol. i. p. 433.
		— she disclaims any exclusive Dominion on the Seas, though claimed by some of her Successors, Vol. i. p. 434.
		— she establishes <i>Chatham</i> Chest for the Benefit of <i>English</i> Mariners, <i>ibid.</i>
1589		— her frugal Method of distressing <i>Spain</i> , by encouraging private Adventurers, <i>ibid.</i>
1590		— she makes good Regulations in her Navy, Vol. i. p. 437.
1591		— she contemns the Menaces of the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , Vol. i. p. 439.
1593		— her Commissions to <i>Raleigh</i> and to the Earl of <i>Cumberland</i> , for annoying of <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 440, 441.
1594		— her just Vindication to the Emperor, of her Conduct toward the <i>Hanseatics</i> , Vol. i. p. 442.
1595		— her Request for Leave, of <i>Denmark</i> , to fish at <i>Westmenny</i> Isle is denied to her, Vol. i. p. 444.
1601		— she coins baser Silver Money for <i>Ireland</i> , and suppresses Monopolies, Vol. i. p. 455.
1602		— her excellent Instructions to her Ambassadors going to treat of Commerce with <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 456, 457.
		— her Complaint of her People's having extravagant <i>Tolls</i> imposed on them by <i>Denmark</i> , at passing the <i>Sound</i> , Vol. i. p. 457.
		— her Proclamation for preventing her Subjects from pirating on other Nations in Amity with her, under false Colours, <i>ibid.</i>
		— and her Declaration, that fishing in the Sea ought to be free to all Nations alike, <i>ibid.</i>

A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Kings of England.</i>
1602		— Queen <i>Elizabeth's</i> Proclamation against building of Houses in <i>London</i> , on new Foundations, Vol. i. p. 458.
		— both her commercial Treaties at <i>Bremen</i> miscarry, viz. that with <i>T'e mark</i> , and that with the <i>Hanse</i> Confederacy, Vol. i. p. 459.
		— her 1st naval Expedition against <i>Spain</i> proved, in Part, successful, <i>ibid.</i>
1603		— <i>Ireland</i> is quite subdued: And her Death and compen. ous Character, <i>ibid.</i>
		— <i>James I's</i> pacific Disposition has had Consequences in respect to Commerce and Plantations, Vol. i. p. 460.
		— he declares against Monopolies, though he afterward favoured them, <i>ibid.</i>
1604		— he prohibits the Exportation of Wool, Vol. i. p. 461.
		— his commercial Treaty with <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 466.
		— he grants an exclusive Trade to <i>Spain</i> , which he was obliged to abolish in the following Year, Vol. i. p. 467.
		— he licenses a separate Trade to <i>E. I. India</i> , contrary to the <i>English</i> Company's Charter, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his very extraordinary Proclamation concerning Tobacco, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he coins new Silver Money. (some of which were too minute) Vol. i. p. 467, 468.
1607		— his exclusive Patent for a North West Passage, by Sea, to <i>C. I. A.</i> Vol. i. p. 472.
1608		— he monopolizes the newly found out Manufacture of <i>Tun. red.</i>
		— he miscarries in his 1st & 2d Project of paying <i>raw Silk</i> in <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— his offensive and commercial Treaty with the States of the united <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 473.
1609		— Sir <i>Robert Cotton's</i> successful Proposal for his creating a new hereditary Dignity of Barons, which takes Place two Years after, Vol. i. p. 474.
		— he was the last <i>English</i> King who put the obsolete Law (or rather Custom) in execution, for a parliamentary Aid at making his eldest Son a Knight, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he compels the <i>Dutch</i> to pay a Tribute for Leave to fish on the <i>British</i> Coasts, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he grants the Province of <i>Ulster</i> in <i>Ireland</i> to the City of <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 477.
1610		— he builds a large Ship of War, and revokes Monopolies, Vol. i. p. 479.
		— he erects a Corporation for planting of <i>Newfoundland</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1611		— his Pension to <i>Isaac Casaubon</i> , Vol. i. p. 481.
1612		— he erects a Corporation, out of the Aldermen and Commons of <i>London</i> , for planting and improving the Province of <i>Ujgher</i> in <i>Ireland</i> , Vol. i. p. 485, 486.
		— his Mistake, in the <i>Fædera</i> , concerning <i>England's</i> Royal Marriage Portions, Vol. i. p. 486.
1614		— his Commission to treat with the <i>Dutch</i> , about the <i>East-India</i> Commerce, and for his exclusive Pretensions to the Fishery at <i>Sjizel</i> , Vol. i. p. 490.
1616		— he delivers up to the <i>Dutch</i> the three cautionary Towns, and accepts of a Sum of Money in Payment of what was lent to them by Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> , Vol. i. p. 495.
		— his Commission to <i>Raleigh</i> for his <i>C. I. A.</i> Expedition, <i>ibid.</i>
1617		— he arbitrarily commands the Nobility and Gentry to withdraw from <i>London</i> , to keep Hospitality in the Country, Vol. i. p. 497.
		— his first Commission to treat with <i>Spain</i> , for the Prince of <i>Hales's</i> Marriage with the Infanta, Vol. i. p. 497.
		— he cruelly and most unjustly beheads Sir <i>Walter Raleigh</i> , on his Return from <i>Guiana</i> , Vol. i. p. 498.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Kings of England.</i>
1619		— <i>James I</i> 's Proclamation against melting, or exporting the Silver Coin, and against the Use of Gold and Silver Leaf, Vol. ii. p. 1.
		— his Proclamation against eating of <i>Flesh</i> in <i>Lent</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— his annual Allowance or Appanage to the Prince of <i>Wales</i> , Vol. ii. p. 2.
1620		— his Commission for gambling of Tobacco, Vol. i. p. 5.
		— he frustrates another intended Settlement in <i>Guiana</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— he confirms the two noble <i>Savilian</i> Professorships at <i>Oxford</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— his great Aversion to Tobacco, instanced in one of his Proclamations, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Proclamation for limiting the Number of Gaming Houses, &c. in <i>London</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Commission against the <i>Barbary</i> Rovers, Vol. ii. p. 6.
		— he borrows Money of the King of <i>Denmark</i> , at 6 <i>per Cent.</i> Interest, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his signal Embassy to <i>Russia</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1621		— his Project for conquering of <i>Algiers</i> proves abortive, Vol. i. p. 8.
		— he again borrows Money of the King of <i>Denmark</i> , and again forbids the eating of <i>Flesh</i> in <i>Lent</i> , Vol. ii. p. 10.
1622		— his Commission of Inquiry touching foreign Merchants and Tradesmen residing in <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Proclamation against exporting of Gold, Silver, Coin, Plate, or Jewels; and against the Manufacture and Use of Gold and Silver Thread, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Commission for a special Voyage to <i>East India</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— another, for an Inquiry into the Decay of Commerce, instanced in sundry Points, (with Remarks) and against the Exportation of Wool, Vol. ii. p. 11.
		— he is earnest for the Propagation of the Silk Worm and Vines in <i>Virginia</i> , Vol. ii. p. 12.
		— he again commands Noblemen and Gentlemen to withdraw to their Country Seats, Vol. ii. p. 13.
1623		— another Proclamation against eating of <i>Flesh</i> in <i>Lent</i> , Vol. ii. p. 14.
		— his new Powers to the <i>East-India</i> Company, <i>ibid.</i>
		— again he commands Noblemen, &c. to withdraw to their Country Seats, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Proclamation against the <i>Barbary</i> Rovers, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Commission for an Inquiry into the Misconduct of the <i>Virginia</i> and <i>Somer-Isles</i> Companies, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his ineffectual Proclamation for erecting Magazines of Corn, Vol. ii. p. 15.
		— his commercial Treaty with <i>Russia</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— he again prohibits <i>Flesh-meat</i> in <i>Lent</i> , Vol. ii. p. 16.
1624		— he prohibits the Manufacture of Gold and Silver Thread, Leaf, &c. Vol. ii. p. 18.
		— and also new Foundations in <i>London</i> , as in former Proclamations, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he makes void all the <i>Virginia</i> Company's Charters, Vol. ii. p. 18, 19.
		— his Letters of Reprisal against <i>Spain</i> and <i>Holland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 19.
		— he prohibits foreign Tobacco, and also the planting of Tobacco in <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1625		— <i>Charles I.</i> prohibits the Importation of either foreign Tobacco or foreign Alum, Vol. ii. p. 20.
		— his Scheme for the Monopoly of Tobacco, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he monopolizes Saltpetre and Gunpowder, Vol. ii. p. 21.
		— he encourages the Tapestry Manufacture, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Proclamation against new Foundations at <i>London</i> , and for fixing the Dimensions and Price of Bricks, <i>ibid.</i>

A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Kings of England.</i>
1625		— <i>Charles III</i> 's Commission of Inquiry into Wool, and into Manufactures, Fisheries, Corn, &c. Vol. ii. p. 22.
		— he monopolizes Tobacco, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he borrows Money, by Way of Anticipation of his Revenues, at 8 <i>per Cent.</i> Vol. ii. p. 23.
		— he arms against <i>Spain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 23, 24.
		— he demands of <i>France</i> the Restitution of his Ships lent to her, and that they be not employed against the Protestants in <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 24.
		— he pawns his Crown Jewels for 300,000 <i>l.</i> <i>ibid.</i>
		— he raises Money on Knights Fees, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Proclamation against eating <i>Flesh</i> in <i>Lent</i> , or on Fish Days, <i>ibid.</i>
1626		— he raises his Seamen's Wages, and encourages Ship-building, Vol. ii. p. 24, 25.
		— by his sole Authority he collects the Customs, as they stood at King <i>James</i> 's Death, Vol. ii. p. 25.
		— he alienates his Crown Demesne, &c. Lands, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he treats with the piratical States of <i>Barbary</i> , and commands his Nobles, &c. to withdraw to the Country, Vol. ii. p. 26.
1627		— he directs Reprisals against <i>France</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Saltpetre and Gunpowder Monopoly, and his Prohibition of <i>Flesh</i> Meat in <i>Lent</i> continued, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Commission for the Tobacco Monopoly, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Proclamation for Reprisals against <i>France</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— against separate Traders to <i>East-India</i> , Vol. ii. p. 27.
		— and against the supplying of <i>Spain</i> with Provisions, &c. <i>ibid.</i>
		— he sends an Ambassador to <i>Turkey</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— his ill-judged Intention of lessening the Standard of his Coins, (still preserving the old Denominations) is prevented by the Judgment and Foresight of Sir <i>Robert Cotton</i> , Vol. ii. p. 27, 28.
		— an Account of his new Coins, Vol. ii. p. 28.
		— he sends out a Squadron of Ships for securing the Coal Trade, for which he lays six Pence <i>per</i> Chaldron on all Water-born Coals, Vol. ii. p. 29.
		— his former Directions still pursued for making Saltpetre, and his new Monopoly of <i>Virginia</i> Tobacco, Vol. ii. p. 30.
		— he is suspected by <i>France</i> of a Design to possess <i>Rochel</i> , and his unsuccessful Attack of the Isle of <i>Rhee</i> near it, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his repeated Proclamation for Noblemen, &c. to withdraw to their Country Seats, and against eating <i>Flesh</i> in <i>Lent</i> , and on Fish Days, <i>ibid.</i>
1628		— he forbids the supplying of <i>France</i> with Provisions or Ammunition, Vol. ii. p. 33.
		— in vain attempts the Relief of <i>Rochel</i> ; and his Letter to its Magistrates: the Loss of which Place proves the Ruin of the Protestants in <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 33, 34.
		— he treats with the piratical States of <i>Barbary</i> , Vol. ii. p. 34.
1629		— he dissolves his Parliament, and arbitrarily raises Money by Monopolies, Projects, &c. Vol. ii. p. 35.
		— he settles Pensions on his Nephews of the <i>Palatine</i> Family, Vol. ii. p. 36.
		— he makes Peace with <i>France</i> : And its Consequences, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Method of getting rid of <i>Irish</i> Beggars, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he redeems his Crown Jewels from the <i>Dutch</i> , by means of his selling them a Quantity of Iron Artillery, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he creates more Monopolies, <i>ibid.</i>

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Kings of England.</i>			<i>Kings of England.</i>
	1629	— Charles I. fits out Ships against foreign Privateers infesting the Coasts, Vol. ii. p. 36, 37.		1635	— Charles I. suppresses private Copper Farthings, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he compounds with his Landholders for not being knighted, Vol. ii. p. 37.		1636	— he establishes the Colony of <i>Virginia</i> by a regal Government, as it remains at this Day, Vol. ii. p. 56.
		— he retrenches the numerous Tables of his Household, by allowing Board-wages in their Stead, <i>ibid.</i>			— his Proclamation in Favour of Mr. <i>Selden's Mare Clausum</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1630	— his Proclamation in Favour of the Woollen Manufacture, &c. Vol. ii. p. 39.			— and one against fishing on his Coasts without a Licence, <i>ibid.</i>
		— and against using of Logwood, <i>ibid.</i>			— he imposes <i>Ship-Money</i> for the Year 1637, Vol. ii. p. 57.
		— and against the Use of foreign Wool-Cards, <i>ibid.</i>			— he compounds with the Proprietors of Iron Works, for their having destroyed the Woods, <i>ibid.</i>
		— and against new Foundations in <i>London</i> , and for regulating the Materials for House-building, <i>ibid.</i>			— monopolizes Ballast taken out of the River <i>Thames</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— also for regulating the Silk Manufactures, <i>ibid.</i>			— also saltpetre and Gunpowder, laying an unreasonable Price on the latter, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his remarkable Proclamation concerning a Dearth of Provisions, &c. <i>ibid.</i>			— his shameless Malt and Brewing Monopoly, Vol. ii. p. 57 and 60.
		— his grand Fishery Scheme, Vol. ii. p. 40.		1637	— his cruel Proclamation against the <i>Puritans</i> flocking to settle in <i>New England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 58.
		— his Proclamation for limiting the Use of Tobacco, <i>ibid.</i>			— his Monopoly of Cards and Dice, Vol. ii. p. 59.
		— his Commission concerning the State of the Colony of <i>Virginia</i> , Vol. ii. p. 42.			— he grants a Licence to a separate Company to trade to <i>China</i> and <i>Japan</i> , in Prejudice to the <i>East-India Company</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1631	— his Sops-Monopoly Project, <i>ibid.</i>			— his Scheme for finding a North-west Sea Passage to <i>China</i> , &c. <i>ibid.</i>
		— his Starch and playing Cards Monopolies, <i>ibid.</i>			— new Monopolies for Maltsters and Brewers; Hackney Coaches and Butter Casks; stamping of Pigs of Lead and Bars of Iron, Vol. ii. p. 60.
	1632	— he builds and repairs the naval Arsenal, Docks, &c. Vol. ii. p. 43.			— he again imposes <i>Ship-Money</i> for the Year 1738, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his arbitrary Injunction for Noblemen, &c. to leave <i>London</i> in 40 Days, Vol. ii. p. 45.			— his Reprisals granted for a Sea Robbery, by <i>Holland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 61.
		— and the like against eating or Flesh in Lent, or on Fish Days, <i>ibid.</i>			— his Monopoly of Wine Casks used by Brewers, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he dispenses with the Laws prohibiting the Exportation of the national Coin, in Behalf of the <i>Spanish Netherlands</i> , <i>ibid.</i>			— removes his Sops Monopoly from <i>Westminster</i> into the City of <i>London</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1633	— his Proclamation against Frauds in the Woollen Manufacture, Vol. ii. p. 45 and 47.			— he authorises an unsuccessful private Expedition against the <i>Spanish West Indies</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— and concerning the Retailers of Tobacco, and the Rates or Prices of Provisions, Vol. ii. p. 47.			— five other Monopoly Projects, [vide <i>Monopolies</i>] Vol. ii. p. 62.
		— he sends out a Fleet for Discoveries, <i>ibid.</i>			— he orders all the <i>London Goldsmiths</i> to live on the South Side of <i>Cheapside</i> and <i>Lombard-Street</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1634	— being bent on fitting out a great Fleet he arbitrarily prescribes the Quotas of Ships for all Sea-port Towns, and particularly the City of <i>London's</i> Quota of Ships for it; which was properly the first Year of <i>Ship-Money</i> , for the next Year 1635, Vol. ii. p. 48.		1638	— he erects another Coal Monopoly, and again restrains the <i>Puritans</i> from flying to <i>New England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 63.
		— he lays a Duty on Sea-coal, exported to other Nations, Vol. ii. p. 49.			— repeals his former Restraints on Maltsters, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he directs all Tobacco to be imported at <i>London</i> only, and prohibits the planting of Tobacco in <i>England</i> or <i>Ireland</i> , <i>ibid.</i>			— his Bigotry in ecclesiastical Matters, and for old Customs, hurtful to Commerce, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he assumes the Pre-emption of all Tobacco, <i>ibid.</i>			— his wife Provision for distressed Sailors in the Merchants Service and for their Families, Vol. ii. p. 64.
		— his commendable saving Clause in some of his monopolizing Patents, Vol. ii. p. 50.			— he levies once more <i>Ship-Money</i> , for the Year 1639, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he incorporates the Gardeners in and about <i>London</i> , <i>ibid.</i>			— and purchases a very rich Diamond, <i>ibid.</i>
		— his injudicious and impolitic, as well as unchristian Spirit of persecuting of foreign Protestants settled in <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>			— he settles his Queen's Dowery, <i>ibid.</i>
	1635	— he imposes <i>Ship-Money</i> on every County of <i>England</i> , for the Guard of the Seas, for the Year 1636, and his Pretences for it, Vol. ii. p. 52.			— he licenses the <i>East-India Company</i> to export <i>English Gold</i> instead of <i>Silver</i> , Vol. ii. p. 65.
		— he puts <i>Selden</i> on publishing his <i>Mare Clausum</i> , <i>ibid.</i>		1639	— being in Distress, he revokes many (but not all) of his illegal Monopolies, Vol. ii. p. 65, 66.
		— he equips a great Fleet, and builds the then famous Ship named the <i>Sovereign</i> , <i>ibid.</i>			— he confirms the Privileges of the Merchant-Adventurers Company, and revokes more Monopolies, Vol. ii. p. 66.
		— he attacks the <i>Dutch</i> fishing Fleet, and obliges them to pay a Sum for Leave to fish on his Coasts, Vol. ii. p. 53.			— his Commission of Inquiry into the Misconduct of the Royal Fishery Company, <i>ibid.</i>
		— he causes Bone-lace to be stamped, and prohibits foreign Lace as well as foreign Glass, Vol. ii. p. 54.		1640	— he buys, on Trust, all the <i>East-India Company's</i> Pepper, and sells it again for ready Money, Vol. ii. p. 67.
		— he monopolizes Gold and Silver Thread, <i>ibid.</i>		1640	— is necessitated to call a Parliament for Supplies, yet hastily dissolves it, Vol. ii. p. 68.
		— his remarkable Prohibition of Hackney Coaches, <i>ibid.</i>			— whereupon he takes strange Methods for raising of Money to pay his own and the <i>Scottish Army</i> , <i>ibidem.</i>
		— he first permits the <i>French</i> to dry their Fish on the Island of <i>Newfoundland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 55.			— his compulsory Loan from the Merchants who had lodged their Cash in his <i>Mint</i> , by way of a <i>Bank</i> , utterly destroys the future Credit of the <i>Mint</i> , <i>ibidem.</i>
		— he regulates the Reels for Woollen Yarn, <i>ibid.</i>			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. D.		Kings of England.	A. M.		Kings of England.
1641	A. D.	— Charles I. is necessitated to call another Parliament in the same Year, wherein all Grievances are redressed, Vol. ii. p. 68.	1701	A. D.	— he dies; and France proclaims his pretended Son, as King of Great Britain, Vol. ii. p. 235.
		— he is constrained to give his Assent to sundry restrictive Laws, though hard for him to digest, Vol. ii. p. 69.	1688		— William III. rejects the Proposal of the Buccaneers of America, of putting themselves and their Settlement on Hispaniola under his Protection, Vol. ii. p. 188.
		— he marries his Daughter Lady Mary to the Prince of Orange, <i>ibidem</i> .	1702		— his Death, and his Ministers fatal Mistake in suffering a large Arrear to grow up into a National Debt at his Death, Vol. ii. p. 235-36.
1660		— Charles II. has sundry beneficial Laws made, upon his Restoration, Vol. ii. p. 106, <i>et seq.</i>	1702		— Queen Anne's Declaration of War against France, Vol. ii. p. 236.
1661		— his supplemental Charter to the Turkey or Levant Company, and yields <i>Nova Scotia</i> to France, Vol. i. p. 113 and 116.	1713		— her new Ministry breaks up the noble Grand Alliance against the exorbitant Power of France, defeats the <i>Empire</i> and the <i>Dutch</i> , and concludes a separate Peace with France, Vol. ii. p. 259, 260-1 2.
		— his new Charter to the East-India Company, Vol. ii. p. 114.	1714		— her Indisposition and Death, affects, for a short Time, the National Funds, <i>ibid.</i> p. 264.
		— he grants a Commission, and great Encouragement for a new Royal Fishery Company, which however did not succeed, Vol. ii. p. 119.			— but all is set right again, and advances more than before, by the Accession of
1662		— his infinitely pernicious and disgraceful <i>Sale of Dunkirk</i> to France, Vol. ii. p. 120.	1714		King George III. and the after more happy and firm Establishment of the illustrious House of Hanover on the Imperial Throne of the British Empire, Vol. ii. p. 267.
		— he makes Peace with the Barbary Pirates, Vol. ii. p. 121.	1724		— <i>Kingdom upon Thames</i> its Rise, &c. Vol. i. p. 48.
1664		— his Treaty with the Duke of Cumberland, concerning <i>Guinea</i> and the Isle of <i>Tobago</i> , Vol. ii. p. 124.	1725		— <i>St. Peter's</i> , the capital Town of the <i>Orkney</i> Isles, its present Cathedral Church said to be built by <i>St. Magnus</i> , King of Norway, Vol. i. p. 122.
1665		— he erects a <i>Canary</i> Company, which he abolishes two Years after, Vol. ii. p. 128-29.			— <i>St. Peter's</i> of the <i>Orkney</i> Islands, then Order in <i>Prussia</i> .
1667		— his Declaration in behalf of the <i>London Bankers</i> , Vol. ii. p. 133.	1199		— the <i>St. Peter's</i> Grounds for chasing the <i>Great-Whale</i> to be their perpetual protector, Vol. i. p. 87.
1668		— he institutes a laudable and regular <i>Council of Trade</i> ; but lays it down a few Years after, Vol. ii. p. 136.	1215		— they, about this Time, commence their Conquests in <i>Prussia</i> , and greatly civilize <i>Prussia</i> , <i>Lithuania</i> , &c. Vol. i. p. 106-7.
		— his second Charter to the East-India Company for <i>Bombay</i> , Vol. ii. p. 119.	1286		— they purchase a Part of <i>Prussia</i> of the Marquess of <i>Brandenburg</i> , Vol. i. p. 132.
		— he shamefully suffers <i>Spain</i> to be depressed, and the <i>Equilibrium</i> of Power between her and France to be broken, Vol. ii. p. 136.	1293		— how they were disposed of, after the Loss of the <i>Holy Land</i> , Vol. i. p. 135.
1669		— he sends Sir <i>John Narborough</i> unsuccessfully to attempt a Settlement in <i>Chiloe</i> , Vol. ii. p. 138.	1346		— they purchase <i>Essexia</i> of <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 176.
1670		— he alienates from the Crown the <i>Worm-Rents</i> , Vol. ii. p. 139.—and coins new <i>Money</i> , p. 147.	1391		— they are treated with by King <i>Richard II.</i> of England, Vol. i. p. 217-18.
1672		— he shuts up the <i>Exchequer</i> , and seizes on the <i>Bankers' Money</i> there; with its bad Consequences, Vol. ii. p. 150.	1429		— of the <i>Golden Fleece</i> , instituted in the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 258.
		— and he squanders away vast Sums of Money; with the History of his Dealing, with the <i>Bankers</i> , Vol. ii. p. 150-51.	1097 and 1104		— <i>Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem</i> [since of <i>Rhodes</i> , and last of <i>Malta</i>] their Origin, &c. Vol. i. p. 73, 75, 129, 134, and 135.
		— his shamefully joining with France to attack and overwhelm the <i>Dutch</i> , Vol. ii. p. 150, 152.	1442		— they accuse the <i>Genoese</i> of having favoured the <i>Turks</i> , and of distressing them at <i>Rhodes</i> , Vol. i. p. 267.
		— his Preamble to a second new <i>Council of Trade and Plantations</i> ; which he likewise lays aside some Years after, Vol. ii. p. 152.	1521		— they are expelled <i>Rhodes</i> by the <i>Turks</i> , and the Sequel of their History to their final Settlement at <i>Malta</i> , Vol. i. p. 350-51.
1675		— he suppresses all <i>Office-houses</i> , and restores them a few Days after, Vol. ii. p. 157.	1213		— <i>Port-Gaiver</i> , a new Religious Military Order in <i>Livonia</i> , Vol. i. p. 105.
1678		— is a constant Prisoner to France, and a determined Foe to the Liberty and Religion of his own Kingdoms, Vol. ii. p. 167.	1291		— <i>Knight-brood</i> , the three Religious Orders of, how disposed of, on the Loss of the <i>Holy-Land</i> , Vol. i. p. 134.
		— he is constrained by the Cries of his People, seemingly to treat with the <i>Dutch</i> , for obliging France to grant reasonable Terms to <i>Spain</i> and the <i>Empire</i> , at <i>N. meguen</i> ; though he still favoured France, which by that Treaty destroyed the <i>Equilibrium</i> of Europe, <i>ibid.</i> p. 169 and 170.	1366		— <i>Military</i> or <i>Temporal Knights</i> , Money raised by former <i>English</i> Kings by creating such, Vol. i. p. 105.
1680		— he is refused by his Parliament any Supply for supporting of <i>Tangier</i> , Vol. ii. p. 171.	1429		— of the <i>Golden Fleece</i> now first instituted, Vol. i. p. 258.
1683		— why he abandoned <i>Tangier</i> , after so great an Expence in fortifying it, Vol. ii. p. 178.	1291		— <i>Templars</i> , how disposed of after the Loss of <i>Palestine</i> , Vol. i. p. 135.
1684		— James II. has a Duty on Tobacco and Sugar settled on him by Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 182.	1310		— they were at once suppressed all over Europe, Vol. i. p. 150.
1685		— his servile Parliament's pernicious Repeal of the Prohibition of all French Commodities, for his Attachment to Louis XIV. and his Designs against the Religion and Liberties of his own Kingdoms, Vol. ii. p. 182.	1354		— their Water-Gate and Stairs to the <i>Thames</i> , some Account of them, Vol. i. p. 187.
		— he gets the <i>Post-Office</i> Revenue settled on him and his Successors, <i>ibidem</i> .			— <i>Teutonic</i> or <i>German Knights of the Cross</i> , (vide <i>German Knights of the Cross</i> .)
		— his Coinage, Vol. ii. p. 183.	1056		— <i>Knight-Service</i> , (and <i>Knights-Fees</i> , their Rise, &c. Vol. i. p. 60-61. (Vide also <i>Feudal-System</i> , <i>Tenures</i> , and <i>Law</i> .)
1686		— he encourages the <i>Algerines</i> to war against <i>Holland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 186.	1385		— the Form of a Summons for both <i>Laitie</i> and <i>Clergy's</i> sending their full Complement of Men, Horses and Arms, by Virtue of this Tenure, Vol. i. p. 212.
1689		— Declaration of Rights, by an English Convention of the Estates in Parliament against him, Vol. ii. p. 192 93-94.	1612		— is the last Time taxed for King James II's Daughter's Portion, Vol. i. p. 486.
		— it is England's new <i>Magna Charta</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .	1625		— King Charles I. raises Money thereby, Vol. ii. p. 24.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.	
	1629	<i>Knights-Service</i> is compounded for by King <i>Charles I. of England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 37.
	1646	— is abolished by the Rump-Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 79.
	1656	— and again more strongly this Year, Vol. ii. p. 100.
	1660	— is finally and legally abolished, Vol. ii. p. 110 and 111.
	1563	<i>Knives</i> first made in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 402.
	1578	<i>Kola</i> , in <i>Russian Lapland</i> , the <i>English Russia Company's</i> Trade thither for Fish-Oil and Salmon, Vol. i. p. 418.
	1254	<i>Koningberg</i> , the Capital of <i>Prussia</i> , is founded, Vol. i. p. 118.
	1749	— the great Increase of its foreign Commerce, Vol. ii. p. 392.
	1759	— Ships arriving at, and returning from it this Year, Vol. i. p. 415.
	1761	— and her Mortality Bill, Vol. i. p. 424.
		<i>Kopenhagen</i> , (vide <i>Copenhagen</i> .)

L.

A. M.	A. C.	
2054	1950	L ETTERS, or <i>Writing</i> , discovered, Vol. i. p. 2.
2825	1179	The <i>Lydians</i> were the second who had the Dominion of the <i>Sea</i> , Vol. i. p. 7.
3120	884	<i>Lycurgus</i> promulgates his famous Laws at <i>Lacedemon</i> , Vol. i. p. 8.
3328	676	The <i>Lebians</i> , the third in Sea-Dominion, Vol. i. p. 9.
3895	109	<i>Liege</i> , in <i>Germany</i> , (or rather in the <i>Netherlands</i>) built, Vol. i. p. 13.
3960	44	<i>Learned</i> and other eminent Persons living at this Time, Vol. i. p. 14.
	1349	<i>Labourers</i> [Artificers, Workmen, Servants,] their Wages in <i>England</i> regulated, Vol. i. p. 180.
	1375	— their slavish Condition at this Time in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 204.
	1563	— a good Law made in <i>England</i> for their Regulation, Vol. i. p. 401.
		<i>Labrador</i> , <i>Terradi</i> , (vide <i>Cortrealis</i> .)
	1635	<i>Lace</i> , <i>Bone-Lace</i> , much improved in <i>England</i> , and now to be sealed by King <i>Charles the First's</i> Order, Vol. i. p. 54.
	1633	<i>Lacquer-Varnish</i> , first used in <i>England</i> in lieu of <i>Gilding</i> , Vol. i. p. 48.
	1241	<i>Lambecius</i> was the first (either <i>German</i> or <i>Englishman</i>) who [Anno 1706.] discovered the true Import of the Word <i>Hansa</i> or <i>Hanse</i> , for a Community or Society, Vol. i. p. 115.
	1193	<i>Lancaster Town</i> is made a Free-Burgh, Vol. i. p. 96.
	1369	— Duke of, <i>John of Gaunt</i> , his unsuccessful Claim to the Crown of <i>Castile</i> , Vol. i. p. 198.
	1386	— — his fruitless Endeavours to obtain the same, Vol. i. p. 213.
	1453	<i>Lancaster</i> and <i>Tork</i> L. C., the Beginning of their Conflicts for the <i>English</i> Crown, Vol. i. p. 274.
	1651 and 1695	<i>Land-Bank</i> , (vide alio <i>Banks</i>) Projects at this Time in <i>England</i> concerning them, Vol. ii. p. 85, and p. 209, 211.
	1696	— one now projected, and legally enacted; yet did not in the End take place, Vol. ii. p. 211.
	966	<i>Lands</i> , their Value or Price in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 52.
		— Rents extremely low, Vol. i. p. 112.
	1293	— are valued so low as <i>Four-pence per Acre</i> yearly Rent, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1327	— their very low Value still in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 158.
	1470	— their probable Value in <i>England</i> at this Time, Vol. i. p. 287.
	1483	— they are at this Time valued at <i>ten Years Purchase</i> in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 301.
	1516	— in <i>England</i> Laws are enacted against turning Arable into Pasture Lands, Vol. i. p. 346-7, [and p. 363, Anno 1534.]
	1544	— Over-Grants thereof made by King <i>Henry</i> the Eighth more than he intended; their Value by Act of Parliament at this Time was by no Means a Rule for the general Value of Lands in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 374.
	1544	— the <i>Shire-Manor</i> Lands in <i>Cambridgeshire</i> , now let at one Shilling per Acre, Vol. i. p. 374.

VOL. II.

A. M.	A. D.	
	1547	<i>Lands</i> of <i>Chantries</i> legally directed to be applied to public Uses, Vol. i. p. 378.
	1624	<i>Lands</i> , their Price in <i>England</i> about <i>twelve Years Purchase</i> , Vol. ii. p. 17.
	1631	— a Project for preserving Marsh-Lands from Inundations, Vol. ii. p. 41.
	1672	— are at <i>fifteen Years Purchase</i> , Vol. ii. p. 151.
	800	<i>Languedoc</i> , its ancient Names of <i>Gothia</i> and <i>Siptimania</i> , Vol. i. p. 34.
	1229	— it is annexed to the Crown of <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 110.
	1190	<i>Lapland</i> is first known to <i>Sweden</i> ; and some Account of it, Vol. i. p. 94.
	1635	— a rich Lead-Mine discovered there this Year, Vol. ii. p. 55.
	1760	— its late considerable Improvement by <i>Sweden</i> , Vol. ii. p. 419.
	581	<i>Latin Tongue</i> ceases to be spoken in <i>Italy</i> , Vol. i. p. 23.
	1204	The <i>Latins</i> conquer the <i>Greek</i> Empire, Vol. i. p. 102.
		The most important general Laws of <i>Great Britain</i> relative to Commerce.
	1302	— King <i>Edward I.</i> of <i>England</i> his <i>Charter-Mercatoria</i> , in favour of foreign Merchants, &c. Vol. i. p. 142 and 160.
	1335	— another Law in behalf of foreign Merchants, Vol. i. p. 164.
	1337	— for promoting of a Woollen Manufacture in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 167.
	1349	— for regulating the Wages of Labourers and Artificers, Vol. i. p. 180.
	1350	— an excellent one for the absolute Freedom of Commerce; but since ill observed, <i>ibid.</i> p. 181.
	1362	— <i>Pleadings</i> in the <i>English</i> Tongue first appointed, Vol. i. p. 193.
	1363	— an ill-judged <i>English</i> one, confining Traders to deal solely in one Kind of Merchandize, and Artificers to keep solely to one only Art, Vol. i. p. 193.
	1563	— a good one for the Increase of Shipping, Mariners, and the Fishery of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 401.
	1566	— for establishing the <i>English Russia</i> Company, Vol. i. p. 405.
	1593	— for restraining the Increase of <i>London's</i> Suburbs, Vol. i. p. 441.
	1597	— for prohibiting the Use of <i>Logwood</i> in Dyeing, Vol. i. p. 446.
	1660	— the <i>Acts</i> of Navigation, (vide <i>Navigation-Acts</i> .)
	1689	— the most important Law, termed <i>The Declaration of Rights</i> ; being a new and more firmly established Mercantile and Political <i>Magna Charta</i> , Vol. ii. p. 192-3-4.
	1731	— <i>Common Law</i> Pleadings, Writings, and Terms, to be only in the <i>English</i> Tongue (the Court of Admiralty excepted and to be in a legible Character, Vol. ii. p. 333.
	1760	— good <i>British</i> ones made this Year, Vol. ii. p. 418-19.
	1761	— — and farther this Year, Vol. ii. p. 421-22.
	1424	<i>Lea</i> [or <i>Ley</i>] River, running from <i>Ware</i> to the Neighbourhood of <i>London</i> into the <i>Thames</i> , is improved at the Expence of the City of <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 252.
	1571	— its Navigation between <i>Ware</i> and its disemboguing into the <i>Thames</i> is now quite restored, Vol. i. p. 411.
	1446	<i>Leaden-Hall</i> , in <i>London</i> , first erected for a Granary, Vol. i. p. 269.
	1609	<i>Leaden-Tokens</i> , private, till this Time used in <i>England</i> , and the Inconveniencies of them till now, when Copper Half-pence and Farthings were legally introduced instead of them, Vol. i. p. 477.
		— those private <i>Tokens</i> were hurtful to domestic Trade, <i>ibidem</i> .
	813	<i>Learning</i> is at this Time first revived in <i>Europe</i> , by the <i>Aralian</i> <i>Saracens</i> or <i>Moors</i> , who teach them the present nine Digits and Cypher, which they had from <i>India</i> , (tho' some think not till the Year 991,) and the Game of <i>Chess</i> , Vol. i. p. 39.
	1448	— the <i>Fatiman</i> Library at <i>Rome</i> first founded, Vol. i. p. 270.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.	
	1215	<i>Leather-Money</i> supposed at this Time to have been used in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 106.—and at the Siege of <i>Parma</i> , Anno 1248, p. 116.
	1360	— said now to have been coined in <i>France</i> , in her great Necessity, Vol. i. p. 190.
	550	<i>Lechus</i> , Chief of the <i>Slavi</i> , conquers <i>Poland</i> and a great Part of <i>Germany</i> , Vol. i. p. 22.
	1753	<i>Leeds</i> , in <i>Yorkshire</i> , is greatly increased in the Space of forty-two Years, Vol. ii. p. 406.
	1731	<i>Leeuward British West-India Isles</i> described; and are at least equal in Value, altogether, to <i>Barbadoes</i> , Vol. ii. p. 335-6-7.
		— some Account also of the <i>French</i> , <i>Spanish</i> , <i>Dutch</i> , and <i>Danish</i> ones, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1734	— their (i. e. the <i>British Leeuward Isles</i>) Numbers of Inhabitants, Forts, &c. Vol. i. p. 351.
	1405	<i>Leghorn's</i> Commerce, its Rise, Vol. i. p. 232.
	1603	— the commercial Contrast between it and <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 463.
	1630	— its vast Increase in Trade and Wealth, by the Duke of <i>Tuscany's</i> wise Regulations, Vol. ii. p. 41.
	1086	<i>Leicester Town</i> , its Condition, and is at this Time denominated a City, Vol. i. p. 67.
	1313	— Earl of, his vast annual Expence, Vol. i. p. 153.
	1586	— Earl of, (another) his Conduct in <i>Holland</i> in relation to Commerce, Vol. i. p. 430.
	1544	<i>Leith</i> , the Port of <i>Edinburgh</i> , is at this Time a Place of some Wealth, Vol. i. p. 373.
	937	<i>Leipzig</i> is first fortified, Vol. i. p. 48.
	640	<i>Lent</i> is first observed in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 25.
	1548	— a political one first legally enjoined in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 378.
	1563	— a merely political one now enjoined in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 402.
	1594	— another of the same Kind enjoined in <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 442.
	1619	— King <i>James I.</i> of <i>England</i> , his Proclamation against eating <i>Flesh-meat</i> in <i>Lent</i> , Vol. ii. p. 1.—and again Anno 1625, p. 19.
	1627	— King <i>Charles the First's</i> , to the same Effect, Vol. i. p. 26.
	1631	— and again this Year, Vol. i. p. 32.
	1571	<i>Lepanto's</i> famous Sea Victory gained by the <i>Christian Fleet</i> over the <i>Turkish</i> one, Vol. i. p. 410.
	1295	<i>Letters of Marque</i> , (vide <i>Reprisals</i>) its <i>Latin Derivation</i> , Vol. i. p. 136.
	1660	<i>Letter-Franking</i> in <i>England</i> , by Members of Parliament, its Antiquity, asserted by a Vote of Parliament Anno 1735, Vol. ii. p. 112.
	1534 and 1535	<i>Levant Sea</i> , a View of <i>England's</i> Commerce thither, (vide <i>Turkey</i> or <i>Levant Company</i>) Vol. i. p. 364.
	1229	<i>Liverpool</i> is first incorporated, Vol. i. p. 110.
	1710	— its Harbour is greatly meliorated: Its vast Commerce, numerous Shipping, and its many opulent Merchants, briefly celebrated, Vol. ii. p. 250.
	1727	— its farther rapid Increase and Improvement, Vol. ii. p. 314.
	1739	— the Number and Tonnage of its Shipping, Vol. ii. p. 362.
	1747	— its great Increase of Buildings and People, by Means of the vast Increase of its Commerce, Vol. ii. p. 384.
	1753	— its farther Advancement specified, Vol. ii. p. 407.
	1761	— her present Greatness, Vol. ii. p. 423.
	1762	— has two more Parishes added, Vol. ii. p. 425.
	1086	<i>Lewes Town</i> , in <i>Sussex</i> , its Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 67.
	1237	<i>Leucllin</i> , the elder, Prince of <i>Wales</i> , does Homage to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 113.
	1277	— the younger, is reduced to hard Terms of Submission to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 128.
	1401	— <i>Liberty</i> , Civil and Religious, are the most worth contending for by rational Men of all Things under Heaven, Vol. i. p. 228.
		(Vide <i>Toleration</i> , <i>Persecution</i> , &c.)
	1086	<i>Lideford</i> , in <i>Devonshire</i> , its Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 68.
	1730	<i>Light-Houses</i> of great Benefit to naval Commerce:

A. M.	A. D.	
		A late new one is now confirmed and perpetuated by an Act of the <i>British</i> Parliament, erected on the Rock called the <i>Skerries</i> , near <i>Holyhead</i> , in <i>Wales</i> , Vol. ii. p. 327.
	1086	<i>Lincoln</i> is a large City at this Time, Vol. i. p. 69.
	1189	— it has a new Charter granted to it, Vol. i. p. 93.
	1493	<i>Romantic Line</i> of Division, (vide <i>America</i>) Vol. i. p. 316.
	960	<i>Linen Manufacture</i> , of <i>Europe</i> , a Conjecture concerning its <i>Æra</i> , Vol. i. p. 51.
	1109	— its Cloth passes for Money in the Isle of <i>Rugen</i> , in <i>Pomerania</i> , Vol. i. p. 77.
	1253	— some fine made in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 118.
	1386	— a Company or Guild of <i>Linen-Weavers</i> at <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 213.
	1422	— its Manufacture was early in <i>Normandy</i> , Vol. i. p. 250.
	1530	— and in <i>Ireland</i> , Vol. i. p. 259.
	1445	— is very cheap in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 269.
	1579	— staining or dying of it was an ancient Practice in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 420.
	1663	— an <i>English</i> Law for its Encouragement, Vol. ii. p. 123.
	1669	— some fine made by the <i>French</i> at <i>Ipswich</i> , Vol. ii. p. 136.
	1696	— of <i>Ireland</i> advanced by <i>French</i> Protestant Refugees, Vol. ii. p. 216.
	1698	— of <i>Ireland</i> encouraged by the <i>English</i> Legislature, Vol. ii. p. 225-26.
	1704	— — and again this Year, Vol. ii. p. 242.
	1717	— of <i>Britain</i> , the Duties repealed on Exportation, Vol. ii. p. 273.
	1738	— of <i>Scotland</i> and <i>Ireland</i> much increased; with Reflexions, Vol. ii. p. 360.
	1741	— of <i>Ireland</i> , its vast Increase, Vol. ii. p. 366.
	1742	— of both <i>Britain</i> and <i>Ireland</i> has a Bounty legally allowed on Exportation, Vol. ii. p. 369.
	1745	— a new Statute for preventing of foreign <i>Linen's</i> being exported under the Denomination of <i>British</i> or <i>Irish</i> , by counterfeiting their Stamps, Vol. ii. p. 376.
	1746	— and another additional Bounty on the Exportation of <i>British</i> or <i>Irish</i> <i>Linen</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
		— a <i>British Linen Company</i> is incorporated, Vol. ii. p. 379.
		— and <i>Sail-Cloth</i> , of <i>British</i> Manufacture, legally encouraged, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1751	— <i>Cambricks</i> and <i>French Lawns</i> legally prohibited in <i>Great Britain</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
		— <i>Scotland's</i> great Improvement of her said Manufacture, Vol. ii. p. 400.
	1753	— it is by a Law encouraged in the <i>Highlands</i> of <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 403.
	1757	— of <i>Scotland</i> , its farther great Increase, Vol. ii. p. 409.
	1759	— its still farther Increase in <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 415.
	1760	— its yet farther Increase there, Vol. i. p. 420.
	1531	<i>Lisbon's</i> terrible <i>Earthquake</i> at this Time, Vol. i. p. 360.
	1590	— is at this Time thought the greatest City in <i>Europe</i> , after <i>Constantinople</i> and <i>Paris</i> , Vol. i. p. 438.
	1755	— it is almost totally overthrown by a most terrible <i>Earthquake</i> , Vol. ii. p. 408.
	1066	<i>Lisse</i> , in <i>Flanders</i> , is first fortified, Vol. i. p. 62.
		— is the next best trading City of the <i>Netherlands</i> , after <i>Antwerp</i> and <i>Amsterdam</i> , Vol. i. p. 398.
		<i>Litter</i> for the King's Bedchamber, Vol. i. p. 61.
	1307	— for King <i>Edward</i> the Second's Bedchamber, Vol. i. p. 112.
	1381	<i>Litster</i> , and to <i>lit</i> , their genuine Signification for a <i>Dyer</i> and to <i>dye</i> , (clearly proved) Vol. i. p. 209.
	1759	<i>Live-Cattle</i> from <i>Ireland</i> legally permitted to be imported into <i>Great Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 412.
	1338	<i>Live-Sheep</i> , <i>English</i> , forbidden to be exported, Vol. i. p. 168 and 252.
	1424	— legally prohibited to be exported from <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 111. (Vide <i>Sheep-Live</i> .)
	1660	<i>Liveries</i> given by great <i>English</i> Lords to their numerous <i>Retainers</i> , legally prohibited, Vol. i. p. 205.
	1399	
	1400	

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
		205, 206, and p. 225, 302. [Vide <i>Maintenance and Retainers.</i>]		770	<i>Lombards</i> , their Kingdom is finally overthrown and conquered by <i>Charlemagne</i> , Vol. i. p. 30.
1066		<i>Living</i> , its Plainness, Vol. i. p. 61.	1274		— in <i>England</i> from <i>Italy</i> , are great Dealers in <i>Money</i> , Vol. i. p. 117.
1077		<i>Livonia</i> (with <i>Prussia</i> and <i>Courland</i>) were once subject first to <i>Sweden</i> , next to <i>Denmark</i> , <i>ibid.</i> p. 63.	1296		— they were generally the Agents of the Popes, Vol. i. p. 137.
1158		— is discovered, and settled on by <i>Germans</i> from <i>Bremen</i> , being then intirely <i>Pagan</i> ; and its Consequences, Vol. i. p. 84.	1329		— they were great Gainers by Loans of Money to our Kings, Vol. i. p. 160.
1213		— the <i>German</i> Knights, called <i>Port-glaiues</i> , sent to the Assistance of the said Settlers from <i>Bremen</i> , Vol. i. p. 105.	1338		— all their Estates now seized on, Vol. i. p. 167.
1219		— is partly conquered by the <i>Danes</i> , Vol. i. p. 108.	1350		— an odd Restraint on them there by Law, in the Case of Debts due by any of them, Vol. i. p. 181.
1223			1376		— they are great Brokers and Usurers, Vol. i. p. 204.
1228		— the <i>Germans</i> of <i>Livonia</i> invite the <i>Prussian</i> Knights to their Aid, Vol. i. p. 109.	1404		— their Loans to King <i>Henry IV.</i> Vol. i. p. 231.
1560		— is first invaded by <i>Sweden</i> , Vol. i. p. 399.	about	52	<i>London</i> is founded, and becomes early a Port of Commerce, Vol. i. p. 15.
1561		— the <i>Poles</i> put a final Period to the <i>Teutonic</i> Order in <i>Livonia</i> , Vol. i. p. 399 and 400.	102	604	— its Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 24.
1660		— is yielded up to <i>Sweden</i> in full Propriety, and Part of <i>Pomerania</i> , Vol. ii. p. 106.	728		— she has a considerable Commerce, Vol. i. p. 29.
802		<i>Livre</i> [originally a Pound-Troy-Weight of <i>Silver</i> in <i>France</i>] its various Diminutions and Value from the Emperor <i>Charlemain's</i> Time downward, Vol. i. p. 35.	840		— is destroyed by the <i>Pagan</i> and Savage <i>Danes</i> , Vol. i. p. 42, 54.
		— it probably never was a real or single Coin, in <i>France</i> , <i>England</i> , or the <i>Netherlands</i> , <i>ibidem.</i>	851		— is again taken by the <i>Danes</i> , <i>ibidem.</i>
1235		— its Proportion in <i>France</i> at this time to a Pound Sterling, Vol. i. p. 112.	886		— is rebuilt by King <i>Alfred</i> , Vol. i. p. 44.
1397		— it was at this Time but the sixth Part of a Pound Sterling, Vol. i. p. 220 and 222.	924		— is not as yet very considerable, Vol. i. p. 48.
		[Vide <i>France</i> , for the farther sinking of the <i>Livre</i> . Loans to the Kings of <i>England</i> , (<i>viz.</i>) Vol. i. p. 178.	979		— her <i>Customs</i> and <i>Tolls</i> paid at <i>Billingsgate</i> , Vol. i. p. 52, 54.
1347		— from the Clergy, Laity, and the City of <i>Bristol</i> , Vol. i. p. 205.	982		— is in vain besieged by the <i>Danes</i> , Vol. i. p. 54.
1377		— and again in this Year, Vol. i. p. 207.	984		— it had a Bridge of Timber long before the <i>Norman</i> Conquest, Vol. i. p. 57.
1379		— again, mostly from the Laity, Vol. i. p. 210.	1016		— is constrained to pay a great Sum of Money to the <i>Danes</i> , Vol. i. p. 58.
1382		— now mostly from Cities and Towns, Vol. i. p. 213.	1019		— is again a Place of great Commerce, <i>ibidem.</i>
1386		— the same again, Vol. i. p. 222.	1041		— its considerable Increase after the <i>Norman</i> Conquest; and its Comparison with <i>York</i> at this Time, and also with <i>Canterbury</i> , Vol. i. p. 62 and 63.
1397		— by <i>Lombard</i> Merchants, Vol. i. p. 231.	1070		— its Tower or Citadel is now built, Vol. i. p. 64.
1404		— larger, from the <i>English</i> Laity, than formerly, Vol. i. p. 235.	1078		— its Magnitude is much exaggerated by some old Writers, <i>ibidem.</i>
1407		— more, for King <i>Henry</i> the Fourth's <i>Guienne</i> Expedition, Vol. i. p. 239.	1080		— she was earlier in a State of Freedom than other Cities and Towns of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 65.
1412		— more to King <i>Henry V.</i> Vol. i. p. 242.	1086		— her Streets not as yet paved, Vol. i. p. 70.
1415		— to King <i>Henry VI.</i> Vol. i. p. 259.	1090		— her <i>Guilds</i> at this Time, <i>ibidem.</i>
1430		— King <i>Henry</i> the Eighth's arbitrary Manner of levying them, Vol. i. p. 353.	1097		— she has Walls built round her Tower; has a new Timber Bridge built; and <i>Westminster</i> Palace-Hall is now first built, Vol. i. p. 72, 73.
1523		— 20,000 <i>l.</i> lent to Queen <i>Mary</i> , at 12 per Cent. Interest, Vol. i. p. 393.	1101		— her Charter by King <i>Henry I.</i> Vol. i. p. 75.
1558		<i>Logarithms</i> invented; and prove very useful in Navigation, &c. Vol. i. p. 491.	1106		— her two most ancient Companies or Fellowships were the <i>Weavers</i> and <i>Bakers</i> , Vol. i. p. 76.
1614		<i>Logwood</i> is legally prohibited to be used in <i>England</i> for dying of Cloth, as pernicious, Vol. i. p. 423.	1137		— her mercantile Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 80.
1581		— and again this Year, Vol. i. p. 446.	1172		— her <i>Weavers</i> Company's Antiquity, Vol. i. p. 89.
1597		— again prohibited to be used by <i>Dyers</i> in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 39.	1187		— her Cathedral Church is first built on Stone Arches, Vol. i. p. 91.
1630		— is again prohibited, Vol. ii. p. 57.	1189		— the State of her Buildings, Vol. i. p. 92.
1636		— is at length found useful in <i>Dying</i> , and is legally permitted in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 116.	1191		— she has some incorporated Handicrafts in her at this Time, <i>ibidem.</i>
1661		— an historical Deduction of <i>England's</i> Right to cut <i>Logwood</i> in the Bay of <i>Campeachy</i> , Vol. ii. p. 119. (Vide 1717.)	1199		— her new Charter, but mean Buildings, Vol. i. p. 95.
1662		— a farther Discussion of the Right of <i>British</i> Subjects to cut <i>Logwood</i> in that unplanted Bay, Vol. ii. 275-6-7.	1199		— she pays a great Sum for another Charter; but, in return, has the Fee-farm and Shrievalty of <i>Middlesex</i> granted to her, Vol. i. p. 98.
1717		— is legally prohibited to be used in the dying of Woollen Goods blue, Vol. ii. p. 316.	1208		— her first Charter of Freedom in Elections, Vol. i. p. 104.
		<i>Lollards</i> , or <i>Wickliffites</i> (vide also <i>Waldenses</i> and <i>Albigenses</i> .)	1212		— her Bridge built of Stone, as it appears at this Day with some modern Alterations, <i>ibidem.</i>
1401		— are cruelly persecuted in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 228.	1234		— how she was in old Times supplied with Wood-fuel, Vol. i. p. 111.
1414		— are cruelly put to Death through the Violence of the Clergy in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 240.	1237		— the Antiquity of her <i>Water-Conduits</i> , Vol. i. p. 113.
		<i>Lombards</i> from <i>Germany</i> ,	1246		— her Houses mostly thatched with <i>Straw</i> , Vol. i. p. 116.
384		— they make their first Movement southward, Vol. i. p. 17.	1268		— her annual Customs and Tolls paid to the Crown, Vol. i. p. 126.
526		— they are first settled in <i>Austria</i> , and next in <i>Pannonia</i> , Vol. i. p. 22.	1275		— her large Loan to King <i>Edward I.</i> Vol. i. p. 128.
540		— they conquer Part of <i>Italy</i> , <i>ibidem.</i>			
568		— they erect their Kingdom in that Part of <i>Italy</i> , still retaining their Name, Vol. i. p. 23.			
590		— their Habit, Apparel, or Dress, <i>ibidem.</i>			
722		— they conquer the Exarchate of <i>Ravenna</i> , Vol. i. p. 28.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1283	<i>London</i> : her great Aversion and Opposition to For- eigners; remarked on, Vol. i. p. 131.		1440	<i>London, Bristol, and Hull</i> , at this Time, the three best trading Ports of the Kingdom, Vol. i. p. 266.
	1285	— her <i>Water-Conduits</i> completed, Vol. i. p. 132.		1443	— her <i>Water-Conduits</i> farther improved, Vol. i. p. 267.
		— and many Disorders in her are now legally rectified, <i>ibidem</i> .		1445	— her great Granary, named <i>Leaden-Hall</i> , is built, Vol. i. p. 269.
	1305	— <i>Sea-Coal</i> first began to be used there, Vol. i. p. 148.		1488	— a monopolizing Act of her Common-Coun- cil is repealed by Parliament, Vol. i. p. 304.
	1322	— her Sheriffs were at this Time Receivers of the Crown-Rents, Vol. i. p. 156.		1518	— a great Riot in her at this Time against Foreigners, Vol. i. p. 348.
	1327	— her principal Trades and Handicrafts, and when incorporated, Vol. i. p. 158.		1524	— her House-Rents are still very low, Vol. i. p. 353.
		— she has <i>Southwark's</i> Bailiwick granted to her, Vol. i. p. 159.			— she has <i>Soap</i> first made in her; with a View of her Suburbs, and Remarks, Vol. i. p. 353-54.
	1331	— one Year's Amount of her Customs on Merchandise, Vol. i. p. 163.			— foreign <i>Artificers</i> are at this Time numer- ous, and their Number restrained, Vol. i. p. 353-54.
	1338	— how she is fortified against a <i>French</i> Fleet; Vol. i. p. 169.		1533	— her Number of Butchers, and of Oxen killed weekly and yearly, Vol. i. p. 362.
	1339	— her Mayor has an annual Gratification, or Present, from foreign Merchants residing with her, Vol. i. p. 170.			— the Suburb named the <i>Strand</i> is not as yet built up, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1344	— her Populace are punished for insulting the foreign Weavers, brought over by King <i>Edward</i> III. Vol. i. p. 174.		1544	— its Suburbs of <i>Holbourn</i> and <i>Southwark</i> now paved, Vol. i. p. 373.
	1346	— the Antiquity of her <i>Bars</i> at <i>Holbourn</i> , Vol. i. p. 176.—of Tolls for mending the Roads leading to it; and the Burying-place of <i>Pardon</i> Church-yard described, <i>ibidem</i> .			— and again more of her Streets are paved, Vol. i. p. 373.
	1347	— she was a large City at this Time, Vol. i. p. 178.		1536	— the Original of the <i>Park</i> and Palace of <i>St. James</i> , in the Liberty of <i>Westminster</i> , Vol. i. p. 365.
	1351	— she has many foreign <i>Weavers</i> at this Time, Vol. i. p. 182.		1540	— a State of her Shipping at this Time, Vol. i. p. 369.
	1353	— the State of her Western Suburbs,—the <i>Strand</i> not as yet built up,—the Antiquity of <i>Temple-Bar</i> , <i>Charing</i> Village and Crofs;—a De- sign, even so early, of a Bridge cross the <i>Thames</i> from <i>Westminster</i> ,—the Staple at <i>Westminster</i> helps much to raise <i>Westminster</i> , Vol. i. p. 184.		1541	— more of her Streets are now paved, Vol. i. p. 370.
		— her very great Changes and Alterations at many different Times, Vol. i. p. 187.			— her more Eastern Suburb named <i>Wapping</i> was not as yet built on, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1355	— the proportionable Increase of her, com- pared to that of <i>Paris</i> , for 400 Years, Vol. i. p. 188.		1546	— she is frequently bound for Money bor- rowed by her Kings beyond-Sea. Vol. i. p. 376.
	1357	— she seems as yet to have had very little Sea- Coal, or Pit-Coal brought to her from <i>New-</i> <i>castle</i> , &c. being hitherto supplied with Wood- fuel in her own Neighbourhood, Vol. i. p. 188.		1548	— she influences the Repeal of a former Law, for tolerating Workmen employed in Corpora- tions, though not Freemen therein, Vol. i. p. 378.
	1369	— her Populace insult and outrage the Fo- reigners of <i>Flanders</i> and <i>Lombardy</i> , Vol. i. p. 197.		1549	— House-Rent in her very cheap, <i>ibid.</i> p. 380.
		— her unreasonable Clamour against Fo- reigners, Vol. i. p. 205.		1550	— Bishop <i>Fleetwood's</i> Opinion, that <i>Sea-Coal</i> had not been in general Use in <i>London</i> above 150 Years before this Time, Vol. i. p. 382, [Vide <i>Annum</i> 1400.]
	1377	— her Coal-Trade from <i>Newcastle</i> is first named in <i>Rymer's Fœdera</i> ; and why not before, Vol. i. p. 207.		1555	— has an early Correspondence at the <i>Canary</i> <i>Isles</i> , Vol. i. p. 391.
	1379	— she has a Company of <i>Linen-Weavers</i> , Vol. i. p. 213.		1558	— she makes a Loan of 20,000 <i>l.</i> to <i>Queen</i> <i>Mary</i> , at an Interest of 12 <i>per Cent.</i> , Vol. i. p. 393.
	1386	— her <i>Orphans Fund</i> is about this Time first named in her Histories, Vol. i. p. 218.		1567	— her <i>Royal-Exchange</i> is first erected, Vol. i. p. 406.
	1391	— she is roughly handled by King <i>Richard</i> II. who nevertheless, through Presents, grants a Re- peal of the Privileges of <i>Merchant-Strangers</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .		1569	— her <i>Orphans-Fund</i> or <i>Bank</i> now paid a re- gular Interest, Vol. i. p. 409.
	1392	— her Loan of 10 000 Marks to King <i>Richard</i> II. Vol. i. p. 222.		1571	— <i>Wapping</i> Suburb is first begun to be built on its Sea-bank or Wall, Vol. i. p. 373-4.
	1397	— she first erects <i>Blackwell-Hall</i> , for a Repo- sitory for the <i>Woollen</i> Manufacture, as at present, Vol. i. p. 223.			— its Street named <i>White-Chapel</i> is first paved, Vol. i. p. 412.
	1401	— her <i>Water-Conduits</i> at this Time brought in <i>Leaden Pipes</i> from <i>Tyburn</i> , Vol. i. p. 228.			— new Foundations in it prohibited by <i>Queen</i> <i>Elizabeth</i> ; with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 421.
	1402	— she in old Times had much of the Cloath- ing or <i>Woollen</i> Trade in and near it, Vol. i. p. 229.		1586	— the Cheapness of the re-building of the late Gate and Prison named <i>Lud-Gate</i> , Vol. i. p. 430.
	1407	— she was at this Time esteemed rich, Vol. i. p. 235.		1590	— her <i>Sea Coal</i> is much advanced in Price by this Time from <i>Newcastle</i> , Vol. i. p. 437.
	1412	— a Ship of hers seen at <i>Lisbon</i> of the Burden of 200 Tons, Vol. i. p. 239.			— her Magnitude at this Time; consisting of about 160,000 People, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1417	— she paves the Street or Way named <i>Hol-</i> <i>bourn</i> , Vol. i. p. 244.			— a Law made now to restrain the Increase of her Suburbs; with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 441.
	1424	— she is at the Expence of deepening and im- proving the River <i>Lea</i> , or <i>Ley</i> , near <i>Blackwall</i> , Vol. i. p. 252.		1593	— her Mortality Bills first begun to be kept, Vol. i. p. 442.
1749	1426	— one of her Aldermen is appointed to be Jusiciary of the <i>German Steel-yard</i> Merchants, Vol. i. p. 254.		1594	— she has an Engine to convey Water into every House, Vol. i. p. 443.
				1595	— her Buildings and Streets are much in- creased in Number: Yet <i>Wapping</i> was not till now joined to be quite contiguous to her, Vol. i. p. 443.
				1602	— another Prohibition from <i>Queen Elizabeth</i> , against the Erection of Houses on new Founda- tions, Vol. i. p. 458-59
				1603	— its Mortality Bill is now first regularly kept, Vol. i. p. 461.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1603	<i>London and Westminster</i> were anciently above one Mile asunder; though about this Time they were gradually joined by Buildings, Vol. i. p. 461.		1661	<i>London's</i> Number of Hackney-Coaches fixed; also sundry Nuisances and Inconveniencies in her Streets are removed, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1605	— she remained still unjoined to the Town or Village called <i>St. Giles in the Fields</i> , <i>ibid.</i> p. 469.			— the farther great Increase of her <i>Silk</i> Manufacture, <i>ibidem</i> .
		— the said <i>St. Giles's Broad-way</i> or Street, and also <i>Drury-Lane</i> , are now first paved, <i>ibidem</i> .	1662		— an ill-judged Petition of her Magistrates, for the erecting of new Companies of <i>English</i> Natives alone, to trade to <i>France</i> , <i>Spain</i> , <i>Portugal</i> , and <i>Italy</i> , Vol. ii. p. 120.
	1609	— she has a Grant from King <i>James</i> of a great Part of the Province of <i>Ulster</i> , in <i>Ireland</i> , Vol. i. p. 477.	1665		— her dreadful <i>Pestilence</i> at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 128.
		— she compleats the bringing of her noble <i>New-River</i> to <i>Clerkenwell</i> , near <i>Islington</i> ; with its just Encomium, <i>ibidem</i> .	1666		— her most terrible <i>Conflagration</i> this Year; with Remarks, Vol. ii. p. 130.
	1612	— she raises Money, and erects a Corporation within herself, for the re-planting of the Province of <i>Ulster</i> , in <i>Ireland</i> , Vol. i. p. 485.			— the immense Increase of her Suburbs on every Side, Vol. ii. p. 130-31.
	1613	— her Customs paid on Merchandize amount to very near thrice as much as the <i>Out-ports</i> , or all the rest of the Kingdom, Vol. i. p. 490.			— she became more populous after the said <i>Conflagration</i> than before it, Vol. ii. p. 131 2.
		— she first paves the Market-place for Cattle and Hay, called <i>West-Smithfield</i> , Vol. i. p. 491.	1670		— her Streets and public Buildings are enlarged and increased, Vol. ii. p. 139.
	1618	— King <i>James's</i> Proclamation against erecting of Houses there on <i>new Foundations</i> ; and for the Manner of re-building of its Houses, Vol. i. p. 498-99.	1674		— her new Foundations are once more restrained, Vol. ii. p. 157.
		— the Suburb called <i>Lincoln's-Inn Fields</i> is now adorned, Vol. i. p. 499.	1685		— her Western Suburbs are farther greatly increased, Vol. ii. p. 183.
	1619	— King <i>James's</i> Directions concerning the re-building of Houses, Vol. ii. p. 1.			— a Comparison made between <i>her</i> and <i>Paris</i> is probably erroneous, Vol. ii. p. 186.
	1620	— her Games and Gaming-houses tolerated, Vol. ii. p. 5.	1686		— her Medium of Births and Burials are partially related, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1624	— <i>new Foundations</i> of Houses again prohibited, Vol. ii. p. 18.	1689		— the Streets named the <i>Seven Dials</i> are now first built up, Vol. ii. p. 195.
	1625	— she first has hired or <i>Hackney-Coaches</i> in her Streets, Vol. ii. p. 20.	1694		— her Eastern Suburb named <i>Wapping</i> is now erected into a distinct Parish, Vol. ii. p. 201.
	1625	— <i>new Foundations</i> are again prohibited, Vol. ii. p. 21.			— her Hackney Coaches and Sedan Chairs, their farther History, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1627	— her Nuisances to be removed, Vol. ii. p. 21 and p. 26.	1695		— a vulgar Opinion, concerning the ill Consequences of her farther Increase, confuted, Vol. ii. p. 211.
	1628	— her Magistracy in vain interpose with King <i>Charles</i> in behalf of the <i>London</i> Goldsmiths, who had petitioned against his Revival of his <i>Cambium Regis</i> , or Royal Exchequer of Money, Vol. ii. p. 28-9.	1697		— the Rise of her new Trade of dealing in Government Securities, and of Stock-Brokers, &c. Vol. ii. p. 218-19.
	1629	— her considerable <i>Silk</i> Manufacture at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 36.			— her pretended privileged or protecting Places for Debtors are suppressed, Vol. ii. p. 220.
		— her Wealth and Splendor at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 38.			— her <i>Silk-Weavers</i> are tumultuous against the Wear of <i>East-India</i> Manufactures, Vol. ii. p. 220.
	1630	— her Buildings regulated, and new Foundations again prohibited, Vol. ii. p. 39.	1698		— removes <i>Stock-jobbing</i> from off the <i>Royal-Exchange</i> into <i>Exchange-Alley</i> , Vol. ii. p. 225.
	1633	— she has a Saw-Mill erected; which is afterward suppressed; with Remarks, Vol. ii. p. 47-8.	1711		— Combinations for supplying of <i>London</i> with <i>Sea-Coal</i> , a Law for restraining them, Vol. ii. p. 253.
	1634	— her <i>Quota</i> of Ships of War or <i>Ship-Money</i> this Year first ordered by King <i>Charles</i> , <i>ibid.</i> p. 48.			— her Customs again compared with those of the <i>Out-ports</i> , Vol. ii. p. 254.
		— her Gardeners (and those of its Neighbourhood) incorporated by King <i>Charles</i> , <i>ibid.</i> p. 50.	1722		— a new <i>Chelsea</i> Water Company erected, for her Western Suburbs, Vol. ii. p. 306.
	1636	— <i>new Foundations</i> again prohibited, Vol. ii. p. 56.	1723		— the <i>Mint</i> , in <i>Southwark</i> , a pretended privileged Place for Debtors, is now effectually suppressed, Vol. ii. p. 310.
		— its Nuisances in and on the River <i>Thames</i> are redressed, Vol. ii. p. 57.	1728		— <i>Ships</i> arriving in the Compass of one Year, Vol. ii. p. 320.
		— its Suburbs have a Charter of Incorporation by King <i>Charles</i> , Vol. ii. p. 57-8.			— she has two new Parishes now erected in her Suburbs, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1640	— she loses a very rich Ship to the <i>Algerines</i> , Vol. ii. p. 68.			— her Watermen and Lightermen are farther regulated, <i>ibidem</i> .
		— her Suburbs are now greatly increased, Vol. ii. p. 70.	1730		— her Exports and Imports in one Month only, Vol. ii. p. 326-27.
	1641	— certain extravagant Computations of her Populousness, <i>ibidem</i> .			— she has two more new Parishes erected in her Suburbs, and one also at <i>Deptford</i> , very near her, Vol. ii. p. 327.
	1643	— she is assessed in the Sum of 10,000 <i>l.</i> weekly by the Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 77.	1731		— her Exports and Imports for this Year, remarked on, Vol. ii. p. 334.
	1645	— the Rise and History of her private Bankers at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 77-78.	1732		— her Shipping now employed both in Foreign and Coasting Trades, Vol. ii. p. 341.
	1652	— her Number of Hackney-Coaches is limited, Vol. ii. p. 89 and 93.			— she has two more new Parishes erected in her Suburbs, Vol. ii. p. 346.
	1656	— <i>new Foundations</i> are once more prohibited, Vol. ii. p. 100.	1737		— her Bill of Mortality for one Year, Vol. ii. p. 359.
		— great Additions are now made to her Western Suburbs; as <i>Clare-Market</i> , &c. <i>ibidem</i> .	1738		— the like this Year, Vol. ii. p. 360.
	1657	— her Bill of Mortality compared with that of <i>Amsterdam</i> , Vol. ii. p. 101.	1739		— the like this Year, Vol. ii. p. 362.
	1660	— her most renowned <i>Royal-Society</i> is established, Vol. ii. p. 113.			— her Shipping thought to be double the Shipping of <i>Amsterdam</i> , Vol. ii. p. 362.
	1661	— her Western Suburbs farther increased, Vol. ii. p. 115.	1741		— an authentic Account of her Number of Houses within her Bars; with Remarks, Vol. ii. p. 365-66.
		VOL. II.	1743		— she has another new Parish erected in her North-eastern Suburbs, Vol. ii. p. 372.
			1748		— her <i>Orphans-Fund</i> farther strengthened, Vol. ii. p. 388-89.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.		A.M.	A.D.	
	1754	<i>London's Shipping, their intire Number, Vol. ii. p. 407.</i>		1167	<i>Lucca formerly potent in Shipping, &c. Vol. i. p. 86.</i>
	1760	<i>— most of her old and too narrow Gates are removed, and sundry narrow and inconvenient Streets are widened, for the Conveniency of Commerce, and the Health and Pleasure of her Inhabitants, Vol. ii. p. 418.</i>		1259	<i>— she obtains her Independency by Money, Vol. i. p. 120.</i>
		<i>— her Mortality-bill this Year, Vol. ii. p. 420.</i>		1391	<i>— her Merchants import into England Gold Diadems, and rich Furniture, Vol. i. p. 217.</i>
1761		<i>— and also this Year, Vol. ii. p. 425.</i>		1651	<i>Lumber-houses, Projects about them at this Time in England, Vol. ii. p. 85, 6, 7.</i>
1300		<i>Looking-glasses made no where but at Venice, Vol. i. p. 141.</i>		1189	<i>Lunenburg's Original, &c. Vol. i. p. 91.</i>
1714		<i>Longitude at Sea, a legal Reward enacted for its Discovery, by a British Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 265.</i>		1398	<i>— her great Power at this Time, Vol. i. p. 223.</i>
1753		<i>— more Money granted by Parliament for Experiments and Discoveries towards it, Vol. ii. p. 405, 6.</i>		1692	<i>Lustring Company of England, and its new Manufacture described, Vol. ii. p. 199, 210.</i>
814		<i>Lorrain was once a Kingdom, and much larger than its modern Extent, Vol. i. p. 40.</i>		1698	<i>— its final History, Vol. ii. p. 224.</i>
1678		<i>— her Duke's cruel Treatment by France, Vol. ii. p. 169.</i>		998	<i>Luxemburg City is first built, Vol. i. p. 54.</i>
1630		<i>Lotteries, the first Mention of any in England, Vol. ii. p. 41.</i>		1354	<i>Luxury national, with Remarks thereon by Sir William Temple, Vol. i. p. 186.</i>
1698		<i>— private ones in England are legally suppressed, Vol. ii. p. 226.</i>		1573	<i>— was at this Time the natural Effect of increasing Commerce in England, Vol. i. p. 415.</i>
1712		<i>— are again legally suppressed, Vol. ii. p. 257.</i>		1670	<i>— and will ever, more or less, accompany an Increase of national Wealth, Vol. ii. p. 145.</i>
1718		<i>— again legally prohibited, Vol. ii. p. 278.</i>		1086	<i>Lynn, its Condition at this Time, being no Burgh, Vol. i. p. 67.</i>
1305		<i>Louvain City, her vast Woollen Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 148.</i>		1204	<i>— (of old named Lenn) is made a free Burgh, Vol. i. p. 102.</i>
1380		<i>— she is irrecoverably sunk, by an Insurrection of her Journeymen-weavers, Vol. i. p. 208.</i>		1284	<i>— she has a great Commerce with Norway, Vol. i. p. 131.</i>
1745		<i>Louisburg, in Cape-Breton Isle, is taken by Great Britain, Vol. ii. p. 376.</i>		1474	<i>— it has a German or Hanseatic Steel-yard, Vol. i. p. 291.</i>
1748		<i>— is restored to France, Vol. ii. p. 388.</i>		1462	<i>Lyons City in France, her famous commercial Fairs first instituted, Vol. i. p. 278.</i>
1758		<i>— is retaken by Great Britain, and afterward dismantled, Vol. ii. p. 411.</i>		1521	<i>— she is deemed one of the three richest Cities in Europe, Vol. i. p. 352.</i>
		<i>Loxiana, (vide Mississippi.)</i>		1599	<i>— she is stiled the Golden Gate of France, Vol. i. p. 449.</i>
1140		<i>Lubeck is founded, in an advantageous Situation for Commerce, and its Antiquity enquired into, Vol. i. p. 81.</i>			M.
1182		<i>— is made a free Imperial City, and becomes the chief of the maritime Cities in Germany, Vol. i. p. 90.</i>			A. C.
1209		<i>— is destroyed by Fire, Vol. i. p. 104.</i>			<i>Mankind's unimproved and helpless State, 5000 Years ago, Vol. i. p. 1.</i>
1226		<i>— she recovers her Freedom, Vol. i. p. 109.</i>	2139	1865	<i>Money and Merchant, the earliest Mention of them, Vol. i. p. 3.</i>
1241		<i>— her first commercial League with Hamburg; being both compared to Lacedemon and Athens, Vol. i. p. 114.</i>			<i>Monarchies were probably instituted prior to the useful and liberal Arts, as there still are many such in Asia, Africa, and America, Vol. i. p. 5.</i>
1242		<i>— she destroys Copenhagen, Vol. i. p. 116.</i>	2433	1571	<i>Moses is born, Vol. i. p. 6.</i>
1257		<i>— she has Traffic to England, Vol. i. p. 120.</i>	2513	1491	<i>— he leads the Israelites out of Egypt, ibid.</i>
1261		<i>— she has Commerce with Sweden, Vol. i. p. 121.</i>	2543	1461	<i>Mercury introduces Arts and Commerce into Gaul, though by them and the Germans named Teut, and worshipped under that Name, ibid.</i>
1267		<i>— she has Privileges granted to her in England, by the Interposition of the Duke of Brunswick, Vol. i. p. 125.</i>	2770	1234	<i>Minor, King of Crete, has the Dominion of the Levant Sea, Vol. i. p. 7.</i>
1271		<i>— she now has Brick-buildings instead of her former clay'd ones, Vol. i. p. 126.</i>	3251	753	<i>The Milesians of Ionia have Sea-Dominion, Vol. i. p. 8.</i>
1273		<i>— she sacks the City of Stralsund, Vol. i. p. 127.</i>	3337	667	<i>Messana [now Messina] founded, Vol. i. p. 9.</i>
1361		<i>— her Fleet is vanquished by that of Denmark, Vol. i. p. 191.</i>	3404	600	<i>Messilia [now Marseilles] built, ibid.</i>
1446		<i>— she lends the Danish King a large Sum of Money, Vol. i. p. 270.</i>	3774	430	<i>Malachi prophesied, Vol. i. p. 10.</i>
1522		<i>— she gives effectual Aid to King Gustavus I. of Sweden, and declares War against Denmark, Vol. i. p. 352.</i>	3974	30	<i>Mosers, or Mahometans, how they became so considerable in East-India, Vol. i. p. 14.</i>
1532		<i>— she is at War with Holland, Vol. i. p. 361.</i>			<i>[Mahometans, vide Mosers]</i>
1533		<i>— she has towering Projects against Sweden, Vol. i. p. 362.</i>			<i>Measures and Weights, [vide Weights and Measures.]</i>
1534		<i>— she and Hamburg jointly engage, to King Henry VIII. of England, to make a King of Denmark in his Interest, but fail therein, Vol. i. p. 364.</i>		A. D.	
1641		<i>— her very numerous Shipping still, tho' decayed in her ancient Commerce, Vol. ii. p. 70.</i>		1401	<i>Madagascar Island conquered by the Arabians, and its brief History, Vol. i. p. 227.</i>
		<i>— her Conduits were the Pattern for those of London, ibid.</i>		1637	<i>— settled on by England, but soon deserted, Vol. ii. p. 60.</i>
1662		<i>— she is debarred a Privilege she had been indulged in, of being exempted from England's Navigation-act, Vol. ii. p. 121.</i>		1650	<i>— is settled on by France, but soon after abandoned, Vol. ii. p. 85.</i>
1688		<i>— her still greater Declension at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 188.</i>		1664	<i>— is re-settled on by France, and again deserted, Vol. ii. p. 126.</i>
1713		<i>— her commercial Treaty with Holland, Vol. ii. p. 264.</i>		1344	<i>Madeira Isle, according to some, is now discovered, Vol. i. p. 175.</i>
				1395	<i>— is not till now discovered and is planted, Anno 1419, Vol. i. p. 221, 245.</i>
				1419	<i>— it was the first Sugar Plantation without the Mediterranean, Vol. i. p. 246.</i>
				1590	<i>— its excellent Sugar-Canes were transplanted to America, Vol. i. p. 436.</i>
				1641	<i>— England's Wine-Trade thither was occasioned by her Sugar or West-India Colonies, Vol. ii. p. 72.</i>
				1170	<i>Madec, Prince of Wales, his supposed Voyage far Westward, or to America, Vol. i. p. 89.</i>

C H R O N O L O G I C A L I N D E X

A. M.	A. D.	
	1516	<i>Madrid</i> was now but an obscure Village, (though since, by King <i>Philip II.</i> of <i>Spain's</i> making it his usual Residence, it is become large) Vol. i. p. 346.
	1526	— Treaty of, between <i>France</i> and <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 357.
	1590	— it was still farther increasing since made the Metropolis of <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 438.
	1750	— Treaty of, definitive, Vol. ii. p. 394, 5.
	1623	<i>Magazines</i> for Corn, King <i>James's</i> Project for it, Vol. ii. p. 15.
	940	<i>Magdeburg's</i> first Charters. It was anciently and long deemed the Metropolis of <i>Germany</i> , Vol. i. p. 49.
	972	— its memorable Charter, and ancient Renown, Vol. i. p. 49, 50.
	1241	— is a famous City at this Time, Vol. i. p. 114.
	1519	<i>Magellan, Ferdinand</i> , probably the first Mortal who had sailed round the terraqueous Globe, Vol. i. p. 349.
	1199	<i>Magistrates</i> of Corporations, their annual Elections, and the original Grounds of them, Vol. i. p. 97.
	1215	<i>Magna-Charta</i> [or the Great Charter of <i>England's</i> Privileges] first established, and its Clauses relating to Commerce, Vol. i. p. 106.
	1228.	— its Difference, with respect to Merchants, between the first and second one, <i>ibid.</i>
	1258	— the Statute made this Year, intitled, <i>The Declaration of Rights</i> , was a new and nobler one, Vol. ii. p. 195.
	1689	— and its happy Effects on <i>England's</i> Commerce, &c. <i>ibid.</i>
	1377 and 1400	<i>Maintenance</i> and <i>Maintainers</i> , [vide also <i>Retainers</i> and <i>Liveries</i>] some Account of their bad Effects in <i>England</i> , and a Law made against them, Vol. i. p. 205, 225.
	1486	— King <i>Henry VII.</i> of <i>England's</i> Jealousy of them, Vol. i. p. 302.
	1115	<i>Majorca</i> , and the rest of the <i>Balearic</i> Isles, still possessed by the <i>Moors</i> , Vol. i. p. 77.
	1229	— is taken from the <i>Moors</i> by King <i>James</i> of <i>Arragon</i> , Vol. i. p. 110.
	1323	— trades to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 156.
	1330	— has some maritime Force, and a considerable Commerce, Vol. i. p. 161.
	1341	— she trades to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 172.
	1343	— and again, Vol. i. p. 173.
	1640	<i>Malacca</i> is seized on by the <i>Hollanders</i> , who expel thence the <i>Portuguese</i> , Vol. ii. p. 69.
	7	<i>Malta</i> (or <i>Malta</i>) [olim <i>Melita</i>] its fine Woollen Cloth Manufacture, &c. and its finely built Houses, Vol. i. p. 15.
	1521	— the Knights of <i>St. John</i> of <i>Jerusalem</i> , their History to the Time of their coming to settle at <i>Malta</i> , Vol. i. p. 350, 1.
	1530	— is now settled on by the Knights of <i>Rhodes</i> , or of <i>St. John</i> of <i>Jerusalem</i> ; and its present State, Vol. i. p. 350.
	1565	— is in vain besieged by a <i>Turkish</i> Fleet, Vol. i. p. 403.
	34	<i>Malt</i> Liquors anciently more in use in <i>Europe</i> , and Wines not so much, Vol. i. p. 15.
	1190	<i>Mameluc</i> Guards in <i>Egypt</i> are first instituted by <i>Saladin</i> , Vol. i. p. 95. (vide <i>Egypt</i> .)
	1242	— they gain the Monarchy of <i>Egypt</i> , Vol. i. p. 116.
	1516	— their Empire ends, by the Conquest of <i>Egypt</i> by the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 346.
	1641	<i>Manchester</i> , in <i>Lancashire</i> , an early Commendation of her, for her Dexterity in the <i>Linen</i> and <i>Cotton</i> Manufactures, Vol. ii. p. 70.
	1727	— its vast Increase since the said Time, Vol. ii. p. 314, 15.
	1753	— its still farther Increase, Vol. ii. p. 406.
	1761	— its Magnitude, &c. at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 423.
	1263	<i>Man</i> Isle was very early possessed by the <i>Norwegians</i> , Vol. i. p. 122.
		— but at this Time was possessed by <i>Scotland</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1340	— its brief History or Revolutions, Vol. i. p. 172.
	1399	— is given, by King <i>Henry IV.</i> of <i>England</i> , to the Earl of <i>Northumberland</i> , Vol. i. p. 224.
	1405	— lastly, it came to the House of <i>Darby</i> , Vol. ii. p. 232.

A. M.	A. D.	
	1382	<i>Manufactures, English</i> , [vide <i>England</i>] a Catalogue of such as were sent this Year to <i>Rome</i> for the Pope's Use, Vol. i. p. 211.
	1393	— some Sorts of them now exported to <i>Bretagne</i> , Vol. i. p. 219.
	1512	— Prices of them; and of <i>Wool</i> and <i>Workmanship</i> , are much advanced in fifty Years Time, Vol. i. p. 342.
	1519	— the great Difficulty of regaining a 1st one, Vol. i. p. 350.
	1713	— are attempted in <i>England</i> from Necessity, Vol. ii. p. 263.
	1722	— allowed to be exported Duty-free, with certain Exceptions, Vol. ii. p. 307.
	1732	— of <i>British America</i> , how far interfering with those of <i>Great Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 343, 4.
	1463	— <i>Foreign</i> , a List of such at this Time prohibited in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 279.
	1483	— again prohibited legally in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 306.
		<i>Manumission</i> , (vide <i>Villanage</i> and <i>Slavish Condition</i> .)
	1489	<i>Maps</i> (or <i>Charts</i>) Geographical are first made in this Year in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 307.
	1260	<i>Marco-Polo</i> of <i>Venice</i> , his Travels into <i>India</i> and <i>China</i> ; where his <i>Cambalu</i> or <i>Cambalic</i> is the same Place with modern <i>Pekin</i> , Vol. i. p. 120.
	1612	<i>Mare Liberum</i> first published by <i>Grotius</i> , Vol. i. p. 487, 8.
		— and is answered by <i>Welwood</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1395	<i>Margaret</i> , Queen of <i>Denmark</i> , &c. her Character, Vol. i. p. 220, 1.
	1200	<i>Mariners Compass</i> thought by some to be so early discovered, Vol. i. p. 99.
	1302	— a critical Enquiry when, where, and by whom, it was really discovered; with its inestimable Benefits to the commercial World, Vol. i. p. 144, 5.
	1410	— the Names of its Points were probably invented by the <i>Netherlanders</i> , Vol. i. p. 238.
		<i>Mariners</i> , (vide <i>Seamen</i> .)
	1201	<i>Mark</i> (of Money) <i>English</i> , its early determined Value, Vol. i. p. 101.
	1235	— neither it, nor a <i>Pound</i> , were ever real Coins, either in <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> , or in the <i>Netherlands</i> , but merely a certain Quantity of <i>Silver</i> by Weight, Vol. i. p. 113.
	1760	<i>Marlborough</i> Fort, <i>English</i> , in <i>Sumatra</i> Island, is incorporated, Vol. ii. p. 419.
		— afterward surprized by the <i>French</i> , but soon retaken, <i>ibid.</i>
	1086	<i>Marlow</i> , in <i>Buckinghamshire</i> , its Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 68.
	1295	<i>Marque</i> , Letters of, the first Instance thereof in <i>Rymer's Fœdera</i> , Vol. i. p. 136. (vide <i>Reprisals</i> .)
	1647	<i>Marygalante</i> [or <i>Marigalante</i>] is first planted on by <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 80.
	1174	<i>Marseilles</i> City is given up to <i>Genoa</i> by the Count of <i>Toulouse</i> , Vol. i. p. 89.
	1193	— has a considerable Commerce and Shipping, Vol. i. p. 95.
	1229	— is at this Time a free Republic, Vol. i. p. 110.
	1406	— her great Commerce and Felicity, and her fixed Rate of the Interest of Money, Vol. i. p. 234.
		— her Interest of Money was fixed at 10 per Cent. <i>ibid.</i>
	1669	— she, about this Time, gains much of the <i>Turkey</i> Trade from <i>England</i> and <i>Holland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 137.
	1753	— the Number of Ships which, during this Year, had arrived in her Port, Vol. ii. p. 47.
		<i>Marshes</i> and <i>Sea-Walls</i> , (vide <i>Romney Marsh</i> .)
	1635	<i>Martinico</i> Isle is planted by <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 55.
	1664	— it, and other <i>American</i> Colonies of <i>France</i> , are greatly improved by <i>Colbert</i> , Vol. ii. p. 126.
	1762	— is conquered by <i>Great Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 425.
	1632	<i>Maryland's</i> first Plantation begun, and its Constitution described, Vol. ii. p. 46.
	1633	— its Constitution, and farther Progress described, Vol. ii. p. 47.
		— why this Province, and also that of <i>Virginia</i> , have no Towns of any Consequence in them, <i>ibid.</i>

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.		A.M.	A.D.	
	1633	<i>Maryland</i> was first peopled and cultivated by <i>English Roman Catholics</i> , <i>ibid.</i>			Catalogue of all such of the several foreign Countries at this Time trading to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 78.
	1634	— its first planting and cultivating is said to			<i>Merchant-Strangers</i> , a Catalogue of them in <i>Anno</i>
	1635	have cost my Lord <i>Baltimore</i> 40,000 <i>l.</i> Vol. ii. p. 51.			1302, Vol. i. p. 145.
	1661	— it was by this Time become a considerable			— and <i>Anno</i> 1362, Vol. i. p. 193. [See the
		<i>Tobacco Colony</i> , Vol. ii. p. 114, 15.			End of this Letter.]
	1715	— her Proprietor's Petition against being reduced to a regal Colony, Vol. ii. p. 269.	1276		— they were of old, in <i>England</i> , bound to answer for all Debts and Trespasses committed by any of their respective Nation or Tribe, Vol. i. p. 128.
	1731	— it, and <i>Virginia</i> , are of very great Benefit to <i>Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 331.	1283		— they were sometimes very impolitically maltreated in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 131.
	1740	— The two <i>Tobacco Colonies</i> , their joint, and also separate Number of <i>Tobacco Ships</i> from <i>Britain</i> , and the Quantity of their <i>Tobacco</i> annually imported into <i>Great Britain</i> , &c. Vol. ii. p. 364.	1302		— King <i>Edward I</i> 's Charter in their Favour, called <i>Charta Mercatoria</i> , respecting those called the <i>Great Customs of England</i> , Vol. i. p. 145.
674		<i>Masonry</i> and <i>Glass-work</i> are first brought into use in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 26.	1328		— which Charter was this Year confirmed by K. <i>Edward III.</i> Vol. i. p. 159.
1629		<i>Massachusetts-Bay</i> , the best and most populous Province of <i>New-England</i> , was originally a Charter-Colony, Vol. ii. p. 35. (Vide <i>New-England</i> .)	1363		— <i>English</i> , what was understood by that Appellation at this Time, Vol. i. p. 193.
1572		<i>Massacre of Paris</i> : its Horror breaks off a commercial Treaty between <i>England</i> and <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 413.	1382		— have in <i>England</i> greater Privileges granted them by Law, Vol. i. p. 210, 217.
1502		<i>Maximilian of Austria's</i> Treaty with King <i>Henry VII.</i> of <i>England</i> , who presents him with the Sum of 10,000 <i>l.</i> Sterling, for an Aid against the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 330.	1391		— are again legally constrained to lay out all the Money they receive in <i>England</i> on native Commodities, Vol. i. p. 293.
974		<i>Measures and Weights, English</i> , (vide <i>Weights and Measures</i>) of <i>Winchester</i> , first mentioned, Vol. i. p. 52.	1477		— King <i>Henry VIII.</i> of <i>England's</i> ill-judged Proclamation, for compelling them to lay out all the Money they receive in <i>England</i> for the Merchandize they import, on <i>English Merchandize</i> , Vol. i. p. 361.
1101		— the first Standard <i>Ell</i> is established from the Length of King <i>Henry I.</i> of <i>England's</i> Arm, Vol. i. p. 75.	1531		— King <i>Henry VIII.</i> 's dispensing Power concerning their Duties is now confirmed by his abject Parliament, Vol. i. p. 370.
1302		— the Weight of <i>English Money</i> , and the Measures of Capacity, are now said to have been legally ascertained, Vol. i. p. 145.	1671		— they have alien Duties taken off from Goods exported by them from <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 150.
1439		— only one sole Measure now ascertained for <i>England</i> as to Cloth, Vol. i. p. 265.			— (Vide <i>Steel-yard German Merchants</i> , and <i>Hanseatic Merchants</i> ; also <i>Lombards</i> .)
1492		— King <i>Henry VII.</i> of <i>England's</i> good Laws for the Regulation of <i>Weights and Measures</i> , and Bishop <i>Fleetwood's</i> Remarks thereon, Vol. i. p. 313, 14.	1267		— of the <i>Staple</i> , (vide <i>Staple</i> .)
1496		— another of his Laws for the same End, Vol. i. p. 322.			— <i>Adventurers Company of England</i> [at first named <i>Merchants of St. Thomas Becket</i>] are less ancient than the said Merchants of the <i>Staple</i> , although they afterward got all the Trade from the said <i>Staplers</i> , Vol. i. p. 125.
1593		— the Statute Length of an <i>English Mile</i> , Vol. i. p. 441.	1296		— <i>Merchant-Adventurers</i> , their Origin, Vol. i. p. 137.
1636		— but one identical Measure and Weight ordered by King <i>Charles</i> all over <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 56.	1358		— their Origin and Commerce farther traced, Vol. i. p. 189.
1759		— notwithstanding all former Regulations, they are in this Year brought under the fresh Consideration of Parliament, but not completed, Vol. i. p. 414.	1406		— their first Charter, Vol. i. p. 233.
1238		<i>Mecklenburg</i> , an ancient <i>German Town</i> , now quite sunk, Vol. i. p. 114.	1430		— their Privileges are confirmed by King <i>Henry VI.</i> 's Charter, Vol. i. p. 260.
1470		<i>Medici Family of Florence</i> , by their immense Commerce and Wealth, were able to assist King <i>Edward IV.</i> of <i>England</i> , for the obtaining the Crown from King <i>Henry VI.</i> Vol. i. p. 288.	1444		— they remove their foreign Residence from <i>Middleburg</i> to <i>Antwerp</i> , which laid the Foundation of the future Greatness of the last-named City, Vol. i. p. 268.
1480		— their still farther Commerce and Wealth at this Time specified, Vol. i. p. 295.	1466		— their new Charter from King <i>Edward IV.</i> Vol. i. p. 282.
1530		— they thereby at length obtain the Sovereignty of <i>Florence</i> , Vol. i. p. 360.	1497		— a View of the Disputes between that Society and the separate <i>London Merchants</i> , and those of other Parts of <i>England</i> , and what the Word <i>Adventurer</i> then imported, Vol. i. p. 323.
1630		— Duke <i>Ferdinand's</i> wife Measures for the Advancement of Commerce, Vol. ii. p. 41.	1505		— they are in some sort established by Act of Parliament, with Remarks, <i>ibidem</i> .
1200		<i>Medicinal Simples</i> , many about this Time brought from the East into <i>Europe</i> , Vol. i. p. 99.			— and again, Vol. i. p. 333.
925		<i>Mediterranean Sea</i> : the Honours bestowed by <i>Athelstane</i> , King of <i>England</i> , on such of his Merchants as should make three Voyages thither, Vol. i. p. 48.	1513		— their Privileges confirmed by King <i>Henry VIII.</i> 's Charter, (the first Time under that express Appellation) Vol. i. p. 343.
1398		— is much later resorted to by <i>English Shipping</i> than to the <i>Baltic Coasts</i> , Vol. i. p. 223.	1550		— its vast Commerce with <i>Antwerp</i> , Vol. i. p. 381.
1497		<i>Melilla</i> was the first <i>Spanish Conquest</i> on the <i>Barbary Coast</i> , Vol. i. p. 323.	1558		— a Clause of an Act of Parliament in their favour, Vol. i. p. 393.
		<i>Merchandize</i> , <i>Contraband</i> , (vide <i>Contraband</i> .)	1560		— Queen <i>Elizabeth's</i> Charter to them, Vol. i. p. 399.
1302		<i>Mercery</i> , what was probably in old Times meant by such, Vol. i. p. 145.	1564		— they remove their <i>Staple</i> to <i>Emblen</i> , but are soon after re-admitted into the <i>Netherlands</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1560		— <i>Merchandize</i> , how understood at this Time in the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 397.			— and they are now first incorporated by that Name as a Corporation in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 403.
717		<i>Merchants, inland</i> , first mentioned in History since the Fall of the Western <i>Roman Empire</i> , Vol. i. p. 27.	1566		— they remove from <i>Emblen</i> to <i>Antwerp</i> , Vol. i. p. 405.
1126		— the ancient Import of the Word <i>Merchant</i> in <i>England, France, Scotland, &c.</i> Vol. i. p. 79.	1568		— the <i>Genoese Money</i> sent for the <i>Netherlands</i> , but seized at <i>Plymouth</i> by Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> , occasioned their Removal from <i>Antwerp</i> to <i>Hamburg</i> , and soon after to <i>Staden</i> , Vol. i. p. 407.
		— <i>Strangers</i> : the usual <i>English Appellation</i> , in old Times, for <i>Foreigners</i> or <i>alien Merchants</i> . A	1582		— the <i>Hanseatic Towns</i> great Spite and Interest against them in <i>Germany</i> is defeated by the Dexterity

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.	
		terity of <i>Gilpin</i> , Queen <i>Elizabeth's</i> Minister in <i>Germany</i> , Vol. i. p. 424.
1586		<i>Merchant-Adventurers</i> Company, their Charter of Privileges is now extended to <i>Germany</i> , Vol. i. p. 429.
1587		— they are well received at first at <i>Staden</i> , which was by them enriched, Vol. i. p. 431.
1591		— yet they were in this Year, by the Interest of the <i>Hanseatics</i> , expelled <i>Staden</i> , Vol. i. p. 439.
		— they are favoured and invited by <i>Elbing</i> , and by the King of <i>Poland</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1597		— they were, through the Resentment of the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , intirely driven out of <i>Germany</i> , Vol. i. p. 447.
		— but are invited to <i>Groningen</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— they are again invited to <i>Staden</i> , Vol. i. p. 453.
		— but soon after settle at <i>Dort</i> , Vol. i. p. 454, 455.
1601		— an authentic View of their Commerce, Vol. i. p. 453.
1608		— they are favoured at King <i>James's</i> Court by Lord <i>Bacon</i> , Vol. i. p. 473.
1617		— their Privileges are farther confirmed by King <i>James's</i> Charter, Vol. i. p. 497.
		— their great Prosperity proved the Ruin of the <i>Staplers</i> Company, <i>ibid.</i>
1624		— the Resolutions of Parliament against the high Imposts on Woollen Cloth, Vol. ii. p. 18.
1630		— they are complained of for the bad Measure, Weight, &c. of their Woollen Cloths, Vol. ii. p. 40.
1632		— some of them are dispensed with by King <i>Charles</i> , for having foreign Wives and foreign Lands, Vol. ii. p. 45.
1634		— their Privileges confirmed by King <i>Charles</i> I. Vol. ii. p. 50.
		— and their Fines for Freedom in it are thereby ascertained, <i>ibid.</i>
1639		— their Privileges again confirmed by K. <i>Charles</i> I. Vol. ii. p. 66.
1643		— they are also confirmed by the Lords and Commons, who double their Freedom-Fines, Vol. ii. p. 75, 6.
1647		— they are farther encouraged by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 80.
1649		— they are invited to remove from <i>Dort</i> to <i>Bruges</i> , and the probable Reasons why that Invitation was not accepted, Vol. ii. p. 83.
1651		— they are again invited by the City of <i>Bruges</i> to re-settle there; with their Answer, Vol. ii. p. 87, 8.
		— and it was probably now, or soon after, that they made <i>Hamburg</i> their principal Staple or Residence, and at length their sole one, as we find them there <i>Ann</i> 1661, <i>ibidem.</i>
1661		— a full State of the Dispute between this Company and the separate Traders in the Woollen Manufacture, as exhibited to the <i>English House of Commons</i> in this Year; wherein we find that Company had only two Staples or Residences beyond Sea, viz. <i>Hamburg</i> and <i>Dort</i> ; after which they made <i>Hamburg</i> their sole Staple, as it still remains to this Day; and we hear no more Complaints on this Subject, Vol. ii. p. 116, 17.
		— their Vindication or Reply, Vol. ii. p. 118.
1378		— <i>Merchants</i> of the <i>East</i> and of the <i>West</i> , who they were, and how distinguished, Vol. i. p. 205.
1449		— in general, a pregnant Instance of the Power and Influence of a single one in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 272.
		— Accounts by double Entry, (vide <i>Book-keeping</i> .)
640		<i>Mesopotamia</i> is conquered by the <i>Saracens</i> from the <i>Greek</i> Empire, Vol. i. p. 25.
1444		<i>Metals</i> , a Project and Grant for the Transmutation of them in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 268.
1449		— another this Year, Vol. i. p. 271.
1452		— another this Year, Vol. i. p. 273.
1456		— another this Year, Vol. i. p. 276.
1468		— another this Year, Vol. i. p. 285.
1476		— another this Year, Vol. i. p. 292.
1565		— Mineral and Battery-Works, a new Company for them, Vol. i. p. 404.

A.M.	A.D.	
1630		<i>Metals</i> , a Project for melting them without Pit-coal or Wood, Vol. ii. p. 40.
1556		<i>Mexico</i> City, its Vastness, and the Number of its Inhabitants, Vol. i. p. 391.
1572		— its great Populoufness, Vol. i. p. 414.
		— Kingdom, all its <i>Cochineal</i> is produced about <i>Tlafcalla</i> , <i>ibidem.</i>
		— her best Silver Mines, their general Situation, <i>ibid.</i>
		<i>Microscopes</i> , (vide <i>Telescopes</i> .)
1471		<i>Middelburg</i> in <i>Flanders</i> has Privileges from <i>Eng'land</i> , Vol. i. p. 288.
1121		<i>Middelburg</i> , in <i>Zealand</i> , is walled round, Vol. i. p. 78.
1247		— is repaired and fortified, Vol. i. p. 116.
1388		— Staple of <i>England</i> is removed thence to <i>Catalis</i> , Vol. i. p. 214.
1532		— its new Haven is begun to be made, Vol. i. p. 362.
501		<i>Middle Ages</i> , a Question stated whether they did not probably commence about this Time, and the Times usually called of the <i>Antients</i> ceased, Vol. i. p. 21.
		<i>Mills</i> , (vide <i>Water-mills</i> , <i>Saw-mills</i> , and <i>Wind-mills</i> .)
1367		<i>Milan's</i> rich Manufactures, and great Opulence at this Time, Vol. i. p. 196.
		— its Duke's offering a vast Portion with his Daughter, <i>ibid.</i>
1422		— her Duke vanquishes <i>Genoa</i> at Sea, and reduces that Republic to be tributary to him, Vol. i. p. 250.
1086		<i>Milurn Port</i> , in <i>Somersetshire</i> , its Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 68.
1429		<i>Military Orders</i> , (vide <i>Knights</i> , <i>Forces</i> , and <i>Standing-Forces</i>) the <i>Golden Fleece</i> is instituted, Vol. i. p. 258.
1758		<i>Adilford Haven</i> in <i>Pembrokeshire</i> is legally ordered to be improved and fortified, Vol. ii. p. 410, 11.
1759		— 10,000 <i>l.</i> more is voted for that End, Vol. ii. p. 412.
1695		<i>Milim-Bank Company</i> , its Rise and Constitution, Vol. ii. p. 208.
1690		<i>Mine-Adventurers</i> Company of <i>England</i> , its original Rise, Vol. ii. p. 197.
1698		— its Rise and summary History, <i>ibid.</i> (Vide also Vol. i. p. 466.)
1704		— their Charter, and subsequent mad Proceedings, Vol. ii. p. 247, 3.
1710		— is enquired into and censured by Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 250.
1711		— their Creditors are endeavoured to be legally relieved, Vol. ii. p. 253.
950		<i>Mines</i> [vide <i>Metals</i>] are first discovered (of <i>Silver</i>) in <i>Germany</i> , Vol. i. p. 50.
1452		— <i>English</i> , have foreign Miners brought from beyond Sea to work them, Vol. i. p. 273.
1545		— Silver of <i>Potosi</i> discovered, and their History, Vol. i. p. 374, 5.
1571		— of <i>Copper</i> first found in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 400.
1565		— Mines Royal, and Mineral and Battery Works, Charters for them, Vol. i. p. 404.
1572		— of Silver, how it was anciently refined, before Quicksilver was found out for it, Vol. i. p. 414.
1603		— <i>Royal</i> , <i>Mineral</i> , and <i>Battery-works</i> Companies, their Rise and Fall, Vol. i. p. 466.
1625		— of <i>Wales</i> regulated, Vol. ii. p. 21.
1708		<i>Minorca</i> Island conquered by the <i>British</i> Forces, Vol. ii. p. 247.
1713		— is yielded by <i>Spain</i> for ever to <i>Great Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 262.
1756		— is conquered by <i>France</i> from <i>Great Britain</i> , <i>ib.</i> p. 409. (Vide <i>Postscript</i> to our <i>Id.</i> Vol. p. 4.)
1763		<i>Minot</i> , <i>Royal</i> , one is erected in <i>Wales</i> , Vol. ii. p. 10.
1630		— in the <i>Tower of London</i> , was till now used by the Merchants, by way of a Bank of Cash, until King <i>Charles's</i> compulsory Loan of their Cash; (with Sir <i>William Temple's</i> Remarks) Vol. ii. p. 18.
1698		<i>Mississippi</i> (or <i>Louisiana</i>) Colony is first planted by <i>France</i> , [and named <i>Louisiana</i>] Vol. ii. p. 224.
1712		— is granted to <i>Mont Cr</i> <i>et</i> , by <i>Louis XIV.</i> being a direct Invasion of both the <i>Carthage</i> Charters, Vol. ii. p. 258.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1717	<i>Mississippi</i> Colony is erected by <i>France</i> into a new national Company, for taking in [or expunging] the public Debts of <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 274.		1407	<i>Money</i> , <i>England's</i> Gold Nobles are much in use in her dealing with the <i>Hanseatics</i> , Vol. i. p. 235.
	1718	— that Company's farther Progress, Vol. ii. p. 278, 9.		1415	— <i>Scotch</i> Silver Money degenerating, is now prohibited to pass in <i>England</i> under the Pain of Felony, Vol. i. p. 241.
	1719	— it has the <i>French East-India</i> Company united to it, Vol. ii. p. 280, 1, 2.		1426	— 300 Marks now deemed a sufficient Maintenance for a Minor of the Blood-Royal, Vol. i. p. 254.
		— its Name is altered or sunk into that of their <i>India</i> Company, (comprehending both the <i>East</i> and <i>West India</i> Colonies, <i>ibid.</i>		1492	— <i>English</i> Money's Proportion to <i>French</i> Money, Vol. i. p. 313.
		— its farther seemingly vast Progress and Increase, <i>ibid.</i>		1493	— of <i>Europe</i> in general, its great Increase from the Accession of the Treasures of <i>America</i> , Vol. i. p. 317.
		— the almost incredible Quantum of the nominal Value of its thus united Stock, when at the highest <i>Stock-jobbing</i> Prices, with its strange Effects on the City of <i>Paris</i> , Vol. ii. p. 281.		1500	— <i>Scottish</i> Money is now sunk to one third of the Value of <i>English</i> Money, Vol. i. p. 326.
	1720	— its final History, Vol. ii. p. 298.		1502	— the clipped Money of <i>England</i> is at this
	1736	— that Colony's Encroachments on <i>Carolina</i> , &c. now begun, as formerly foretold, Vol. ii. p. 357.		1504	Time received by King <i>Henry VII.</i> to his great Emolument, Vol. i. p. 332.
	1813	<i>Molucca</i> (or <i>Spice</i>) Islands, their History, Revolutions, &c. by <i>Grotius</i> ; and Cloves, according to him, were known to ancient <i>Greece</i> and <i>Rome</i> , Vol. i. p. 57.		1512	— Remarks on an expired <i>English</i> Statute, &c. against exporting of Money, Plate, Jewels, &c. Vol. i. p. 342.
	1508	— are first conquered by the <i>Portuguese</i> , Vol. i. p. 336.		1514	— small Sums still go far, even for great Services to the Crown, &c. Vol. i. p. 344.
	1519	— are visited by the <i>Spaniards</i> , Vol. i. p. 349, 354.		1544	— of <i>England</i> and <i>Scotland</i> , the proportional Value, Vol. i. p. 372.
	1521	— their brief History, Vol. i. p. 352.		1546	— Proportion between <i>English</i> and <i>German</i> Money, Vol. i. p. 375.
	1527	— they are proposed by the Emperor <i>Charles V.</i> to be sold to King <i>Henry VIII.</i> of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 358.		1560	— and now also between <i>England</i> and <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 399.
	1527	— <i>Spain's</i> first Voyage to them from <i>New Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 358.		1566	— <i>English</i> and <i>Florence</i> Money compared, Vol. i. p. 404.
	1614	— they are intirely subdued by the <i>Dutch East-India</i> Company, Vol. ii. p. 126.		1581	— and now also, Vol. i. p. 421.
		<i>Monasteries</i> , (vide Convents.)			— and now likewise between that of <i>England</i> and that of <i>France</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	802	<i>Money</i> [vide also <i>Coins</i>] of <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> , <i>Scotland</i> , and the <i>Netherlands</i> . Its different Value and Variations, from <i>Charlemagne's</i> Time to our own Days; and <i>ideal</i> (or not real) Money defined, Vol. i. p. 35.		1601	— between <i>England</i> and <i>Scotland</i> , is now in proportion as 12 is to 1, still keeping up the old Denominations in both Kingdoms, Vol. i. p. 455.
	1004	— is at this Time paid only by Weight in <i>Germany</i> , Vol. i. p. 61.			— an Account how far the Monies have been altered, at different Periods of Time, in <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> , and <i>Scotland</i> , with the Causes of such Alterations, <i>ibid.</i>
	1070	— and in <i>England</i> is paid more by Weight than by <i>Coin</i> , Vol. i. p. 62.			— <i>England's</i> said Alterations have greatly sunk the Money-Revenue of the Crown, as well as the fixed Money-Rents of the Subjects, <i>ibid.</i>
	1096	— is now very scarce in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 72.		1622	— important Disputes about it and Exchanges, between <i>Miffelden</i> and <i>Mahynes</i> , Vol. ii. p. 13.
	1107	— of <i>England</i> and <i>Scotland</i> , the very same in Name, Weight, and Value, Vol. i. p. 76.		1624	— its national Interest in <i>England</i> is reduced from 10 to 8 per Cent, Vol. ii. p. 17.
	1216	— <i>Sterling</i> , first coined by that Name, and whence the Name, Vol. i. p. 107.		1625	— three and one third <i>French</i> Crowns are now equal to one Pound Sterling, Vol. ii. p. 27.
	1225	— its Scarcity still farther increased, Vol. i. p. 109.		1630	— is a Commodity or Merchandize, as well as other Things are, and therefore proper for Exportation as such, Vol. ii. p. 41.
	1235	— of <i>England</i> and <i>Scotland</i> , farther proved to be in all respects the same, Vol. i. p. 112.		1631	— milled, first used in <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— and the <i>English</i> and <i>French</i> Pound [or <i>Livre</i>] their Proportion at this Time to each other, that of <i>France</i> being already much sunk in Value, still preserving the old Denomination, <i>ibid.</i>		1637	— old Sterling Fineness described, Vol. ii. p. 60.
	1291	— of <i>Europe</i> in general, is much sunk in intrinsic Value, though still preserving their old Denominations; chiefly occasioned by the Holy War, Vol. i. p. 134.		1685	— of King <i>James II.</i> 's Coinage, Vol. ii. p. 183.
	1297	— a Law in <i>England</i> against the Importation of base foreign Money, Vol. i. p. 140.		1701	— the Proportion between Silver and Gold in <i>England</i> , <i>Holland</i> , <i>France</i> , and <i>Spain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 235.
	1302	— and another Law for ascertaining its Weight, Vol. i. p. 145.		1719	— a Conjecture at the Quantum of current Cash in <i>Europe</i> in general, and of each Nation in particular, Vol. ii. p. 281.
	1328	— more Proofs that the Money of both <i>Britannic</i> Nations were exactly the same, Vol. i. p. 159.		1740	— of Paper Credit in the various <i>English American</i> Plantations, its Value ascertained, Vol. ii. p. 365.
	1335	— it becomes more Plenty in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 164.		480	<i>Monopolies</i> were strictly prohibited in the <i>Eastern</i> Empire, Vol. i. p. 21. [Vide also <i>Projects</i> , <i>Discoveries</i> , <i>Inventions</i> , and <i>Improvements</i> .]
	1344	— <i>English</i> and <i>Florence</i> Money, their proportional Value, Vol. i. p. 174.		1350	— they invalidated (in after Times) an excellent <i>English</i> Law now made for the absolute Freedom of Commerce, Vol. i. p. 181.
	1351	— <i>English</i> Silver Groats and Half-groats are first coined, Vol. i. p. 182.		1506	— one of King <i>Henry VII.</i> of <i>England</i> , to an <i>Italian</i> for <i>Alum</i> , Vol. i. p. 334.
	1360	— of Leather coined in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 190.		1530	— of Rope-making, at <i>Bridport</i> in <i>Dorsetshire</i> , exclusive of its Neighbourhood, Vol. i. p. 359.
	1373	— a <i>Scottish</i> Groat degenerates to Three Pence Sterling, Vol. i. p. 202.		1534	— of Woollen Cloth, by the City of <i>Worcester</i> , exclusive of the adjacent Country, Vol. i. p. 363.
	1390	— four <i>French Livres</i> are now equal to one Pound Sterling, Vol. i. p. 215.		1544	— of <i>York</i> City for Coverlets. The same. Vol. i. p. 372.
	1391	— Money, by Exchange abroad, is to be laid out in <i>English</i> Staple-Ware, Vol. i. p. 217.		1552	— of Felt Hats, &c. by <i>Norwich</i> and <i>Norfolk</i> , tho' somewhat more moderate, Vol. i. p. 383.
		— <i>Scottish</i> Gold and Silver Coins are prohibited to pass in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 218.			
	1397	— six <i>French Livres</i> are now equal to one Pound Sterling, Vol. i. p. 222.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Monopolies.</i>
1554		— of another, in Behalf of Towns Corporate, Vol. i. p. 388.
1565		— a proper one defined, Vol. i. p. 403.
1585		— for a Trade to <i>Morocco</i> , Vol. i. p. 428.
1591		— for the sole printing of a Book, Vol. i. p. 439.
1601		— they are all suppressed by Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> , Vol. i. p. 455.
1603		— King <i>James</i> declares against them, yet afterward encourages them, Vol. i. p. 460.
1604		— King <i>James's</i> Grant of an exclusive Trade to <i>Spain</i> and <i>Portugal</i> , which he abolished in the following Year, Vol. i. p. 467.
1608		— of <i>Alum</i> , by King <i>James</i> in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 472.
1610		— are revoked by King <i>James</i> , Vol. i. p. 479.
1621		— they are complained of in Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 8.
1624		— a general Statute in <i>England</i> now made against them, Vol. ii. p. 16.
1625		— of Saltpetre and Gunpowder, Vol. ii. p. 21.
1627		— they are much encouraged by King <i>Charles</i> I. in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 26, 27.
		— more, by that King, Vol. ii. p. 27, 28, 30 and 31.
1629		— and more, Vol. ii. p. 35, 36.
		— of Pawnbrokers in <i>London</i> , Vol. ii. p. 38.
1630		— of melting of Metals without Sea-Coal or Wood, Vol. ii. p. 39.
		— King <i>Charles's</i> remarkable Order concerning the saving of Provisions, and against eating of Suppers, Vol. ii. p. 40.
		— for separating Gold and Silver from other Metals, <i>ibid.</i>
		— for nine Projects by one Undertaker, Vol. ii. p. 41.
		— for conveying fresh Water to <i>London</i> from <i>Hodsdon</i> , and for a Lottery, <i>ibid.</i>
		— for preserving Marsh Lands from Inundations, <i>ibid.</i>
1631		— for Soap-making of <i>English</i> Materials, Vol. ii. p. 42.
		— the like for Starch, <i>ibid.</i>
		— the like for playing Cards, <i>ibid.</i>
1632		— a Diving Project, Vol. ii. p. 44.
		— of six remarkable ones, by one Undertaker, Vol. ii. p. 44, 45.
1634		— for cleaning of <i>Indico</i> , Vol. ii. p. 49.
		— for Sedan Chairs, and for a Price-Courant, <i>ibid.</i>
		— for Soap-making again and Gardeners, Vol. ii. p. 49, 50.
		— for Saltpetre, Gunpowder, and three more, Vol. ii. p. 51.
		— for sealing of foreign Hops,—Weighing of Hay and Straw,—and marking of Butter Casks, <i>ibid.</i>
1635		— of Glass-making, and of Raisin Wine, Vol. ii. p. 54.
		— for Gold and Silver Thread, <i>ibid.</i>
1636		— for Malt and Brewing, Vol. ii. p. 57.
1637		— for Cards and Dice, Vol. ii. p. 59.
		— for Malsters and Brewers Licences, Vol. ii. p. 60.
		— for Butter Casks; Pigs and Bars of Iron; and licensing Hackney Coachmen, <i>ibid.</i>
		— for Wine Casks used by Brewers, Vol. ii. p. 61.
		— for drying of Malt and Hops with Sea Coal and Turf, <i>ibid.</i>
		— for five more, viz. the sole making of Weights for Gold; the sole measuring of foreign Timber; the sole Agency for Licences to sell Tobacco; an Intelligence Office for Masters and Servants; and for the sole sealing of Cards and Dice, Vol. ii. p. 62.
		— for the sole selling of Coals at <i>Newcastle</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1638		— another for the same Purpose, <i>ibid.</i>
1639		— King <i>Charles</i> , now in Distress, is forced to revoke many of his Monopolies, Vol. ii. p. 65, 66.
		— he appoints a Surveyor for the rough Sport of Wrestling, Vol. ii. p. 67.

A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Monopolies.</i>
1640		— they are all suppressed by Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 68.
1701		— <i>French</i> ones, continued even to this Day, Vol. ii. p. 235.
1722		<i>Montague</i> , Duke of, his noble, though unsuccessful Undertaking, for planting the <i>West-India</i> Isles of <i>St. Lucia</i> , <i>St. Vincent</i> , and <i>Dominica</i> , Vol. ii. p. 308, 309.
1748		<i>Montpelier</i> purchased by <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 179.
1632		<i>Monferrat</i> Isle settled on by <i>England</i> , and described, Vol. ii. p. 46.
1734		— its Number of white People, Forts and Batteries, Vol. ii. p. 351.
		<i>Morcia</i> Company, [vide <i>Turkey</i> Company]
		<i>Moors</i> , or <i>Saracens</i> , [vide also <i>Barbary</i> Piratical States]
713		— they from <i>Barbary</i> conquer <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 27.
720		— they unsuccessfully invade <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 28.
730		— they are horribly slaughtered in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 29.
813		— the <i>Arabian</i> <i>Moors</i> were the first Instruments of reviving Learning in the <i>West</i> , Vol. i. p. 39.
		— and they erect separate Monarchies in <i>Morocco</i> and in <i>Egypt</i> , Vol. i. p. 40.
933		— how they came to be so numerous in <i>East-India</i> , Vol. i. p. 49.
		— of <i>Spain</i> , by what Means they came gradually to lose Ground there, <i>ibid.</i>
1102		— are vanquished by the <i>Pisani</i> , Vol. i. p. 75.
1115		— they still possessed <i>Majorca</i> , Vol. i. p. 77.
		— they destroy <i>Pisa</i> , yet lose <i>Sardinia</i> to <i>Genoa</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1201		— they introduce Astronomy and Geography into <i>Europe</i> , Vol. i. p. 101.
1229		— they of <i>Spain</i> lose <i>Majorca</i> and the other <i>Balearic</i> Isles, to <i>James</i> King of <i>Aragon</i> , Vol. i. p. 110.
1300		— of <i>Arabia</i> , conquer <i>East-India</i> , and engross its Commerce, Vol. i. p. 141.
1492		— those of <i>Granada</i> conquered and expelled <i>Spain</i> , with melancholy Circumstances, which proved the Cause of the piratical Trade of the opposite <i>Barbary</i> Shores. But the Authority of the <i>Ottoman</i> Porte is, since those Times, much lessened in <i>Barbary</i> , Vol. i. p. 311.
1513		— a new Revolution in <i>Barbary</i> , by the <i>Moorish</i> Conquests of <i>Fez</i> , <i>Morocco</i> , and <i>Tremisen</i> , Vol. i. p. 343.
1568		— an Insurrection of the <i>Moorish</i> left in <i>Granada</i> Kingdom, and its Consequences, Vol. i. p. 408.
1611		— their final Extirpation, and that of the <i>Jews</i> from <i>Spain</i> (with Remarks) Vol. i. p. 481.
1747		<i>Moravian</i> Protestants have, at this Time, a Law granted in Favour of them by the <i>British</i> Legislature, for their Naturalization in <i>British</i> America, Vol. ii. p. 384.
1160		<i>Morocco's</i> commercial Treaty with <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 85.
1413		— is first resorted to by <i>English</i> Ships, Vol. i. p. 239.
1492		— <i>England's</i> Trade to it occasioned afterward its Trade to <i>Turkey</i> , Vol. i. p. 312.
1513		— its new enthusiastical <i>Mahometan</i> Monarchy's Rise, Vol. i. p. 341.
1585		— Queen <i>Elizabeth's</i> exclusive Patent for twelve Years sole Trade thither, Vol. i. p. 428.
1611		— is conquered by the King of <i>Fez</i> , who delivers up <i>Larache</i> to King <i>Philip</i> III. of <i>Spain</i> , for his Assistance in that Conquest, Vol. i. p. 81.
1718		— <i>Britain's</i> honourable Treaty of Peace and Commerce with it, Vol. ii. p. 317.
1593		<i>Moorish</i> , Sea Horses or Sea Calves, the <i>English</i> Fishery for them at <i>Larache</i> Isle and <i>Cape</i> <i>Bar</i> , Vol. i. p. 442.
		<i>Morality</i> <i>Weekly</i> Pills, of <i>London</i> , are at first only occasionally kept, <i>ibid.</i>
1603		— are now first begun to be regularly kept, though still imperfectly, even to our Time, and why, Vol. ii. p. 461.
1739		— of <i>London</i> , Vol. ii. p. 362.
1760		— of sundry Cities and Towns, foreign and <i>British</i> , Vol. ii. p. 419, 420.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1761	<i>Mortality weekly Bills</i> this Year, Vol. ii. p. 425.		1717	<i>National Debts of Great-Britain</i> , brought into a Course of Reduction by the Sinking Fund, first formed in this Year, and Interest thereon reduced from 6 to 5 <i>per Cent.</i> Vol. ii. p. 272, 273.
	1279	<i>Mortmain Act, English</i> , for the Benefit of Commerce, Vol. i. p. 128.		1719	— some of them are subscribed into the <i>South-Sea Company's Stock</i> , Vol. ii. p. 282.
	1736	— a new one against Alienations to charitable Uses, (the <i>English Universities</i> , &c. excepted) Vol. ii. p. 356.		1720	— and many more into that Company in this remarkable Year, Vol. ii. p. 286 <i>et seq.</i>
	1571	— <i>Moscow City</i> , its Magnitude at this Time, Vol. i. p. 413.		1727	— from this Year their first or general Reduction of annual Interest took Place, being reduced from 5 to 4 <i>per Cent.</i> Vol. ii. p. 316.
	1590	— the greatest City then in <i>Europe</i> , Vol. i. p. 438.		1728	— the House of Commons Representation to the King concerning them, Vol. ii. p. 318.
	1495	<i>Mourning, It bite</i> , till now, used in <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 318.			— the great Dealings in them are obtrusive to Commerce, <i>ibid.</i>
	1609	<i>Mulberry Trees</i> are first planted in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 474.		1749	— another Reduction of their Interest, from 4 to 3 <i>per Cent.</i> from <i>Christmas</i> 1749, and to 3 <i>per Cent.</i> to take Place at <i>Christmas</i> , 1757, Vol. ii. p. 311.
	961	<i>Munich</i> , Capital of <i>Bavaria</i> , is founded, Vol. i. p. 51.		1750	— and another Part from 4 to 3 <i>per Cent.</i> , till <i>Christmas</i> 1755, and from thence to 3 <i>per Cent.</i> <i>ibid.</i>
	1664	<i>Mun's</i> judicious Treatise on Commerce, its just Commendation, Vol. ii. p. 123.		1760	— <i>Frugality</i> recommended, Vol. ii. p. 421.
		<i>Muscovy</i> , [vide <i>Russia</i>]		1702	— an authentic Account of the whole, as they stood on the 5th of <i>January</i> 1762, Vol. ii. p. 426—7—8.
	1553	<i>Münster, Sebastian</i> , of <i>Basil</i> , Professor of <i>Hebrew</i> , his Maps of the more Northern Parts of <i>Europe</i> , printed <i>Amst.</i> 1540, remarkably erroneous, Vol. i. p. 387.		1713	— Ditto for 1713. See the <i>Postscript</i> to our 2d Vol. at the End of this Index.
		<i>Münster</i> , Treaty of; [vide <i>Westphalian Treaty</i>]		1728	<i>National Frugality</i> is the best means for being eased of national Incumbrances, Vol. ii. p. 318.
	1070	<i>Museum, British</i> , [vide <i>British Museum</i>]		1761	— it is farther recommended and urged at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 421.
	1070	<i>Musical Notes</i> invented, Vol. i. p. 63.		1437	<i>Naturalization</i> , Form of it, by King <i>Henry VI.</i> of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 261.
		<i>Muslims</i> are first brought from <i>East-India</i> into <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 139.		1442	— an <i>English</i> statute for a Foreigner and his Son, Vol. i. p. 267.
		N.		1709	— general, of all foreign Protestants, a Law for it enacted by the <i>British</i> Legislature, Vol. ii. p. 247.
	A. C.	N AVIGATION, its earliest Practisers, Vol. i. p. 4.		1712	— but is repealed in this Year, (with Remarks thereon) Vol. ii. p. 257.
2737	1267	<i>Ninus</i> gives Name to <i>Nineveh</i> , long before built by <i>Ashur</i> , Vol. i. p. 7.		1740	— a <i>British</i> Law for naturalizing of foreign Seamen serving, in Time of War, on board of <i>British</i> Ships, Vol. ii. p. 263.
3403	601	<i>Nineveh</i> destroyed by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , Vol. i. p. 9.			— and also foreign Protestants and <i>Jews</i> settled in the <i>British American Plantations</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3165	439	<i>Nimeguen</i> built, Vol. i. p. 10.		1747	— also the like for <i>Moravian</i> Protestants settled there, Vol. ii. p. 384.
3681	323	<i>Naples</i> and <i>Cumæ</i> are founded, Vol. i. p. 11.		1748	— general one, is in vain attempted to be again enacted, (with Remarks) Vol. ii. p. 385.
	A. D.			1749	— is extended, by a <i>British</i> Statute, to Foreigners in <i>Britain's</i> Whale Fishery, Vol. ii. p. 389.
	1185	<i>Nantes</i> , Edict of, its Revocation, (against the Protestants of <i>France</i>) proved, in its Consequences, very beneficial to the other Protestant States of <i>Europe</i> , Vol. ii. p. 180, 181.			<i>Naturalizations particular</i> , in <i>England</i> .
		— a Computation of the Addition of <i>People</i> and <i>real Wealth</i> to <i>Britain</i> , by the said Accession of the <i>French</i> Refugees, Vol. i. p. 181.		1437	— the Form of one granted in this Year, Vol. i. p. 263.
		— their great Improvement of the Trade and Manufactures of the Countries they retired to, <i>ibid.</i>		1442	— another to a <i>Venetian</i> Merchant, Vol. i. p. 267.
	1194	<i>Naples</i> City and Kingdom, the <i>Normans</i> driven thence by the Emperor <i>Henry VI.</i> Vol. i. p. 97.		1510	— another Form of such an one this Year, Vol. i. p. 339.
	1560	— its Commerce with <i>Antwerp</i> , Vol. i. p. 395 <i>et seq.</i>		1588	<i>Naval Stores</i> , also <i>Store-houses</i> , <i>Docks</i> , <i>Wharfs</i> , &c. for the <i>English</i> Royal Navy, are much increased, and constantly improved. Vol. i. p. 433.
	1590	— its Magnitude at this Time, Vol. i. p. 437, 438.		1636	— are enumerated, Vol. ii. p. 58.
	1669	<i>Nabob</i> , Sir <i>John</i> , his unsuccessful Expedition through the <i>Magellanic Straights</i> to <i>Chili</i> , Vol. ii. p. 138.		1649	— they were early foreseen to be, in Time, capable of being produced in the <i>English</i> Continent Colonies of <i>America</i> , Vol. ii. p. 83, 84.
	1123	<i>Narva</i> (and also <i>Revel</i>) is founded by the <i>Danes</i> , Vol. i. p. 108.		1699	— from <i>Russia</i> , a yearly Account of their Importation to be laid before the <i>English</i> Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 217.
	1470	— on the sacking of <i>Novgorod</i> , the <i>Hanseatic</i> Commerce is removed hither, Vol. i. p. 286.		1703	— they are begun to be raised, and legally encouraged in the foresaid <i>American</i> Colonies, and the occasion thereof, Vol. ii. p. 238.
	1558	— is now made the Staple for the <i>Hanseatics</i> , <i>English</i> , <i>Dutch</i> and <i>French</i> , instead of <i>Revel</i> , Vol. i. p. 392.		1711	— a beneficial Law for masting the <i>British</i> Navy Royal from <i>North America</i> , Vol. ii. p. 252.
	1560	— <i>English</i> Shipping first resort to it, Vol. i. p. 394.		1715	— from <i>New England</i> , Considerations on them, Vol. ii. p. 270, 271.
	1548	<i>National Debts and Credit</i> : the great Debts of <i>Spain</i> to <i>Genoa</i> are judiciously instanced by Doctor <i>Davencant</i> , to illustrate the Danger of increasing those of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 379.		1719	— from <i>America</i> , farther considered and examined by the <i>British</i> Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 282.
	1650	— the immense Debt of the single Province of <i>Holland</i> at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 84, 85.			— the vast Benefit of <i>Britain's</i> being supplied therewith from her own <i>American</i> Colonies, Vol. ii. p. 283.
	1702	— of <i>England</i> , amounted to fourteen Millions, at the Death of King <i>William III.</i> Vol. ii. p. 236.		1722	— are farther encouraged to be brought from the said <i>British American</i> Plantations, Vol. ii. p. 306.
	1704	— in <i>England</i> , sunk in Value in the Beginning of this Year, but soon recovered again, Vol. ii. p. 241, 242.			Naval
	1711	— <i>English</i> , better provided for; and the Prices of the public Companies Stocks this Year, Vol. ii. p. 255, 256.			
	1714	— at Queen <i>Anne's</i> Death, amounted to fifty Millions, Vol. ii. p. 264.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1728	<i>Naval Stores</i> are yet farther encouraged by Law in this Year, Vol. ii. p. 320, 321.		1189	<i>Navy-Royal</i> of England, not considerable till after this Time, Vol. i. p. 93.
1006		<i>Navarre</i> , the King of, assumes the Title of King of Spain, Vol. i. p. 56.	1190	— to the holy War, <i>ibid.</i>	
1213		<i>Navies</i> , in general, [vide <i>Navy Royal</i> of England]	1512	— of King <i>Henry VIII.</i> its whole Tonnage; &c. Vol. i. p. 340, 341.	
		— a great <i>French</i> one is destroyed by that of England, Vol. i. p. 105.	1512	— his was properly the first permanent one; Vol. i. p. 342.	
1242		— of the Emperor, <i>Genoa</i> , and <i>Pisa</i> , Vol. i. p. 116.	1513	— its Strength against the <i>French</i> before the Port of <i>Brest</i> , Vol. i. p. 343.	
1304		— of <i>Holland</i> at this Time, and the Manner of Sea-fights in those Times, Vol. i. p. 146.	1560	— is greatly improved by Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> , Vol. i. p. 394.	
1415		— of King <i>Henry V.</i> of England against <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 242.	1561	— is farther improved by her, Vol. i. p. 400.	
1513		— of the <i>English</i> and <i>French</i> engaged before <i>Brest</i> , Vol. i. p. 343.	1573	— its whole naval Power at this Time, Vol. i. p. 414.	
1590		— of <i>France</i> , its Meanness, Vol. i. p. 437.	1588	— the first Provision made for its maimed Sailors: With Remarks on the Docks, Store-houses, &c. for its Accommodation, Vol. i. p. 433.	
1629		— of <i>France</i> , begins to be somewhat considerable, Vol. ii. p. 36.	1590	— still farther regulated by her, Vol. i. p. 437.	
1656		— of <i>Holland</i> , its great naval Power, Vol. ii. p. 99.	1622	— an early Contract for victualling it, Vol. ii. p. 13.	
		— of <i>Spain</i> , its State at this Time, <i>ibid.</i>	1625	— its Navy-board established, near upon its modern Constitution, Vol. i. p. 20.	
1692		— of England and <i>Holland</i> jointly, victorious over that of <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 199.	1636	— another victualling Contract for it, (with its three Storehouses and Docks, Vol. ii. p. 57, 58.	
		<i>Navigation-Acts</i> , <i>English</i> .	1645	— of the <i>English</i> Parliament or Republic, Vol. ii. p. 78.	
1381		— the first in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 209.	1654	— its whole Expence in this Year, Vol. ii. p. 95.	
1390		— another such engaged in this Year, Vol. i. p. 216.	1675	— it has an Addition of 20 new Ships, with an Account of their Tonnage and Cost, Vol. ii. p. 159.	
1440		— an Attempt for one in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 265, 266.		— it has the Tonnage and Poundage Duties legally appropriated to it, <i>ibid.</i>	
1485		— for confining the <i>Gascen</i> Wine and Woad, solely to be imported by <i>English</i> Ships and Mariners, and Lord <i>Bacon</i> 's Remarks thereon, Vol. i. p. 302.	1688	— its Tonnage's great Increase, Vol. ii. p. 187.	
1541		— again that Law is now confirmed, Vol. i. p. 370.	1690	— a grand Nursery of Timber, in <i>New-England</i> , for its Use, is now first set out, Vol. ii. p. 196.	
1558		— but is now repealed, with Modifications, Vol. i. p. 393.	1695	— its Condition at this Time compared with its State, <i>Anno</i> 1607, Vol. ii. p. 205.	
1566		— one in Favour of the <i>English</i> <i>Russia</i> Company, Vol. i. p. 405.	1696	— it has a legal Register of 30,000 Seamen enacted, for constantly supplying it, Vol. ii. p. 215.	
1646		— one in Behalf of the <i>English</i> <i>American</i> Plantations, as a Prelude to a legal one afterward, Vol. ii. p. 79.	1711	— has a beneficial Statute for massing it from the <i>American</i> Plantations, Vol. ii. p. 252.	
1651		— a general one for <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 86.	1720	— its Condition in this Year, Vol. ii. p. 303.	
		— that general Law very much affected the <i>Hollanders</i> , so as to be one great Occasion of bringing on the first War between <i>England</i> and the <i>Dutch</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1729	— naval Stores in <i>British</i> <i>America</i> legally to be preserved for its Use, Vol. ii. p. 320.	
		— the said general one had early Objections started against it, even from some <i>English</i> Traders, <i>ibid.</i>	1740	— foreign Seamen serving in it two Years to be deemed as naturalized <i>Britons</i> , Vol. ii. p. 363.	
1660		— yet its vast Utility to <i>England</i> 's Commerce and naval Power occasioned its being now legally confirmed and improved, and it is now first legally enacted; with Observations on its immense Benefits, Vol. ii. p. 108, 109, 110.	1741	— its Sailors farther encouraged, Vol. ii. p. 367.	
1661		— a <i>Scottish</i> one made in this Year, Vol. ii. p. 116.	1749	— an Account of its Tonnage in three different Periods, Vol. ii. p. 392.	
1662		— <i>Lubeck</i> City is now excluded a pretended Exemption from the <i>General</i> <i>English</i> one, Vol. ii. p. 121.	1302	<i>Nautical</i> Inventions and Improvements, by the <i>Portuguese</i> and <i>English</i> , Vol. i. p. 144.	
		— farther Improvements of the last <i>English</i> general one, <i>ibid.</i>	1508	<i>Negro-Slaves</i> , [vide <i>Sant' Sea Company</i>] the Trade for them is now first introduced into <i>America</i> , Vol. i. p. 336.	
1663		— more Improvements thereon, Vol. ii. p. 122, 123.	1562	— they are first traded in by some <i>English</i> Ships, Vol. i. p. 400, 401.	
1667		— a Demonstration of their substantial Benefits to <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 133, 134.	1689	— <i>England</i> 's first <i>Affiento</i> with <i>Spain</i> , for supplying their <i>West-Indies</i> with them from <i>Jamaica</i> , Vol. ii. p. 192.	
1670		— its further Commendation by Sir <i>Josiah Child</i> , Vol. ii. p. 142.		<i>Netherlands</i> , [vide also <i>Flanders</i> , <i>Brabant</i> , <i>Holland</i> , <i>Zealand</i> , <i>Friseland</i> , &c.]	
1672		— those Laws are now further strengthened, Vol. ii. p. 150.	880	— the Meanness of their Buildings at this Time, Vol. i. p. 44.	
1675		— an <i>English</i> Proclamation for putting them effectually into Execution, Vol. ii. p. 157.	1302	— <i>Scotland</i> 's ancient Commerce thither, Vol. i. p. 146.	
1685		— are still farther strengthened, Vol. ii. p. 183.	1316	— their early Commerce with <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 154.	
1696		— are still farther legally improved, Vol. ii. p. 215.	1317	— <i>Genoa</i> 's Commerce to and with them, Vol. i. p. 155.	
1713		— and in the Treaty of Commerce with <i>France</i> , Reflections on it, Vol. ii. p. 260.	1335	— <i>Venice</i> 's Commerce to and with them, Vol. i. p. 164.	
		<i>Navigations</i> round the terraqueous Globe.	1357	— and again, Vol. i. p. 180.	
1519		1. by <i>Magellan</i> , Vol. i. p. 349.	1369	— are solely possessed by the Dukes of <i>Burgundy</i> , Vol. i. p. 198.	
1580		2. by <i>Drake</i> , Vol. i. p. 421.			
1586		3. by <i>Cavendish</i> , with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 430.			
1598		4. by <i>Pan Neort</i> , Vol. i. p. 448.			
1614		5. by <i>Spilbergen</i> , Vol. i. p. 490.			
1616		6. by <i>Schouten</i> , Vol. i. p. 496.			
1710		7. by Lord <i>Anson</i> , Vol. ii. p. 365.			
		Vol. II.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1372	Netherlands, their Treaty of Peace and mutual Restitution with England, Vol. i. p. 202.		1520	Netherlands renew with England their <i>Intercursus Magnus</i> , Vol. i. p. 350.
	1407	— they have a Governor appointed over English Merchants residing there, Vol. i. p. 234.		1522	— her great Fleet joins that of England with the Emperor Charles V. <i>ibid.</i>
		— their considerable Commerce with Scotland, Vol. i. p. 235.		1528	— the Marine Treaty for their Commerce between the Emperor, England and France, and for the fishing and free Trade of the Netherlands, Vol. i. p. 358.
	1410	— their many useful commercial Inventions and Improvements, Vol. i. p. 237.			— any Interruption of Commerce between England and the Netherlands always occasioned Uneasiness on both Sides, <i>ibid.</i>
		— Reflections on Guicciardin's panegyric History of them, Vol. i. p. 238.		1531	— they make a new Canal from Bruffels to Antwerp, and make good Provision for their Poor and Beggars, Vol. i. p. 361.
	1417	— they have frequent politico-commercial Treaties with England, Vol. i. p. 244.		1550	— the Emperor's first fatal Edict against their Protestants, Vol. i. p. 381.
	1418	— their Differences at this Time with England, Vol. i. p. 244, 245.		1551	— they still take off vast Quantities of Wool from England, Vol. i. p. 382.
	1426	— Scotland's Commerce to and with them is profitable to that Country, Vol. i. p. 253.		1560	— their vast Woollen Manufacture and great Commerce with England, Vol. i. p. 395.
	1428	— Freedom of Commerce thither, recognized by England, Vol. i. p. 256.			— their generally great Commerce and Fishery, with both Linen and Woollen Manufactures, Vol. i. p. 398, 399.
	1429	— their prosperous Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 258.		1564	— they break off Correspondence with England, which they again soon renew, Vol. i. p. 402.
		— their Order of the Golden Fleece instituted, <i>ibid.</i>		1567	— their Persecution of Protestantism commences, which produced great Revolutions in Commerce, Vol. i. p. 405, 406.
	1430	— their Product, Manufactures and Commerce, at this Time, Vol. i. p. 259.			— which also fills England, Germany and France with industrious and ingenious People, <i>ibid.</i>
	1438	— their early Commerce into the Euxine or Black Sea, Vol. i. p. 263, 264.		1578	— Holland, &c. their first offensive and defensive Treaty (as a separate State) with England, Vol. i. p. 417.
	1440	— their commercial Treaty with England, Vol. i. p. 265.		1579	— the famous Union of Utrecht of the United Provinces, Vol. i. p. 419.
	1446	— their new and particular commercial Intercourse with England, Vol. i. p. 269.		1580	— the persecuted Manufacturers of the other Netherland Provinces greatly improve the City of Norwich, Vol. i. p. 421.
	1448	— and again, Vol. i. p. 270.		1584	— to what foreign Countries the persecuted Protestant Manufacturers mostly withdrew, Vol. i. p. 427.
	1458	— their commercial Truce with England, Vol. i. p. 277.		1585	— the persecuted Manufacturers and Traders greatly increase the City of Amsterdam, <i>ibid.</i>
	1460	— are licensed by King Henry VI. to fish on the English Coasts, Vol. i. p. 277.		1668	— of the Spanish Netherlands, a great Part is conquered by France, Vol. ii. p. 136.
	1462	— their commercial Truce with England, with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 278.		1700	— the Lace, fine Thread, &c. of the Spanish Netherlands are again to be admitted into England, upon Condition of their again admitting of English Woollen Goods, Vol. ii. p. 228.
	1463	— another Truce with England, Vol. i. p. 279.		1707	— and the same now agreed to, on both Sides, Vol. ii. p. 245.
	1464	— they interdict Commerce with England, although their constant Demand for English Wool was so vast, Vol. i. p. 280.		1628	Newis, West-India Isle, first planted by England, and its Productions, Vol. ii. p. 34.
	1467	— they are now in their Meridian Glory, Vol. i. p. 282.		1705	— it and St. Christopher's are harassed by the French, Vol. ii. p. 243.
		— their new commercial and Fishery Treaty with England, Vol. i. p. 283.		1711	— the Parliament grants Money for their Relief, Vol. ii. p. 252.
	1469	— their Navy the greatest in all Europe, Vol. i. p. 286.		1722	— their Debt, and that of St. Christopher's, are finally adjusted, Vol. ii. p. 307.
	1477	— their vast Commerce at the Death of their Duke, Charles the Bold, by whose unfortunate Conduct, a great Alteration for the worse happened to them, Vol. i. p. 293.		1734	— her Number of white Inhabitants, Forts, &c. Vol. ii. p. 351.
	1478	— their new commercial Intercourse with England, with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 294.		1086	Newton (in Lancashire) as yet no Burgh, Vol. i. p. 69.
	1480	— King Edward IV. of England's Treaty of Alliance with the Archduke Maximilian and his Consort the Heiress of Burgundy, which King grants Permission to the Dutchess Dowager, his Sister, to export from England, Duty free, 1,000 Oxen and 2,000 Rams into Flanders, Holland and Zealand, yearly, during her Life, Vol. i. p. 296.			New Britain, (vide <i>Cæterealis</i>)
		— the commercial Truce with England is now renewed, Vol. i. p. 303.			Neutral West-India Isles treated of, viz.
	1487	— another provisional one is made with England, Vol. i. p. 304.			— St. Lucia, Annis 1639, 1719, 1731.
	1488	— they join in an Alliance with England, in Favour of Bretagne, Vol. i. p. 305.			— St. Vincent, Annis 1722, 1731.
	1493	— a Suspension of its Commerce with England, Vol. i. p. 317.			— Dominica, Annis 1627, 1722, 1761.
	1496	— they conclude with England what they called their <i>Intercursus Magnus</i> , (with Remarks) Vol. i. p. 319.		1078	Newcastle-upon-Tyne is founded, and its Coals much exported beyond Sea, long before there was any Demand for them at London, Vol. i. p. 64.
	1497	— their supplemental Treaty commercial with England, Vol. i. p. 323.		1200	— was now a free City or Town, Vol. i. p. 99.
	1499	— their commercial Treaty with England, Vol. i. p. 324, 325.		1213	— is incorporated, Vol. i. p. 104.
	1502	— England's Treaty with Ditto again, Vol. i. p. 330.		1234	— its new Charter, wherein their digging of Coals is mentioned in their <i>Castle-moor</i> , Vol. i. p. 111.
	1506	— the Treaty with England which they termed <i>Intercursus Malus</i> , and why they so named it, Vol. i. p. 333.		1357	— it has an absolute Grant from the Crown of its <i>Castle-moor</i> for digging of Coals, Vol. i. p. 188.
	1507	— they redress the Grievances of the English Traders thither, Vol. i. p. 335.			— she exports some Coals to London, <i>ibid.</i>
	1516	— their new commercial Intercourse with England, Vol. i. p. 346.			Newcastle's

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.	
	1379	<i>Newcastle's Coal Trade to London</i> is first mentioned in <i>Rymer's Fadera</i> , and soon begins to be a great Nursery of Seamen for the Royal Navy; Vol. i. p. 207.
	1394	— it has a Ship of 200 Tons in the <i>Baltic Sea</i> , which was seized on by the <i>Hanseatics</i> , Vol. i. p. 225.
	1421	— she exports great Quantities of Coals, Vol. i. p. 248.
	1590	— its Coals, their Prices at <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 437.
	1600	— her great Importance and Privileges at this Time, Vol. i. p. 449.
	1615	— the State of her Coal Trade by Sea, Vol. i. p. 494.
	1627	— her Coal Trade is still more considerable at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 29.
		— her voluntary Offer to King <i>Charles I.</i> of Six-pence <i>per Chaldron</i> on Coals, for the Guard of the Seas, <i>ibid.</i>
	1634	— her Coal Trade has a Duty laid on it, Vol. i. p. 49.
	1737	— she monopolizes her own Coals, Vol. ii. p. 62.
	1638	— another Monopoly of her Coals, <i>ibid.</i>
	1655	— a View of the Magnitude and State of her Coal Trade, and its Grievance to two Millions of People, Vol. ii. p. 95.
	1676	— her Coal Trade's great Increase, Vol. ii. p. 160.
	1761	— her State at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 494.
		<i>New Discoveries</i> , (vide <i>Discoveries</i> , <i>Inventions</i> , <i>Projects</i> , <i>East-India</i> , &c.)
	1567	<i>New Draperies</i> first brought into <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 406.
	1620	<i>New England</i> is first begun to be planted; at first it was called <i>Norumbega</i> , but is named <i>New-England</i> by the Prince of <i>Wales</i> , afterward King <i>Charles I.</i> Vol. ii. p. 6.
	1621	— was soon planted by King <i>Charles's</i> Persecution of the <i>English</i> Puritans, Vol. i. p. 7.
	1629	— the various Constitutions of her several Provinces, Vol. ii. p. 35, 36.
	1637	— yet afterward King <i>Charles</i> would restrain the Puritans from going thither, Vol. ii. p. 58.
	1638	— as again he endeavoured to do at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 63.
	1649	— she has done more than any other Colony for christianizing of the <i>Indian</i> Natives, Vol. ii. p. 84.
	1661	— she is farther peopled by Dissenters from <i>England</i> and <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 115 and 121.
	1662	— Charter of <i>Connecticut</i> Province, Vol. ii. p. 122.
	1663	— Charters to <i>Rhode Island</i> and <i>Providence</i> Plantation, Vol. ii. p. 124.
	1670	— Remarks on the Trade, &c. of this Colony, by Sir <i>Josiah Child</i> , Vol. ii. p. 147.
	1687	— it and <i>New York</i> are farther peopled by Dissenters ill used at Home, Vol. ii. p. 187.
	1690	— its grand Nursery of Timber for the Navy Royal is now first set out and reserved, Vol. ii. p. 196.
	1691	— her unsuccessful Attempt on <i>Canada</i> , Vol. ii. p. 197.
	1715	— her Product, and particularly her naval Stores, considered, with regard to <i>Great Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 270.
		— her Petitions against being erected into absolute regal Governments, Vol. ii. p. 269, 270.
		— she is already complained of, for trading to foreign Colonies, Vol. ii. p. 271.
	1716	— the King's Woods there are encroached on by private Persons, <i>ibid.</i>
	1730	— she increases her Whale-fishing, Vol. ii. p. 327.
		— she produces some Hemp, <i>ibid.</i>
	1731	— her Benefits to <i>Great Britain</i> , briefly described, Vol. ii. p. 332.
	1732	— her Manufactures which interfere with her Mother Country, and her Trade, are described by the Board of Trade and Plantations, Vol. ii. p. 343.

A.M.	A.D.	
	1745	<i>New England's</i> Land-forces conquer <i>Cape Breton</i> , assisted by the <i>British</i> Navy, Vol. ii. p. 376, 377.
	1751	— the various Constitutions, Numbers of white People, &c. of her four Provinces, Vol. ii. p. 396.
	1079	<i>New Forest</i> , in <i>Hampshire</i> , its iniquitous Establishment, Vol. i. p. 64.
	1496	<i>Newfoundland</i> is discovered by <i>England</i> , through <i>Cabot's</i> Voyage this Year, Vol. i. p. 321.
	1517	— its Fishery first mentioned this Year, Vol. i. p. 347.
	1534	— its Fishery early practised by the <i>French</i> , Vol. i. p. 363.
	1536	— and by the <i>English</i> , and its first Rise from an unsuccessful Attempt of a North-west Passage, Vol. i. p. 357.
	1548	— a good Law for regulating its Fishery, Vol. i. p. 379.
	1578	— general State of its Fishery by the several Nations of <i>Europe</i> , Vol. i. p. 417.
	1583	— is first attempted to be planted by <i>England</i> , though to little Purpose, Vol. i. p. 425.
	1586	— its Fishing and Sovereignty claimed by Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> , Vol. i. p. 429.
	1610	— a Corporation for it by King <i>James</i> , and a Colony sent for planting it, and its great Benefits to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 479.
	1613	— a second unsuccessful Attempt for planting it, Vol. i. p. 489.
	1615	— the State of its Fishery at this Time, and Number of <i>English</i> Ships employed in it, Vol. i. p. 494.
	1626	— general State of its Fishery, Vol. i. p. 25.
	1635	— the <i>English</i> first permit the <i>French</i> to dry their Fish on it, Vol. ii. p. 55.
	1660	— is first invaded by the <i>French</i> , and its Fishery's great Importance to <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 112.
	1669	— is early resorted to by <i>Bristol</i> City, Vol. ii. p. 137.
	1670	— an Inquiry into the Grounds of the Decay of <i>England's</i> Fishery there, Vol. ii. p. 146.
		— and <i>Child's</i> Opinion for displanting it, Vol. ii. p. 146, 147.
	1676	— Value of <i>England's</i> Fishery there, &c. Vol. ii. p. 159.
	1699	— its Fishery and Trade is farther regulated by <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 227.
	1713	— it is yielded by <i>France</i> to the <i>British</i> Crown, with Remarks, (with <i>Spain's</i> Pretensions to a Right of fishing there) Vol. ii. p. 260.
	1731	— its Benefits to <i>Britain</i> farther illustrated, Vol. ii. p. 332.
	1734	— and farther still this Year, Vol. ii. p. 351.
	1762	— is partly seized on by <i>France</i> , but retaken the same Year by the Forces of <i>Great-Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 426.
		<i>New France</i> , vide <i>Canada</i> .
	1624	<i>New Foundations</i> of Houses in <i>London</i> , forbidden, Vol. ii. p. 18. (vide <i>London</i>)
	1699	<i>New Guinea</i> is now discovered to be an Island, by <i>Dampier</i> , who names a Part of it <i>New Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 226.
	1637	<i>New Jersey</i> , in <i>America</i> , is planted by <i>Swedes</i> before this Time, Vol. ii. p. 62.
	1664	— its brief History throughout all this Century, Vol. ii. p. 125.
	1702	— <i>East</i> and <i>West Jersey</i> , in <i>English</i> America, now reduced into one <i>English</i> regal Colony, Vol. ii. p. 236.
	1730	— its Benefits to <i>Britain</i> are briefly described, Vol. ii. p. 332.
	1732	— its Trade and Product described by the Board of Trade and Plantations, Vol. ii. p. 344.
	1621	<i>New Plymouth</i> , the earliest Plantation in <i>New England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 8.
	1628	<i>New Holland</i> discovered by the <i>Dutch</i> , Vol. ii. p. 34.
		<i>New Productions</i> in <i>England</i> .
	1524	— new foreign Delicacies for the Table are now naturalized to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 354.
	1533	— Currants first planted in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 362.

C H R O N O L O G I C A L I N D E X.

A. D.	A. D.	A. M.	A. D.
	<i>New Productions in England,</i>		<i>North-East Passage for China, &c.</i>
1582	— their many Benefits instanced, in <i>Saffron, Weed, Roses</i> of various Kinds, <i>Tulips, Pambbs, Abricats, Currants, &c.</i> Vol. ii. p. 423.	1553	— it would doubtless have been the shortest, if found practicable, Vol. i. p. 387.
1660	— of <i>Asparagus, Artichocks, Oranges, Lemons, Calliflower,</i> and of sundry Kinds of <i>Beans, Pease,</i> and <i>Salads,</i> Vol. ii. p. 111.	1556	— the 2d <i>English</i> Attempt for it, Vol. i. p. 391.
1730	— of remarkable ones from the <i>British American Plantations,</i> Vol. ii. p. 329.	1576	— another Attempt for it, Vol. i. p. 416.
1609	<i>New-River Water</i> brought to <i>London</i> ; and its just Commendation, Vol. i. p. 477.	1580	— a 4th <i>English</i> Attempt for it, Vol. i. p. 421.
1582	<i>New Style,</i> Chronological, introduced into sundry Parts of <i>Europe,</i> Vol. i. p. 424.	1594	— the <i>Hollanders</i> first Attempt for it, Vol. i. p. 443.
1700	— is embraced by <i>Holland,</i> and the <i>German Protestant States,</i> Vol. ii. p. 228.	1595	— their 2d fruitless Trial for it, Vol. i. p. 445.
1752	— it commences in <i>Great Britain,</i> Vol. ii. p. 315.	1596	— their 3d fruitless Attempt for it, Vol. i. p. 446.
1727	<i>Newton, Sir Isaac,</i> his Death, and brief <i>Eucemium</i> or <i>Eulogium,</i> Vol. ii. p. 315.	1653	— <i>Denmark</i> attempts it, Vol. ii. p. 90.
1608	<i>New-York Country</i> is usurped by the <i>Hollanders,</i> and by them named <i>New-Netherlands,</i> Vol. i. p. 474.	1676	— <i>England's</i> 5th and last Attempt for it, Vol. ii. p. 160-61.
1618	— the <i>Hollanders</i> are expelled thence, but repossess it, Vol. i. p. 500.	1525	<i>Northern Crusens</i> (i. e. <i>Denmark, Sweden, and Poland</i>) are still greatly influenced by the <i>Hanzeatic League,</i> Vol. i. p. 355.
1656	— their ill-grounded Pretensions for nestling there, Vol. ii. p. 100.	1655	— an <i>Equilibrium</i> or <i>Balance of Power</i> between them, has usually been carefully preserved by <i>Holland,</i> for the Freedom of Commerce in the <i>Baltic Sea</i> ; particularly exemplified in this Year: And is indeed the Interest of all other trading Countries, Vol. ii. p. 95.
1664	— is seized on by <i>England,</i> as of Right; with some Account of its Trade, &c. and of its first Alliance with the <i>Iroquois Indian Nations,</i> Vol. ii. p. 125.	1656	— further instanced in <i>Holland's</i> compelling of <i>Poland</i> and <i>Sweden</i> to treat of Peace between them, Vol. ii. p. 99.
1667	— is finally yielded by the <i>Dutch</i> to <i>England,</i> by the Treaty of <i>Breda,</i> Vol. ii. p. 133.	1659	— <i>Denmark</i> and <i>Sweden</i> are by the <i>Dutch</i> Fleet compelled to make Peace, Vol. ii. p. 104.
1690	— makes a fruitless Attempt on <i>Quebec,</i> Vol. ii. p. 196.	1701	— <i>England's</i> annual Loss by her Commerce with them, <i>Feland, Russia, and Prussia,</i> Vol. i. p. 235.
1722	— its newly found <i>Copper-Ore</i> is by Law made an <i>enumerated Commodity,</i> Vol. ii. p. 306.	807	<i>Northumberland Kingdom</i> now possessed Part of <i>Scotland,</i> with <i>Edinburgh Castle,</i> Vol. i. p. 36.
1727	— she improves her <i>Indian Trade,</i> and fortifies <i>Oswego,</i> on the Eastern Bank of the Lake <i>Ontario,</i> Vol. ii. p. 315.	869	— is conquered and overturned by the <i>Danes,</i> Vol. i. p. 43.
1731	— her Trade and Benefits to <i>Great Britain</i> farther described, Vol. ii. p. 332.	1111	— <i>I. and Huntingdon</i> their Accession to <i>Scotland,</i> Vol. ii. p. 77.
1732	— they are farther illustrated by the <i>Board of Trade and Plantations,</i> Vol. ii. p. 343.		<i>North-West Passage by Sea to China, &c.</i>
1720	<i>Niagara Falls,</i> in <i>New-York</i> Boundaries, is seized on and fortified by <i>France,</i> in Time of Peace, Vol. ii. p. 404.	1534	— attempted by <i>Cartier</i> from <i>France,</i> Vol. i. p. 363.
325	<i>Nice,</i> the first Council of, Vol. i. p. 17.	1536	— the first Attempt for it from <i>England,</i> Vol. i. p. 367.
1678	<i>Nimeguen Treaty,</i> between <i>France, Spain, Holland, and Germany,</i> Vol. ii. p. 168.	1567	— <i>England's</i> 2d Attempt for it, Vol. i. p. 406.
1357	<i>Norfolk,</i> and its Coast-Towns, flourish in Shipping and the Fishery, Vol. i. p. 189.	1577	— <i>England's</i> 3d Attempt for it, Vol. i. p. 416.
1386	— the great Importance of that Fishery, Vol. i. p. 213.	1578	— <i>England's</i> 4th Attempt for it, Vol. i. p. 417.
1442	— is early eminent for fine Worsted Stuffs, Vol. i. p. 267.	1583	— <i>England's</i> Charter for its Discovery, Vol. i. p. 425.
1467	— its Worsted Manufactures legally regulated, Vol. i. p. 282-83.	1585	— <i>Davis's</i> 1st and 2d Attempts for it, Vol. i. p. 426 and p. 479.
1524	— and farther at this Time, Vol. i. p. 354.	1586	— his 3d Attempt for it, Vol. i. p. 432.
1549	<i>Kel's</i> Rebellion there, Vol. i. p. 380.	1602	— is again attempted from <i>England,</i> Vol. i. p. 456.
800	<i>Normans</i> (vide <i>Danes</i>) their Ravages by Sea and Land commence about this Time; as do also those of the <i>Saracens,</i> Vol. i. p. 34.	1604	— is attempted by <i>France,</i> Vol. i. p. 468.
1002	— of <i>France</i> settle in <i>Italy,</i> from whence they drive the <i>Greeks</i> and <i>Saracens,</i> Vol. i. p. 56.	1605	— and by <i>Denmark,</i> Vol. i. p. 469.
1011	— they conquer <i>Friseland,</i> Vol. i. p. 57.	1606	— <i>England's</i> farther Attempts for it, Vol. i. p. 469-70.
1066	— they conquer <i>England</i> ; and they introduce many new Customs, &c. there, Vol. i. p. 59, and 60.	1607	— King <i>James's</i> exclusive Patent for <i>seven Years,</i> for finding it, Vol. i. p. 472.
1078	— they of <i>Italy</i> are vanquished at Sea by <i>Venice,</i> Vol. i. p. 64.	1607	— <i>Hudson's</i> Attempt, who gives Name to <i>Hudson's Bay,</i> Vol. i. p. 471-72, 474.
1194	— they are driven out of <i>Naples</i> and <i>Sicily,</i> Vol. i. p. 97.	1609	— <i>Poole's</i> Attempts for it, Vol. i. p. 478.
1325	— in <i>France</i> they have much mercantile Shipping, Vol. i. p. 153.	1610	— <i>Hudson's</i> last unfortunate Attempt for it, Vol. i. p. 480.
1417	— they transplant the <i>Woollen</i> Manufacture into <i>Bretagne,</i> Vol. i. p. 245.	1611	— <i>Button, Sir Thomas,</i> his Attempt for it, Vol. i. p. 481 and p. 487.
1422	— they fall early into a <i>Linco</i> Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 250.	1612	— <i>Baffin's</i> Attempt for it, Vol. i. p. 487.
1086	<i>Northampton Burgh,</i> its State at this Time, Vol. i. p. 68.	1625	— King <i>Charles's</i> Grant to the Duke of <i>Buckingham</i> for causing it to be again attempted, Vol. ii. p. 23.
1675	— is handsomely rebuilt, after being destroyed by Fire, Vol. ii. p. 157.	1631	— twice attempted in the same Year by <i>England,</i> Vol. ii. p. 43.
	<i>North-East Passage for China, &c.</i>	1637	— King <i>Charles's</i> new Scheme for finding it, Vol. ii. p. 59.
1553	— the first Attempt by Sea for it from <i>England,</i> Vol. i. p. 386.	1667	— it is revived at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 133.
		1719	— is again attempted from <i>England,</i> Vol. ii. p. 284.
		1722	— another though lame Attempt for it, Vol. ii. p. 306.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>North-West Passage by Sea to China, &c.</i>
1742		— now attempted from <i>England</i> at the public Expence, Vol. ii. p. 368.
1743		— Mr. <i>Dobbes's</i> laboured Account of its Probability, Vol. ii. p. 369, <i>et seq.</i>
1745		— 20,000 <i>l.</i> Reward allotted by the <i>British</i> Legislature for its Discovery, Vol. ii. p. 375.
1746		— is once more unsuccessfully attempted from <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 380.
1749		— its Probability enquired into by the <i>British</i> Parliament; but nothing farther attempted, Vol. ii. p. 390-91.
802		<i>Norway's</i> [or <i>Normans</i>] credible <i>Chronology</i> commences about this Time, Vol. i. p. 36.
837		— is very early acquainted with <i>Greenland</i> , Vol. i. p. 41.
887		— its Coasts truly described and surveyed by <i>Oæther</i> , by Direction of King <i>Alfred</i> of <i>England</i> ; though afterward (for almost seven Centuries) seemingly utterly forgotten, Vol. i. p. 44.
994		— is Christianized in Part, Vol. i. p. 54.
1006		— yet still remains in a great Degree Paganized, Vol. i. p. 56.
1030		— she in vain attempts the Conquest of <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 58.
1054		— its Conversion to Christianity has a good Effect on Commerce and Correspondence with the more civilized Countries of <i>Europe</i> , Vol. i. p. 57.
1070		— she is said about this Time to have propagated Christianity in <i>Greenland</i> , Vol. i. p. 62.
1204		— is prosperous in Commerce, Vol. i. p. 103.
1217		— her first commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 108.
1260		— she assumes or claims the Sovereignty of <i>Iceland</i> , Vol. i. p. 121.
1263		— she long possessed the <i>Scotch Western</i> and <i>Orkney</i> Isles, as also the Isle of <i>Man</i> , Vol. i. p. 122.
1269		— her second commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 126.
1280		— she is reduced to Reason by the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , Vol. i. p. 129.
1284		— she has considerable Commerce with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 131.
1295		— she is again reduced to Reason in treating with the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , according to their Historians, Vol. i. p. 136.
1309		— her Depredations against <i>English</i> Ships, Vol. i. p. 150.
1312		— she now confirms to <i>Scotland</i> the Isles formerly granted to King <i>Alexander III.</i> of <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 151.
1316		— mutual Complaints of Depredations between <i>England</i> and her at this Time, Vol. i. p. 155.
1379		— she never had of her own Growth Corn sufficient to sustain her People, Vol. i. p. 207.
1443		— <i>Denmark</i> grants Privileges in <i>Norway</i> to <i>Holland</i> and <i>Zealand</i> , in hatred to the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , Vol. i. p. 267-68.
1492		— is nearest to <i>America</i> of any Part of <i>Europe</i> , [<i>Iceland</i> excepted] Vol. i. p. 316.
1553		— its erroneous Position and Shape, in <i>Munster's</i> Maps, Vol. i. p. 387.
1560		— her Commerce with <i>Antwerp</i> , Vol. i. p. 397.
1619		— she attempts to recolonize <i>Old Greenland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 3.
1003		<i>Norwich</i> (and <i>Thetford</i>) are destroyed by the <i>Danes</i> , Vol. i. p. 56.
1086		<i>Norwich</i> is again become a considerable Place, Vol. i. p. 67.
1087		— its Bishopric commences now, Vol. i. p. 70.
1152		— her State at this Time, and the Occasion of her Increase, Vol. i. p. 83.
1170		— yet she had now but one Church, <i>ibidem</i> .
1199		— her new Charter of Privileges, Vol. i. p. 99.
1250		— she is at this Time become more considerable, Vol. i. p. 117.
1270		— is almost destroyed by a Riot, Vol. i. p. 126.
		VOL. II.

A. M.	A. D.	
1348		<i>Norwich</i> is eminent for the new Worsted Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 178.
		— her Magnitude at this Time enquired into, Vol. i. p. 179.
1442		— <i>It, Norfolk, and Suffolk</i> were early eminent for their fine Worsted Stuffs, Vol. i. p. 267.
1454		— <i>It</i> and the said two Counties have their Attornies at Law reduced legally from eighty to fourteen in Number, Vol. i. p. 275.
1467		— they, <i>viz. Norwich, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire</i> , have their Worsted Manufacture legally regulated, Vol. i. p. 282-83.
1504		— their prosperous slight Woollen Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 332.
1524		— and are still farther increasing therein, Vol. i. p. 354.
1549		— it is almost destroyed by <i>Ket's</i> Insurrection, Vol. i. p. 380.
1552		— its Monopoly of Hats, Coverlets, &c. Vol. i. p. 383.
1567		— she is at this Time furnished by the <i>Flemings</i> with the Arts of manufacturing of <i>Bays, Says</i> , and other Stuffs, called the <i>New-Draperies</i> : The persecuted <i>Flemings</i> also bringing thither the finest Flowers, &c. not known in <i>England</i> before, Vol. i. p. 406.
1580		— her great Improvement by the persecuted <i>Netherlanders</i> , Vol. i. p. 421.
1650		<i>Norwich</i> and <i>Norfolk's</i> Worsted Weavers are made a Corporation, Vol. ii. p. 85.
1661		<i>Norwich's</i> Worsted Manufacture's great Increase, Vol. ii. p. 115.
1761		<i>Norwich's</i> Magnitude, &c. Vol. ii. p. 422.
1651		<i>Notes of Hand</i> , private, a Proposal for circulating them. Vol. ii. p. 85-6-7.
1704		— — — are now to have the same legal Remedy as on Bills of Exchange, Vol. ii. p. 242.
1618		<i>Nova-Scotia</i> , the <i>English</i> drive the <i>French</i> from it, it being originally deemed a Part of <i>North-Virginia</i> , Vol. i. p. 499.
1621		— is granted by King <i>James</i> to Sir <i>William Alexander</i> , Vol. ii. p. 9 and 12.
1625		— — — farther Steps for planting it from <i>Scotland</i> ; for which End a Number of <i>Scotch</i> Baronets were at this Time created, called then <i>Baronets of Nova-Scotia</i> ; yet not effectually planted by them, Vol. ii. p. 23.
1632		— is yielded up by King <i>Charles</i> to <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 44.
1654		— is re-conquered by <i>England</i> ; with its farther History, Vol. ii. p. 94.
1661		— is delivered up again to <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 116.
1690		— is retaken by <i>England</i> ; but is again yielded up to <i>France</i> , by the Peace of <i>Ryswick</i> , Vol. ii. p. 196.
1710		— is in part retaken by <i>England</i> ; and that Part being only the Peninsula, called by the <i>French</i> <i>Acadie</i> , is confirmed to <i>Great Britain</i> , by the Peace of <i>Utrecht</i> , Vol. ii. p. 251.
1722		— it is comprehended in the new <i>British</i> Naval-Store Act, Vol. ii. p. 306.
1734		— <i>Britain's</i> extreme Negligence of it, and of the Fishery there, Vol. ii. p. 352.
1749		— it is at length begun to be effectually planted by <i>Great Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 390.
1470		<i>Novogrod, Great</i> , its immense Riches when sacked by the <i>Czar of Russia</i> ; and its brief History, Vol. i. p. 286.
1553		— is deserted by the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , Vol. i. p. 386.
1558		— yet the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> again endeavour to re-settle their Trade there, Vol. i. p. 392.
1590		— it was a great City in <i>Botero's</i> Days, Vol. i. p. 438.
1577		<i>Nuenberg</i> is the Place commonly assigned for the Invention of Pocket Watches, Vol. i. p. 417.
1636		<i>Nuisances</i> on the River <i>Thames</i> redressed, Vol. ii. p. 75.
		O.
2144	A. C.	<i>OSYRIS</i> and <i>Iffs</i> teach Arts and Letters to <i>Egypt</i> , Vol. i. p. 3.
2197		— and Agriculture to <i>Greece</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
2241		— also Husbandry and the Brewing of Ale, to the <i>Germans, Gauls, and Britons</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
		6 R
		<i>Ogyges's</i>

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. C.		A. M.	A. D.	
2208	1796	<i>Ogyges's Flood in Attica</i> , Vol. i. p. 6.		950	<i>Otho the Great</i> adds <i>Belgium</i> , <i>Burgundy</i> , and <i>Hungary</i> , to the Empire; and compels the <i>Danes</i> to embrace Christianity, Vol. i. p. 50.
2534	1470	<i>Oenotrus</i> plants a Colony of <i>Greeks</i> in that Part of <i>Italy</i> from him named <i>Oenotria</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .		974	— his Death and Character, Vol. i. p. 52.
2697	1307	<i>Olympic Games</i> instituted, <i>ibidem</i> .		1613	<i>Out-ports</i> , their Customs at this Time are little above a third Part of the Customs of <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 490.
3228	776	<i>Olympiads</i> commence, as the great and general <i>Epocha of Greece</i> , Vol. i. p. 6 and 8.		895	<i>Oxford University</i> founded, Vol. i. p. 43.
	A. D.			1010	— is destroyed by the <i>Danes</i> , Vol. i. p. 57.
	1689	<i>Oaths</i> , a new Coronation one for the Crown of <i>England</i> , to take; and two new ones for the Subjects, in lieu of those of <i>Allegiance</i> and <i>Supremacy</i> , Vol. ii. p. 189.		1340	— is said to have had thirty thousand <i>Students</i> at this Time, Vol. i. p. 172.
	887	— <i>Offa's</i> exact Survey (by King <i>Alfred</i> of <i>England's</i> Direction) of the Coasts of <i>Norway</i> , <i>Lapland</i> , and Part of <i>Russia</i> , Vol. i. p. 44-45.		1606	— a Law enacted to make the River <i>Thames</i> navigable to it from <i>London</i> ; but proves ineffectual, Vol. i. p. 470.
	890	<i>Odin</i> , a <i>Dane</i> , converts many <i>Danes</i> and <i>Swedes</i> to Christianity, Vol. i. p. 59.		1620	— two noble Professions for <i>Mathematics</i> erected there, Vol. ii. p. 5.
	1017	<i>Offa</i> , the <i>Saxon</i> or <i>English</i> King of <i>Mercia's</i> commercial Treaty with <i>Charlemagne</i> , Vol. i. p. 32.		1624	— an effectual Law for the Purpose of making the <i>Thames</i> navigable to it, Vol. ii. p. 17.
	790	<i>Oleron's</i> Sea-Laws, about this Time, are promulgated, Vol. i. p. 96.			P.
	1194	<i>Oliva</i> Treaty, between <i>Sweden</i> , <i>Poland</i> , the <i>Emperor</i> , and the <i>Electors of Brandenburg</i> , Vol. ii. p. 106.			<i>Preliminaries</i> introductory, Vol. i. p. 2.
	1660	(<i>Orders, Religious and Military</i> , vide <i>Knighthood</i> .)			<i>Pylumnus</i> teaches Arts to <i>Italy</i> , Vol. i. p. 4.
	758	<i>Organs</i> (in Churches) are now first brought from the <i>East</i> into the <i>West</i> , Vol. i. p. 30.	2663	1341	<i>Prometheus</i> invents Fire, Vol. i. p. 6.
	839	<i>Orkney Isles</i> now first come under the Dominion of <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 41.	2317	1687	<i>Pheasants</i> first brought into <i>Europe</i> by the <i>Argonauts</i> Vol. i. p. 7.
	1070	— Christianity is first propagated there, Vol. i. p. 62.	2754	1250	<i>Peets</i> who flourished at this Time, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1099	— are yielded up to <i>Norway</i> , Vol. i. 73.			<i>Pelasgians</i> (next after the <i>Lydians</i>) acquire Sea-Dominion, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1263	— are again restored to <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 122.	2924	1080	<i>Phrygians</i> obtain Sea-Dominion next, Vol. i. p. 8.
	1426	— are confirmed by <i>Denmark</i> to <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 253.	3111	893	<i>Phidon</i> , King of <i>Argos</i> , invents Weights and Measures, and Silver Coins, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1468	— are again confirmed for ever to <i>Scotland</i> ; with an Enquiry into the different Languages or Dialects of the Western and Northern Isles of <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 284.	3135	869	The <i>Phœnicians</i> acquire Sea-Dominion, <i>ibidem</i> .
			3178	826	<i>Persian Empire</i> founded by <i>Cyrus</i> , Vol. i. p. 9.
			3456	548	The <i>Peloponnesian War</i> , and great Plague at <i>Athens</i> , Vol. i. p. 10.
			3573	431	<i>Plato's</i> Voyage to <i>Sicily</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
	1570	<i>Orange</i> , Prince of, first establishes the <i>Dutch Republic</i> , Vol. i. p. 410.	3603	401	<i>Persons</i> eminent, in the Time of <i>Alexander the Great</i> , for Learning, &c. as <i>Aristotle</i> , <i>Praxiteles</i> the famous Painter and Engraver, &c. <i>Diogenes</i> , <i>Æscop</i> , <i>Apelles</i> , and <i>Demosthenes</i> , Vol. i. p. 9, 10.
	1507	<i>Ormus Isle</i> is, by the <i>Portuguese</i> in <i>India</i> , made a Place of great Commerce, Vol. i. p. 335.	3674	330	<i>Painting</i> first practised at <i>Rome</i> , Vol. i. p. 11.
	1622	— is taken from the <i>Portuguese</i> by the <i>Persians</i> , with the Assistance of the <i>English East-India Company's</i> Ships, Vol. ii. p. 13.			<i>Punic War</i> the first, } whereby <i>Carthage</i> was finally destroyed, Vol. i. p. 11, 12.
	1391	<i>Orphans-Fund</i> , or <i>Bank</i> , of <i>London</i> , is first mentioned, in <i>Knighiton's Chronicle</i> , Vol. i. p. 218.	3713	291	<i>Pompey's</i> most gallant Expedition in destroying the <i>Pirates</i> , Vol. i. p. 13.
	1569	— is paid a regular Interest at this Time, Vol. i. p. 409.	3741	263	— he takes and dismantles <i>Jerusalem</i> , Vol. i. p. 13.
	1694	— its new Fund is established, Vol. ii. p. 200 and 201.	3785	219	<i>Paganism</i> is hard to be rooted out of <i>Hungary</i> , Vol. i. p. 59.
		— it has a Proposal (in vain) to have a <i>Land-Bank</i> ingrafted on it, Vol. ii. p. 201.	3855	149	<i>Painting</i> in Oil-Colours is first invented in the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 237.
	1748	— its Fund is now farther continued and strengthened, Vol. ii. p. 388-89.	3937	67	<i>Palatine</i> poor Protestants, brought into <i>England</i> , and how disposed of, Vol. ii. p. 248.
	1714	<i>Ostend East-India Company</i> , its Rise, &c. Vol. ii. p. 266.	3941	63	<i>Palermo</i> , Capital of <i>Sicily</i> , equal to the second Rank of Cities, according to <i>Botero</i> , Vol. i. p. 438.
	1716	— the first <i>British</i> Proclamation against giving it any Encouragement, Vol. ii. p. 271.			<i>Palestine</i> and <i>Jerusalem</i> [vide <i>Holy War</i>] taken by the <i>Saracens</i> from the <i>Greek Empire</i> , Vol. i. p. 24.
	1718	— a <i>British</i> Act of Parliament against encouraging it, Vol. ii. p. 278.			<i>Papal Power</i> and Tyranny [vide <i>Paper</i>] now got to a great Height, Vol. i. p. 63.
	1721	— another for restraining <i>British</i> Subjects from encouraging it, Vol. ii. p. 305.			— its Insolence and Lay-Submission, a flagrant Instance of both, Vol. i. p. 95.
	1722	— is established by the <i>Emperor</i> , as Sovereign of <i>Flanders</i> , Vol. ii. p. 308.			— again, Vol. i. p. 150.
		— unanswerable Grounds and Reasons of <i>England</i> and <i>Holland</i> , for evincing the palpable Injustice of its Establishment, <i>ibidem</i> .			<i>Paper</i> , its various Sorts and Matter in ancient Times; and the Invention of <i>Cotton-Paper</i> at this Time, Vol. i. p. 46.
	1726	— the Proceedings of the General Assembly of its Subscribers, Vol. ii. p. 314.			— <i>Rag-Paper</i> now invented, Vol. i. p. 244.
	1727	— it is suspended for seven Years, Vol. ii. p. 316.			— fine Sorts first made in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 197.
	1731	— it is absolutely abolished by the Treaty of <i>Vicenna</i> , Vol. ii. p. 335.			— its Manufacture in <i>England</i> greatly increased, Vol. ii. p. 305.
	567	<i>Ostro-Goths</i> are expelled from <i>Italy</i> , Vol. i. p. 22.			<i>Paper-Money</i> , or <i>Currency</i> , of the <i>British American</i> Plantations, its various Value, &c. Vol. ii. p. 365.
	1727	<i>Oswego Fort</i> , on the Lake <i>Ontario</i> , in the Province of <i>New-York</i> , in <i>British America</i> , its first Construction, and advantageous Situation for Commerce, Vol. ii. p. 315.			<i>Papists</i> , from <i>England</i> , first plant and cultivate the fine <i>American</i> Province of <i>Maryland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 47.
	1757	— is taken and razed by the <i>French</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .			<i>Paraguay</i> discovered, and soon after planted by <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 355.
	1759	— but this Year is retaken and re-edified by the <i>British</i> Forces, <i>ibidem</i> .			<i>Parchment</i> supplied the Place of <i>Paper</i> in old Times, as it still does for National Records and Law-Deeds, Vol. i. p. 46.
	940	<i>Otho the Great</i> , Emperor, much improves <i>Germany</i> , Vol. i. p. 49, 50.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.		A.M.	A.D.	
	357	<i>Paris, City of, is first-mentioned in History, Vol. i. p. 17.</i>			<i>Parliament, English, acting without Regal Authority.</i>
1186		— is first paved; with Reflexions on the different Manner of Life then and in modern Times, in numberless Respects; chiefly occasioned by the Increase of Commerce, Vol. i. p. 90.	1512		— their Acts or Statutes do not always exhibit an exact or true State of the commercial, &c. Affairs of the Nation; of which some Instances are now produced, Vol. i. p. 341-2.
1355		— her proportional Increase, compared with <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 188.	1642		— their last legal Act, by King, Lords, and Commons, Vol. ii. p. 74.
1468		— her Number of People at this Time, Vol. i. p. 285.	1645		— their Navy voted, for the Summer of this Year, Vol. ii. p. 78.
1470		— her Numbers of Inhabitants exaggerated, Vol. i. p. 286-7.	1646		— they abolish <i>Wardships, Liveries, and Tenures by Knights-Service</i> , Vol. ii. p. 79.
1549		— her Number of Houses and Inhabitants, Vol. i. p. 380.			— their wise <i>Navigation-Act</i> , respecting the <i>English American Plantations</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
1572		— her infamous Massacre of her Protestants, Vol. i. p. 413.	1647		— they absolutely prohibit the Exportation of <i>Wool</i> , encourage the Company of <i>Merchants-Adventurers</i> , and the <i>Woolen Manufacture</i> , Vol. ii. p. 80.
1590		— is by <i>Botero</i> , accounted at this Time the largest City in <i>Christendom</i> , (<i>Moscow</i> excepted) Vol. i. p. 437.			— they raised forty Millions of Money in the last six Years Time, <i>ibidem</i> .
1634		— is much enlarged, Vol. ii. p. 48.	1651		— they reduce the National or Public Interest of Money from 8 to 6 per Cent. Vol. ii. p. 85.
1686		— its Magnitude is too much depressed by <i>Petty's</i> partial Computations, and <i>London</i> too much exalted, Vol. ii. p. 186.			— their general and well-judged <i>Navigation-Act</i> , Vol. ii. p. 86.
1719		— its strange Populoufness and sudden Extravagance by the <i>Mississippi</i> Company's Stock-jobbing, Vol. ii. p. 281.	1652		— they enact a Subsidy of 120,000 <i>l.</i> per Month, Vol. ii. p. 89.
1735		— its Bills of Mortality, on a Medium of two Years, and Number of its People, Vol. ii. p. 355.	1659		— a Recital of some good Laws made by them for the Benefit of Commerce; most of which were legally re-enacted after the King's Restoration, and will be found in this Work under their respective Heads or Subjects, Vol. ii. p. 105-6.
1740		— the same <i>Annis</i> 1739 and 1740, on a like Medium, Vol. ii. p. 365.	1681		— the House of Commons first begins to print their daily Votes, Vol. ii. p. 171.
1760		— her Bill of Mortality for this whole Year, Vol. ii. p. 420.	1689		— its annual Grants or Supplies to the Crown are first begun to be punctually accounted for in the next succeeding Session of Parliament ever since this happy Period, Vol. ii. p. 195.
1761		— Ditto this Year, compared with that of <i>London</i> , Vol. ii. p. 425.	1751		— an Inaccuracy chronological in the Dates of its Statutes recommended to be rectified, Vol. ii. p. 399.
		(See the <i>Appendix</i> , for a Comparison of her Populoufness with that of <i>London</i> .)	1759		— its Supplies for this Year, their Amount, Vol. ii. p. 413-14.
808		<i>Parish Tithes in England</i> , when first established, Vol. i. p. 36. [Vide <i>Tithes</i> .]	1760		— the like for the Year 1760, Vol. ii. p. 418.
1065		<i>Parishes of England</i> , were near as numerous at this Time as in our own Days; with an Account of their Rise, Vol. i. p. 59.	1761		— its unparalleled Supplies for this Year, Vol. ii. p. 420-21.—And the <i>Civil-List Revenue</i> settled, <i>ibid.</i> p. 421-22.
1307		— their Number at this Time, Vol. i. p. 148.	1762		— and the like this Year; also <i>Ways and Means</i> for this Year, Vol. ii. p. 428-29.
1371		— their Number now greatly over-estimated, in a general Tax by Law in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 201.	1629		<i>Pawn-Brokers</i> , King <i>Charles's</i> Monopoly of an Office for registering their Dealings, Vol. ii. p. 38.
1527		— and also by <i>Fish</i> , of <i>Gray's-Inn</i> , at this Time, Vol. i. p. 357.			<i>Pay, Daily, and Yearly Wages</i> , (vide <i>Daily Pay, Rates of Living and Necessaries</i> , also <i>Salaries and Pensions</i> .)
1546		— certain small ones are by Law conjoined. Vol. i. p. 376.	1762		<i>Peace with France and Spain</i> its Preliminary Articles, with the Addresses of Thanks to his Majesty by both Houses of Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 430, 431, 432, 433.
1547		— in <i>English</i> Cities and Towns, their Number is no Rule to judge of the Magnitude of such Places, Vol. i. p. 377.	1216		<i>Peaches</i> , an historical Point settled concerning their so great Antiquity in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 107.
1536		<i>Park and Palace of St. James</i> , in the Liberty of <i>Westminster</i> , their Original, Vol. i. p. 365.	1506		<i>Pearl-Fishery of Spain</i> in their <i>West-Indies</i> , Vol. i. p. 334.
1066		<i>Parliament in England</i> , the Rise of its <i>House of Commons</i> , Vol. i. p. 60.	1213		<i>Pekin</i> , in <i>China</i> , is the same as old Travellers overland Eastward have described by the Names of <i>Cambalik</i> and <i>Cambalu</i> , Vol. i. p. 105.
1205		<i>Parliaments</i> their Rise in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 103.	1260		— this is farther confirmed under this Year, Vol. i. p. 120.
1266		— Cities and Towns first send Representatives to Parliament; and a List of them, Vol. i. p. 124.	1742		<i>Peltry</i> , Skins and Furs, from <i>Hudson's-Bay</i> yield great Profit, Vol. ii. p. 368.
1283		— Observations on Parliament-Towns, and on Counties having then few or none, Vol. i. p. 131.	1743		— a farther View of their Produce and Value, Vol. ii. p. 369-70, and p. 371-72.
		— is constituted much in its modern Form, <i>ibidem</i> .			— their Quantity and Value imported in this Year from <i>Canada</i> into <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 371-72.
1307		— its Grants of Subsidies to King <i>Edward II.</i> Vol. i. p. 149.	1683		<i>Penny-Post</i> , for Letters in and near <i>London</i> , its Original, &c. Vol. ii. p. 176.
1327		— those landed Gentlemen were alone named <i>Barons</i> who were summoned to Parliament, Vol. i. p. 159.	1711		— is first legally established, and united to the General-Post-Office, and extended to ten Miles round <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 252.
1330		— annual Parliaments are enacted, Vol. i. p. 160.	1731		— Letters carried beyond the Limits of the <i>Bills of Mortality</i> of <i>London</i> are legally to pay a second Penny on their Delivery, Vol. i. p. 333.
1354		— the original Grounds of Parliamentary Grants to the Crown; with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 186.	1680		<i>Pennsylvania</i> Province in <i>British America</i> , its Rise, Constitution, Productions, and Commerce, &c. Vol. ii. p. 170.
1366		— the Town of <i>Torrington</i> is excused the Exence of sending Representatives, on Account of its Poverty, Vol. i. p. 196.			
1414		— its Grants to King <i>Henry V.</i> Vol. i. p. 240.			
1429		— Voters at Elections of Knights of Shires are to have by Law forty Shillings annual Freehold in Land, Vol. i. p. 257.			
1468		— the Sheriffs Returns of Elections, the Manner of them, Vol. i. p. 285.			

C H R O N O L O G I C A L I N D E X.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1682	<i>Pensylvania</i> has three Counties annexed to it by the Duke of York, <i>ibidem</i> .		1086	<i>Pevensey</i> , in <i>Suffx</i> , its Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 67.
	1715	— her Petition against reducing her into a Regal Colony, Vol. ii. p. 269.		1378	<i>Philosophic-Powder</i> or <i>Stone</i> , (vide <i>Projects</i> .)
	1727	— her Fishery is legally encouraged, Vol. ii. p. 314.			<i>Philpot</i> , Alderman, his naval and successful Exploits against the <i>Scots</i> and <i>Spaniards</i> , Vol. i. p. 206.
		— its great Increase of People and Trade, and its Staple Merchandize for Exportation, Vol. ii. p. 322.		1444	<i>Physician-Royal</i> , his Salary in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 268. (Vide <i>Salaries</i> and <i>Pensions</i> , for more.)
	1731	— the true Grounds and Causes of its superior Improvements and Populousness, Vol. i. p. 331, 332.		1524	<i>Pickrel</i> , Qu. If Pike-Fish, or what? Vol. i. p. 354.
	1732	— its Trade and Product described, in a Report of the Board of Trade and Plantations, Vol. ii. p. 344.		1357	<i>Pickled-Herrings</i> , in the modern Way, wet in Barrels; doubtful whether so early known, Vol. i. p. 189.
		<i>Pensions</i> , (vide <i>Salaries</i> and <i>Pensions</i> .)		838	<i>Pictish Nation</i> , in <i>Britain</i> , are extirpated by the <i>Scots</i> : They had possessed the <i>Orkney</i> Isles, Vol. i. p. 41.
	1527	<i>People of England</i> , their Number enquired into, Vol. i. p. 357-58.		1064	<i>Pilgrimages</i> , frequent ones to <i>Syria</i> paved the Way for the <i>Holy War</i> , Vol. i. p. 59.
	1689	— in <i>England</i> and <i>Wales</i> , by the <i>Hearth-Money Books</i> , Vol. ii. p. 189.			— from <i>England</i> to <i>Compostella</i> drains the former of much Money, Vol. i. p. 256.
	1733	— in <i>Ireland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 348.		1433	— and again in this Year, Vol. i. p. 261.
	1759	— in all the <i>Danish</i> Dominions, Vol. i. p. 413.		1451	— and again, Vol. i. p. 273.
		— in all <i>Europe</i> , and in its several Countries, and in all the <i>Earth</i> , [vide <i>Introduction</i> and its <i>Index</i> .]		1483	<i>Pins</i> (as chiefly used by Ladies) are first named in the <i>English</i> Statute Book, Vol. i. p. 300.
	1304	<i>Pera</i> , a Suburb of <i>Constantinople</i> , built by the <i>Genoese</i> , Vol. i. p. 147.		1543	— and <i>Pin-making</i> , their brief History in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 372.
	1492	<i>Persecution</i> for Conscience-sake, some Remarks of a <i>Jew</i> thereon, Vol. i. p. 312.		1266	<i>Pirates</i> , and <i>Piracies</i> , now very frequent on the Seas, Vol. i. p. 125.
	1621	<i>Persecutions</i> and <i>Restraints</i> in <i>England</i> , proved accidentally the Means of the planting and improving the several Provinces of <i>New-England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 7.		1384	— are much suppressed in the <i>Baltic</i> Sea, by the <i>Hanse-League</i> , Vol. i. p. 212.
	1650	— and also, in some Measure, of <i>Virginia</i> , <i>Barbados</i> , <i>Bermudas</i> , <i>Jutigua</i> , &c. Vol. ii. p. 84.		1492	— of the <i>Barbary Moors</i> , their Rise, &c. Vol. i. p. 311.
	1662	— and again increases the Colony of <i>New-England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 122.		1539	— of the <i>French</i> in <i>America</i> , Vol. i. p. 368.
	1680	— and is the Occasion of planting of the fine Colony of <i>Pensylvania</i> , Vol. ii. p. 170.		1544	— and again in this Year, Vol. i. p. 372.
	1685	— in <i>France</i> , its Consequences, Vol. ii. p. 180-81-82-83.		1620	— of <i>Barbary</i> attempted to be destroyed by King <i>James</i> 1st. of <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 6.
	1687	— it farther increases <i>New-England</i> , <i>New-York</i> , &c. Vol. ii. p. 187.		1657	— of <i>Barbary</i> , a political Remark of <i>De Witt</i> 's concerning them, Vol. ii. p. 102.
	1689	— in <i>Cologne</i> , its sad Consequences, Vol. ii. p. 189.		1718	— in <i>America</i> are suppressed by the <i>British</i> Navy, Vol. ii. p. 278.
		<i>Persons</i> , eminent, in Station, or for History, Philosophy, Chronology, and other Sciences, (Vide <i>Annos Mundi</i> 3410, 3484, 3554, 3559, 3603, 3674, 3706.)		931	<i>Pisa</i> City and Republic is first aggrandized by <i>Genoa</i> 's Destruction, Vol. i. p. 49.
	1510	— <i>Copernicus</i> lived, Vol. i. p. 339.		1063	— is at this Time a potent Republic, Vol. i. p. 59.
	1611	— several such flourished at this Time, Vol. i. p. 483.		1102	— vanquishes the <i>Moors</i> of the <i>Balearic</i> Isles, Vol. i. p. 75.
	1651	— <i>Inigo Jones</i> , the famous Architect, dies, Vol. ii. p. 87.		1115	— is destroyed by the <i>Moors</i> or <i>Saracens</i> , Vol. i. p. 77.
	1662	— the Queen of <i>Bohemia</i> dies, Vol. ii. p. 121.— And Cardinal <i>Mazarin</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .		1125	— her cruel Wars with <i>Genoa</i> , for the Possession of <i>Sardinia</i> and <i>Corfica</i> , Vol. i. p. 78.
	1727	— Sir <i>Iaac Newton</i> dies, Vol. ii. p. 315.		1167	— its Wars with <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 86.
	1524	<i>Peru</i> is conquered by <i>Pesarro</i> , Vol. i. p. 354.		1187	— its fierce Wars with <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 91.
	1545	— its immensely rich <i>Silver</i> Mines of <i>Potosi</i> are now first discovered; and their brief History, Vol. i. p. 374-5.		1201	— her great Contests with <i>Genoa</i> , for the Dominion of the Sea, Vol. i. p. 100.
		— its Castle of <i>Cusco</i> 's almost marvelous Construction without Iron Tools, &c. Vol. i. p. 5, <i>Introduction</i> .		1203	— and again, Vol. i. p. 102.
		— from <i>Peru</i> comes two-thirds of all the <i>Silver</i> which comes from <i>America</i> , Vol. i. p. 354.		1280	— and again, Vol. i. p. 129.
	1524	<i>Pesarro</i> conquers all <i>Peru</i> , in seven Years Space, <i>ibidem</i> .		1282	— her last great Conflict with <i>Genoa</i> , which brings on her utter Overthrow and Loss of Independence, Vol. i. p. 129.
	1676	<i>Petty</i> , Sir <i>William</i> , some Account of his <i>Political Arithmetic</i> , Vol. i. p. 160.		1352	— her first commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 183.
	1686	— his partial Account of the Magnitude of eight eminent Cities in <i>Europe</i> , Vol. ii. p. 186.		1405	— its Republic is totally annihilated, Vol. i. p. 232.
	727	<i>Peter-Pence</i> , its Origin in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 28.		1485	— it has the first <i>English</i> Consul for Commerce at this Time, Vol. i. p. 301 and 303.
	1703	<i>Petersburg</i> , a new <i>Russian</i> Emporium and Metropolis erected in this Year by the Czar <i>Peter</i> the Great, Vol. ii. p. 239.		1486	— a second <i>English</i> Consul there, and his Allowance, Vol. i. p. 318.
		— its farther Increase and Embellishments, Vol. ii. p. 263.		1494	<i>Pitch</i> and <i>Tar</i> , (vide also <i>Tar</i> alone) a <i>Swedish</i> Company for it imposes on the rest of <i>Europe</i> , Vol. ii. p. 238.
	1721	— is now made the great Emporium of <i>Russia</i> instead of <i>Archangel</i> , Vol. ii. p. 304.			— for which Reason Bounties are granted by the the <i>English</i> Legislature for making them in <i>America</i> , Vol. ii. p. 238, 239.
	1749	— <i>Britain</i> 's Trade thither is disadvantageous to her, Vol. ii. p. 392.			— their annual Consumption in all <i>Europe</i> , Vol. ii. p. 239.
	1751	— Ships arriving there in the Course of this Year, Vol. ii. p. 397.		1719	— their being made in <i>British</i> <i>America</i> is farther legally encouraged, Vol. ii. p. 283.
				1722	— and again, Vol. ii. p. 306.
				1696	<i>Plantation and Trade</i> , a new Board for it erected; and its great Utility described, Vol. ii. p. 214.
				709	<i>Plate, Silver</i> , first used in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 27. (Vide <i>Silver</i> , and <i>Sterling</i> old Standard.)
				1386	— in great Abundance [and even Gold Plate] by the great <i>English</i> Nobility, Vol. i. p. 214, and <i>Anno</i> 1440, p. 265.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

A.M.	A.D.	
	1391	<i>Playing-Cards</i> are first invented in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 217.
	1631	— made a <i>Monopoly</i> by King <i>Charles Ist.</i> of <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 42.
	1637	— and again, Vol. ii. p. 59.
	1242	<i>Plimpton</i> is made a Free-Burgh by the Earl of <i>Devonshire</i> , Vol. i. p. 115.
	1532	<i>Plymouth</i> Haven to be widened, Vol. i. p. 362.
	1568	— Queen <i>Elizabeth's</i> seizing there of 200,000 <i>Pistoles</i> , occasions a Rupture between <i>England</i> and the <i>Spanish Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 407.
	1696	— its famous <i>Edison Light-House</i> is first erected; and its subsequent History, Vol. ii. p. 215.
	1758	— is by the Legislature ordered to be farther fortified, Vol. ii. p. 411.
	550	<i>Poland</i> is conquered by the <i>Slavi</i> , under <i>Lechus</i> , Vol. i. p. 22.
	782	— till now their <i>Horses</i> were not shod, Vol. i. p. 32.
	802	— its regular Chronology commences; there being very few that could write until after this Time in the Northern Countries of <i>Europe</i> , Vol. i. p. 35.
	999	— is christianized, and made a Kingdom, Vol. i. p. 54.
	1021	— she makes <i>Russia</i> her Tributary, Vol. i. p. 58.
	1082	— is degraded from a Kingdom to a Dukedom, Vol. i. p. 65.
	1286	— she loses Part of <i>Prussia</i> , sold by the Marquis of <i>Brandenburg</i> to the <i>German Knights of the Cross</i> , Vol. i. p. 132.
	1289	— she discovers her rich <i>Salt-Pits</i> at <i>Cracow</i> , yet is negligent of Commerce, Vol. i. p. 133.
	1305	— <i>Vilna</i> , in <i>Lithuania</i> , is founded, Vol. i. p. 148.
	1340	— she had no coined <i>Silver</i> Money till this Time; nor was ever eminent for Commerce, nor for Manufactures, Vol. i. p. 172.
	1382	— is not in every Part of her Extent intirely christianized as yet, Vol. i. p. 211.
	1413	— her Province of <i>Samogitia</i> is at this Time christianized, and <i>Lithuania</i> much later, Vol. i. p. 239.
	1454	— she regains a Part of <i>Prussia</i> , through the Tyranny of the <i>Teutonic Knights of the Cross</i> , Vol. i. p. 275.
	1471	— and more thereof, through the same Cause, Vol. i. p. 289.
	1560	— she forbids <i>English</i> Ships to trade to <i>Russia</i> , by the Way of <i>Narva</i> , Vol. i. p. 399.
	1561	— she puts a final Period to the <i>Teutonic Order</i> in <i>Livonia</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
	1574	— she improves the Countries of <i>Ukrain</i> and of the <i>Cossacks</i> , Vol. i. p. 415.
	1590	— her best Cities, some Account of them at this Time, Vol. i. p. 437-8.
	1672	— she is furiously invaded by the <i>Turks</i> ; and made tributary; yet soon regains her frontier Towns and Independency, Vol. ii. p. 154.
	1654	<i>Poll-Tax</i> , (vide <i>Taxes</i> .)
	1654	<i>Poleroon</i> , a Nutmeg-Isle of the <i>Meluccas</i> , now agreed to be restored by the <i>Dutch East-India Company</i> to that of <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 93.
	1664	— was again seized on by the <i>Dutch Company</i> , who thereby possessed all the <i>Spice Islands</i> , Vol. ii. p. 126.
	1667	— is finally yielded to the <i>Dutch</i> by the Treaty of <i>Breda</i> , Vol. ii. p. 133.
	1674	<i>Pondichery</i> is first settled at and fortified by the <i>French East-India Company</i> , Vol. ii. p. 155.
	1694	— and its brief History, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1694	— is taken by the <i>Dutch</i> ; but is restored to the <i>French Company</i> by the Peace of <i>Ryswick</i> , Vol. ii. p. 204.
	1761	— is conquered by the <i>British</i> Sea and Land Forces, Vol. ii. p. 423.
	1086	<i>Poole</i> , in <i>Dorsetshire</i> , not mentioned in <i>Doomsday Book</i> , Vol. i. p. 69.
	1496	<i>Poor</i> (vide also <i>Beggars</i> .)
	1531	— the first Law made in <i>England</i> for the Relief of impotent <i>Beggars</i> , Vol. i. p. 321.
	1531	— the second <i>English</i> Law concerning <i>Beggars</i> being licenced, Vol. i. p. 361.
	1536	— the third Law, which seemed but ineffectually

VOL. II.

A.M.	A.D.	
		to provide for the Aged, and for poor Children, Vol. i. p. 367.
	1547	<i>Poor</i> , another ineffectual Law for their Relief, Vol. i. p. 377.
	1555	— another for that End, though still ineffectual, Vol. i. p. 391.
	1563	— the first compulsory Law in <i>England</i> for Provision for the <i>Poor</i> , Vol. i. p. 401.
	1572	— first legal parochial Assessment in <i>England</i> for the <i>Poor</i> , Vol. i. p. 414.
	1579	— in <i>Scotland</i> how provided for, Vol. i. p. 419.
	1597	— more imperfect Laws in <i>England</i> for Relief of the <i>Poor</i> , Vol. i. p. 446.
	1601	— at length; the present Manner of the Rates for the <i>Poor</i> in <i>England</i> is enacted, Vol. i. p. 454.
	1662	— two ineffectual Laws for setting <i>England's Poor</i> on Work, Vol. ii. p. 120.
	et seq.	— a just Objection to the present Method of providing for the <i>Poor</i> in <i>England</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
	1684	— the annual Expence of <i>England</i> for Provision for the <i>Poor</i> ; and Objections against its present Method, Vol. ii. p. 179.
	1696	— a Computation of the helpless or impotent <i>Poor</i> in <i>England</i> ; and likewise of the Number of <i>Poor</i> who may be able, and ought to be made willing to work, Vol. ii. p. 217.
	1076	<i>Popes</i> , <i>Papery</i> ; and <i>Papal Power</i> ; their Tyranny is got by this Time to a great Height, Vol. i. p. 63.
	1191	— a flagrant Instance thereof at the <i>Pope's</i> crowning an Emperor, Vol. i. p. 95.
	1215	— is triumphant in its absurdest Tenets, Vol. i. p. 106.
	1240	— drains <i>England</i> of much of its Treasure, Vol. i. p. 114.
	1291	— the <i>Popes</i> were the only Gainers by the <i>Thirty-Year</i> War, Vol. i. p. 134.
	1310	— an unparalleled Instance of <i>Papal</i> Insolence, Vol. i. p. 150.
	1322	— their tyrannical Insolence has even an Influence on Commerce, Vol. i. p. 156.
	1350	— they still drain <i>England</i> and other Countries of much Treasure, Vol. i. p. 181.
	1376	— their Usurpations in <i>England</i> are become extremely grievous, Vol. i. p. 204.
	1406	— they sadly drain <i>England</i> of her Money, Vol. i. p. 233.
	1590	<i>Porcelane</i> of <i>China</i> , its earliest Mention by an <i>European</i> Author, Vol. i. p. 438.
	1593	— and again in this Year, Vol. i. p. 440.
	1631	— is first named in the <i>Foedera</i> , as imported by the <i>English East-India Company</i> , Vol. ii. p. 42.
	1722	— <i>Fine Porcelane</i> of <i>Saxony</i> is now brought to Perfection, Vol. ii. p. 306.
		<i>Portions</i> (vide <i>Dowries</i> and <i>Portions-Royal</i> .)
	1730	<i>Portobello</i> , some Account of its famous commercial Fair, Vol. ii. p. 328.
	1213	<i>Port-Glaives</i> , an Order of religious <i>German Knights</i> , employed in the Conquest and Settlement of <i>Livonia</i> , Vol. i. p. 105.
	1493	<i>Porto-Rico</i> Island is visited by <i>Columbus</i> , and briefly described, Vol. i. p. 316.
	1593	— is mastered by the Earl of <i>Cumberland</i> , Vol. i. p. 441.
	1731	— its Condition at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 330.
	1632	<i>Port-Royal</i> , (now <i>Annapolis-Royal</i>) in <i>Nova-Scotia</i> , is yielded up to <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 44.
	1710	— is retaken from <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 251.
		— And, <i>Anno</i> 1713, is by her yielded to Great Britain by the Peace of <i>Utrecht</i> , <i>ibid.</i> p. 251.
	1417	<i>Porto-Santo</i> Isle, near <i>Madeira</i> , is discovered, Vol. i. p. 244.
		<i>Ports</i> , (vide <i>Sea-Ports</i> .)
	1194	<i>Portsmouth's</i> first Charter, Vol. i. p. 97.
	1544	— is fortified; and in this same Year is attempted by a great <i>French Fleet</i> , Vol. i. p. 372.
	1710	— is better fortified, Vol. ii. p. 251.
	1758	— is yet farther fortified, Vol. ii. p. 411.
	1130	<i>Portugal</i> is created into a Kingdom, Vol. i. p. 80.
	1308	— her first commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 149.
	1325	— she had anciently more Corn and fewer Vineyards than in modern Times, Vol. i. p. 157.
		<i>Portugal's</i>

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1352	Portugal's Treaty with England for mutual Commerce, Vol. i. p. 183.		1508	Portugal makes Goa, on the Malabar Coast, the Metropolis of her Empire in East-India, Vol. i. p. 336.
	1353	— another such Treaty with England, Vol. i. p. 183.			— her rapid Progress in Commerce and Conquests on the Coasts of Africa, Persia, and India, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1371	— she has some considerable maritime Commerce, Vol. i. p. 201.			— her Tyranny and Cruelties practised in India, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1381	— she is assisted with Forces by England against Spain or Castile, Vol. i. p. 209.			— her great Success and Strength in India at this Time accounted for, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1403	— her nautical and commercial Treaty with England, Vol. i. p. 231.		1517	— her Envoys first visit China, and travel overland from Canton to Peking, Vol. i. p. 347.
	1404	— she mediates between England and Castile, Vol. i. p. 232.		1534	— her farther Conquests in East-India, Vol. i. p. 364.
	1410	— she commences her Discoveries Southward, on the West Coasts of Africa, Vol. i. p. 238.		1536	— till now she also engrossed all the Trade of the West Coast of Africa, Vol. i. p. 365.
	1412	— a Confirmation of her having had anciently more Corn and fewer Vineyards, Vol. i. p. 239.		1542	— she first discovers Japan, Vol. i. p. 371.
	1415	— she first gets Footing on the Barbary Coast, by now taking Ceuta from the Moors, Vol. i. p. 242.		1550	— she obtains great Footing in Japan, till, by her People's Violence, they are all massacred there, Vol. i. p. 382.
	1417	— her farther Discoveries on the West Coast of Africa, Southward, Vol. i. p. 244.		1560	— her Commerce with Antwerp, Vol. i. p. 397.
	1419	— she plants on the Isle of Madeira, Vol. i. p. 245.		1572	— she treats with England for a Free-Trade to Guinea, Vol. i. p. 413.
	1430	— her Product, Manufactures, and Commerce, at this Time, Vol. i. p. 258.		1573	— England complains of her Piracies, &c. on her Merchants, Vol. i. p. 414.
	1434	— her farther Discoveries on the West Coast of Africa, Southward, Vol. i. p. 261.		1577	— she makes Peace with England, Vol. i. p. 416.
	1439	— her new commercial Treaty with England, Vol. i. p. 264.		1580	— is united to Spain for sixty Years from this Time, Vol. i. p. 421.
	1440	— her farther Discoveries Southward, Vol. i. p. 266.		1586	— she settles on the Isle of Macas, on the Chinese Coast, Vol. i. p. 429.
	1443	— she commences a Commerce on the West Coast of Africa, Vol. i. p. 267.		1591	— she is worsted by the Natives of Angola, on the African Coast, Vol. i. p. 440.
	1449	— she discovers the Azores, Vol. i. p. 272.		1595	— two important Causes assigned for the Ruin of the Portuguese Affairs in India, Vol. i. p. 445.
		— and also the Cape-Verd Isles, <i>ibidem</i> .		1603	— she is greatly malicious and mischievous to both the English and Dutch in East-India; by whom, in the End, a full Revenge was taken, Vol. i. p. 462.
	1457	— she has Leave from England for exporting a determined Quantity of Tin and Lead, Vol. i. p. 276.		1611	— her mighty Commerce still in India, Vol. i. p. 481.
	1458	— she gains the City and Port of Alcazar, on the Barbary Shore, Vol. i. p. 277.		1614	— her mighty Possessions in India recited; with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 492-3.
	1460	— she discovers Sierra Leona, and the Cape de Verd Islands, Vol. i. p. 278.		1620	— she distresses the King of Ceylon, Vol. ii. p. 6.
	1463	— her farther Discoveries Southward, Vol. i. p. 279.		1633	— the first English Consul-general established at Lisbon, Vol. ii. p. 48.
	1470	— she conquers Arzilla and Tangier, from Morocco, Vol. i. p. 286.		1635	— she loses Formosa to the Dutch, Vol. ii. p. 51.
	1472	— her commercial Treaty with England, Vol. i. p. 290.		1637	— she loses St. George del Mina, on the Gold Coast of Africa, to the Hollanders, Vol. ii. p. 58.
	1480	— her farther Discoveries Southward, on the West Coast of Africa, Vol. i. p. 296.		1638	— by which Hollanders she is now driven out of the whole Island of Ceylon, Vol. ii. p. 62.
	1481	— she prevents a Design from England of trading thither, or to Guinea, <i>ibidem</i> .		1640	— she recovers her Independency, by expelling the Spaniards, and placing the Duke of Braganza on her Throne, by the Name of King John IV. Vol. ii. p. 67.
		— her King (John II.) assumes the Title and Style of Lord of Guinea, <i>ibidem</i> .		1641	— she is expelled from Japan, Vol. ii. p. 72.
	1482	— her general Treaty of Friendship, &c. with England, Vol. i. p. 297.		1642	— her commercial Treaty with England, Vol. ii. p. 73-4.
		— her commercial Intercourse with England, Vol. i. p. 297.		1648	— she re-conquers Angola from the Hollanders, Vol. ii. p. 82.
		— her Settlement and Commerce at Congo, Angola, and Benguela, Vol. i. p. 298.		1654	— her commercial Treaty with England, Vol. ii. p. 93.
	1486	— her Discoveries, both by Sea and Land toward East-India, Vol. i. p. 302.			— she drives the Hollanders quite out of Brasil, Vol. ii. p. 94.
	1487	— she at length arrives at the Cape of Good Hope, <i>ibidem</i> .			— yet what she gained in Brasil was more than recompensed to the Dutch by their Conquests from her in East-India, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1495	— she banishes from Portugal both the Moors and Jews, Vol. i. p. 318.		1661	— she loses to the Dutch Company the most of her Ports and Forts on the Malabar Coast, Vol. ii. p. 115.
	1497	— she discovers a Way by Sea to East-India, Vol. i. p. 322.			— she concludes Peace with the Dutch in East-India on the Footing of Uti Possidetis, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1500	— her second Voyage to East-India, Vol. i. p. 325.		1663	— nevertheless, the Dutch Company had gained from her almost all her Possessions in East-India, Vol. ii. p. 123.
		— in her Way this Year to East-India she discovers Brasil, <i>ibidem</i> .		1670	— an Enquiry into the Reason why she cannot equal England in the Improvement of her Colonies, Vol. ii. p. 146.
		— she makes useful Settlements on the North-east Coast of Africa, <i>ibidem</i> .			— her Brasil Sugars were beaten out of the European Markets by the Sugars of Barbadoes, Vol. ii. p. 146.
	1501	— her vast Progress in India, both by Conquests and Commerce, Vol. i. p. 328.			
	1502	— she subdues more of the North-east Coast of Africa, Vol. i. p. 330.			
		— she the same Year becomes possessed of several Ports on the Barbary Coast, <i>ibidem</i> .			
	1505	— conquers the Coasts of Ceylon Island, and thereby monopolizes the Cinnamon Trade, Vol. i. p. 333.			
	1507	— she seizes on the Isle of Ormus, and establishes a great Emporium there, Vol. i. p. 335.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.	
	1699	<i>Portugal</i> , a Catalogue of her remaining Possessions in <i>Asia</i> and <i>Africa</i> , Vol. ii. p. 227.
	1703	— her famous commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> , as on the Footing of the Commerce at present between the said two Nations, Vol. ii. p. 240, 241.
	1713	— her commercial and territorial Treaty with <i>France</i> at <i>Utrecht</i> , and the settling the Boundaries of her Possessions on the River of <i>Amazons</i> , in <i>South-America</i> , Vol. ii. p. 263.
	1715	— her territorial Treaty with <i>Spain</i> , respecting <i>Brazil</i> , &c. Vol. ii. p. 270.
	1731	— her temporary <i>East-India</i> Company, Vol. ii. p. 334.
	1735	— her very rich Fleet from <i>Brazil</i> , and her Regulation of the <i>Diamond</i> Mines there, Vol. ii. p. 354.
	1736	— Cargo of another of her Fleets from <i>Brazil</i> ; and the whole Quantity of <i>Sugar</i> annually produced there, Vol. ii. p. 356.
	1747	— a View of her remaining Forts and Settlements in <i>East-India</i> , Vol. ii. p. 382.
	1762	— is most unjustly invaded by <i>Spain</i> —but is fully comprehended in the <i>Preliminary Articles of Peace</i> between <i>Great Britain</i> , <i>France</i> , and <i>Spain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 430-1-2-3. (<i>Posts</i> , <i>Postage</i> , and <i>Rates thereof</i> .)
	1462	— or <i>Couriers</i> , first set up in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 278.
	1548	— <i>Horses</i> at one Penny per Mile in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 378.
	1581	— a <i>Chief-Postmaster</i> appointed in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 422.
	1631	— a <i>Postmaster</i> in <i>England</i> is first appointed for foreign Parts, Vol. ii. p. 42.
	1635	— are first established to <i>Scotland</i> , and to many Parts of <i>England</i> , from <i>London</i> , Vol. ii. p. 51.
	1637	— private ones from <i>England</i> to <i>France</i> are suppressed, Vol. ii. p. 61.
	1653	— the Amount of its <i>Revenue</i> is a Kind of nationally-commercial Rule: It is farmed this Year for 10,000 <i>l. per Annum</i> , for <i>England</i> , <i>Scotland</i> , and <i>Ireland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 89 90.
	1656	— <i>England</i> establishes a new <i>Post-Office</i> , Vol. i. p. 100.
	1660	— its Value and new Establishment at this Time, and therewith <i>franking</i> of Letters by Members of Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 111-12.
	1663	— Remarks on its <i>Revenue</i> , and on its Increase, Vol. ii. p. 122.
	1685	— its <i>Revenue</i> in <i>England</i> is by Law settled on King <i>James II</i> , and his Successors, Vol. ii. p. 182.
		— and its net annual <i>Revenue</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
	1689	— not legally established in <i>Scotland</i> till King <i>William's</i> Reign, Vol. ii. p. 212.
	1699	— its net <i>Revenue</i> this Year in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 227.
	1711	— its gross Amount in <i>England</i> for this Year; and also for the three last Years net Amount, Vol. ii. p. 252.
		— an additional <i>Postage</i> is enacted on all Letters, and one General Office is erected for the United Kingdom of <i>Great Britain</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
	1714	— its net <i>Revenue</i> in <i>Great Britain</i> for seven Years, viz. from 1708 to 1714, both inclusive, Vol. ii. p. 266.
	1722	— its gross and net Amount, Vol. ii. p. 307.
	1740	— attempted to be established in <i>Turkey</i> , Vol. ii. p. 364.
		POSTSCRIPT. See at the End of this Index a Sheet with this Title; containing, Ist, Our present <i>National Debt</i> ; with certain proposed Means to lessen it. Idly, The most material and beneficial Differences, to us, between sundry Articles of the <i>Definitive Treaty</i> , compared with those of the <i>Preliminary</i> one; with brief Remarks.
	1545	<i>Potosi's</i> Silver Mines, first, and how discovered; and their History, Vol. i. p. 374-5.
	1066	A <i>Pound</i> Weight of <i>Silver</i> , by Tale of the Coin, was a <i>Pound Troy</i> Weight (or 12 Ounces) from this Time, and probably farther back; and so it continued down to the Reign of King <i>Edward</i> the Third of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 62.

A.M.	A.D.	
	1107	— <i>Pounds</i> , <i>Shillings</i> , and <i>Pence</i> , in <i>Coins</i> , were originally of the same Weight (or Quantity of Bullion) in <i>England</i> , <i>Scotland</i> , <i>France</i> , and the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 76.
	1135	— neither <i>Pounds</i> nor <i>Marks</i> were ever (probably) real <i>Coins</i> in those before-named Countries (of <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> , and the <i>Netherlands</i> ;) but merely what may be termed <i>Ideal Money</i> , or only mere Denominations, Vol. i. p. 80 and 113.
	1235	— Proportion now between a <i>Pound Sterling</i> and a <i>French Livre</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
	1338	— A <i>Pound</i> of <i>Silver</i> , in reckoning the Coin of <i>England</i> , was, till now, a <i>Pound Troy</i> Weight, or 12 Ounces, Vol. i. p. 169.
	1724	<i>Pragmatic Sanction</i> , a famous one concluded or established (by the Emperor <i>Charles VI</i> .) for preserving in one entire consolidated Dominion for ever, under one sole Sovereign, all the Territories belonging to the House of <i>Austria</i> , Vol. ii. p. 312.
	1731	— is guaranteed by <i>Great Britain</i> and <i>Holland</i> , (the Wars between the Emperors and the <i>Turks</i> alone excepted) and also by <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 334-5.
	1308	<i>Prelates</i> , a Sample of their Grandeur and Pride, Vol. i. p. 149.
	1309	— another Instance thereof, Vol. i. p. 150.
	1762	<i>Preliminary Articles of Peace</i> , between <i>Great Britain</i> , <i>France</i> , and <i>Spain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 430-1-2-3.
	1193	<i>Preston</i> , in <i>Lancashire</i> , is made a Free-Town, Vol. i. p. 96.
	1619	<i>Prince of Wales's</i> Appanage, Vol. ii. p. 3.
	1350	<i>Privileges</i> , exclusive, of <i>English</i> Cities and Towns, condemned by a Law in Behalf of Foreigners, Vol. i. p. 181.
	1440	<i>Printing</i> is invented; with some historical Account of it and its Benefits, Vol. i. p. 266.
	1460	<i>Printing</i> by the <i>Rolling-Press</i> invented, Vol. i. p. 277.
	1322	<i>Prisage</i> and <i>Customs</i> , <i>English</i> , the Grounds for paying them at this Time, Vol. i. p. 146.
		<i>Projects</i> . [Vide <i>Discoveries</i> , <i>Inventions</i> , <i>Monopolies</i> , <i>Improvements</i> .]
	1440	— for a better Way of making <i>Salt</i> in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 265.
	1444	— for Transmutation of <i>Metals</i> , Vol. i. p. 268.
	1449	— another for that End, Vol. i. p. 271-2.
	1452	— and another, Vol. i. p. 273.
	1456	— one for the <i>Elixir Salutis</i> ; and another for finding the <i>Philosopher's Stone</i> or <i>Powder</i> , Vol. i. p. 276.
	1468	— for a License to practice <i>Alchymy</i> , Vol. i. p. 285.
	1476	— for making <i>Gold</i> and <i>Silver</i> from <i>Mercury</i> , by the artificial Science of <i>Natural Philosophy</i> , Vol. i. p. 292-3.
	1552	— for making the Towns of <i>Hull</i> and <i>Southampton</i> Free-Ports, Vol. i. p. 384.
	1565	— for making <i>Brimstone</i> and <i>Oil</i> in <i>England</i> ; Vol. i. p. 403.—and also for <i>Mines-Royal</i> and <i>Iron-Wire</i> , Vol. i. p. 404.
	1584	— <i>Raleigh's</i> , for planting in <i>Virginia</i> , Vol. i. p. 426.
	1593	— <i>Raleigh's</i> unsuccessful Attack of <i>Panama</i> , Vol. i. p. 441.
	1595	— his first romantic Expedition to <i>Guiana</i> , Vol. i. p. 444.
	1616	— his last unfortunate and fatal Expedition to <i>Guiana</i> , Vol. i. p. 495.
	1618	— two new ones for Ballast; and for raising of Water, Vol. i. p. 498.
		— one for adorning of <i>Lincoln's-Inn-Fields</i> , Vol. i. p. 499.
		— three, viz for raising of Water—for ploughing—and for navigating of Boats, Vol. i. p. 499.
	1624	— a Statute in favour of new ones, Vol. ii. p. 16.
	1625	— for preserving of Ships from Fire, and from Worms, Vol. ii. p. 23.
	1627	— more new ones, Vol. ii. p. 28.
	1630	— nine impudent Projects by one Projector, Vol. ii. p. 41.
		— one for importing of <i>Horses</i> and <i>Dogs</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
1632	<i>Projects.</i> — a Diving-Engine, and six more remarkable ones, by one Undertaker, Vol. ii. p. 44.	1714	Protestant Succession, to the British Crown, its happy Consequences, Vol. ii. p. 26.
1634	— for passing of Wool, Silk, &c. on Linen Cloth, Vol. ii. p. 49.	1740	— foreign, are naturalized in British America, Vol. ii. p. 363.
	— for preventing of Smoke in some Trades, <i>ibid.</i>	1747	— Moravians are naturalized in British America, Vol. ii. p. 384.
	— six more exclusive ones, for cleaning of Indico,—for Soap,—for ploughing of Land without Horses,—for fishing up or weighing up of Ships sunk in the Sea,—for Sedan-Chairs,—for a weekly Price-Contract, and Gardeners, Vol. ii. p. 49, 50.	1663	Providence Plantation in New-England and Rhode-Island, there first planted, Vol. ii. p. 124.
1637	— for drying of Malt and Hops with Coal and Turf,—for Weights for Gold and Silver Money,—for measuring of Timber,—for Licences to sell Tobacco,—for an Intelligence Office for Masters and Servants,—for sealing of Cards and Dice,—for a Monopoly of the Coal Trade, Vol. ii. p. 61.	1629	Providence Isle [chief of the Bahamas] is first planted by the English; and also Sal-Tortuga, Vol. ii. p. 37, 8.
1639	— for a Surveyor of Wrestling in London, Vol. ii. p. 67.	1641	— the English driven thence by Spain, Vol. ii. p. 71.
1650	— for Banks, Lumber-houses, &c. at London, Vol. ii. p. 85.	1666	— is re-possessed by England, with some Account of it, and the rest of the Bahama Isles, Vol. ii. p. 132.
1651	— for monopolizing of Spanish Wool absolutely to England,—Banks, Lombards,—Circulating of private Notes,—Register of Houses and Ships,—Land-Banks,—Register of Lands, &c. Vol. ii. p. 85, 6, 7.	719	Provisions and other Necessaries in England, at various Times, their State.—Of an Ewe and her Lamb, [vide Rates of Provisions, &c.] Vol. i. p. 27.
1680	— they are much encouraged in England by Prince Rupert Duke of Cumberland, viz. Prince's Metal,—a floating Machine for towing of Ships against Wind and Tide,—a Ballast-Heaver,—a diving Engine, Vol. ii. p. 169, 70.	1630	— King Charles of England's Proclamation on a Scarcity of them, Vol. ii. p. 39.
1683	— for Banks and Lombards at London, Vol. ii. p. 175.	1660	— what Rates they ought to bear in England, when they may be legally exported, Vol. ii. p. 107.
1685	— for making Sea-water fresh at Sea, Vol. ii. p. 183.	1757	— their great Scarcity in England, and the Laws made for preventing it, Vol. ii. p. 309, 10.
1689	— the Origin and Fall of the short-lived Sword-blade Company at London.—Copper Ore again begun to be digged and refined in England, Vol. ii. p. 192.	1758	Prussia is subject first to Sweden, and now next to Denmark, &c. Vol. i. p. 63.
1695	— the Million-Bank,—Land Banks,—London Bank,—Lotteries,—Metallic Projects,—diving Engines,—Pearl-Fishing,—Glass-Bottles,—Japaning,—Printed Hangings,—Leather,—Venetian Metal.—Linen Projects,—Oil,—Water-Companies,—Rock-Salt,—Saltpetre,—draining Engines,—Lute-strings,—Convex Lamps.—New Plantations in America.—Fisheries, &c. Vol. ii. p. 208, 209, 10.	1215	— is first begun to be conquered by the German Knights of the Cross, Vol. i. p. 100.
1698	— many more; as, for Linen,—Paper,—Insurance-Companies,—Saltpetre,—Copper Mines,—Penny-Post,—New Colonies, &c. Vol. ii. p. 225.	1228	— the German Knights of the Cross there, assist those of Livonia in subduing the Pagans, Vol. i. p. 105.
1720	— now justly termed Babbies, a List of them now set on foot, and their various Kinds, Prices, &c. Vol. ii. p. 288, 9, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 295, 6.	1254	— Königsberg and Brunsberg are built, Vol. i. p. 118.
1741	— for Banks, &c. in the British Colonies, are suppressed by Act of Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 366.	1286	— the Marquis of Brandenburg having conquered Part of it from Poland, sells it to the German Knights of the Cross, Vol. i. p. 132.
1701	Premissary-Notes in England are now by Law made assignable, and to have the same Remedy as have Bills of Exchange, Vol. ii. p. 242.	1372	— is early traded to by the Merchants of Hull in England, Vol. i. p. 202.
1675	Protestants of Austria rebel, and are suppressed, Vol. ii. p. 20.	1379	— was always eminent for its Commerce in Corn, Vol. i. p. 207.
	— English Ships of War formerly lent to France, are employed against the Protestants of Rochelle, Vol. ii. p. 24.	1386	— its Commencement of any considerable Commerce with England, Vol. i. p. 213.
1634	— foreign, injudiciously and unchristianly treated in England by King Charles I. Vol. ii. p. 50.	1388	— she settles her commercial Disputes with England, Vol. i. p. 214.
1685	— Refugees of and from France, their Reception in the several Countries whither they retired; and the great Benefit they occasioned to those Countries; but most especially to England and Holland, Vol. ii. p. 181, 2.	1390	— she has, for the first Time, a Governor of the English Merchants residing there, appointed from England, Vol. i. p. 216.
1687	— of England, Dissenters fly to New England, &c. for avoiding of Persecution at home, Vol. ii. p. 187.	1393	— its Great Master of the Teutonic Order complains to England of the ill Usage of his Merchants there, Vol. i. p. 218.
1689	— Dissenters in England, the substantial Benefits of a legal Toleration of them, Vol. ii. p. 190.	1404	— a second Instance of a Governor appointed over the English Merchants residing there, as also at Schonen, &c. Vol. i. p. 231.
1709	— foreign, a general Naturalization of them legally enacted in England, Vol. ii. p. 247, 8.	1405	— her Master-General, and the Hanse League, treat of Peace and Commerce with England, Vol. i. p. 232.
1712	— but is repealed, (with Remarks) Vol. ii. p. 257.	1409	— her commercial Treaty with England, Vol. i. p. 234, 7.
		1430	— her Product, Manufactures, and Commerce at this Time, Vol. i. p. 259.
		1435	— her Master General was always the Head and Protector of the Hanse-League, Vol. i. p. 262.
		1454	— a Part of it is regained by Poland, through the Oppression of the new Cities by her Master-General, Vol. i. p. 275.
		1471	— Part of it is taken by Poland from the German or Teutonic Knights, Vol. i. p. 289.
		1525	— her Teutonic Republic is quite abolished, and its Eastern Part is erected into a Duchy, in favour of the House of Brandenburg; with its brief History, Vol. i. p. 356.
		1611	— the Sovereignty of its Eastern Part is confirmed to the Elector of Brandenburg, Vol. i. p. 483.
		1677	— it is confirmed an independent Sovereignty to the House of Brandenburg, Vol. ii. p. 101.
		1685	— her great Benefits by receiving the French Protestant Refugees, Vol. ii. p. 181.
		1701	— her Dukedom is now erected into a Kingdom, in behalf of the Electoral House of Brandenburg, Vol. ii. p. 235.
		1713	— its King's Treaty of Peace with France, Vol. ii. p. 263.
			Public Credit, English, (vide National Debts and Credit.)

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.	
	141	<i>Ptolemy</i> , the Geographer and Astronomer of <i>Alexandria</i> flourished at this Time, Vol. i. p. 16.
1621		<i>Puritans</i> settle in <i>New-England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 7.
1638		— are restrained by <i>Charles I.</i> from going thither, Vol. ii. p. 63.
1225		<i>Purveyances</i> of and for the Kings of <i>England</i> ; for Horses and Carts, their Rates, as in the XXI. Article of <i>Magna Charta</i> , Vol. i. p. 109.
1297		— <i>Purveyances</i> are retracted, by the <i>English</i> Crown, as a great Grievance to the People, Vol. i. p. 139.
1298		— a Commission appointed for enquiring into them, <i>ibid.</i>
1330		— their great Abuses rectified, Vol. i. p. 160.
1362		— Laws are made for restraining of them, as they greatly disturbed Liberty, Property, and Commerce, Vol. i. p. 162.
1375		— and again at this Time, Vol. i. p. 204. (For the rest, see <i>The Clerk of the Market of the King's Household.</i>)
1659		<i>Pyrenean Treaty</i> , Vol. ii. p. 104, 5.

Q.

1680		<i>Quakers</i> in <i>England</i> being persecuted, prove the Means of planting and peopling the fine Province of <i>Pennsylvania</i> in <i>British America</i> , Vol. ii. p. 170.
1628		<i>Quebec</i> (vide <i>Canada</i> and <i>New France</i>) is taken by <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 34.
1631		— is restored to <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 42.
1632		— is confirmed to <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 44.
1690		— an unsuccessful Attempt against it from <i>New-York</i> , Vol. ii. p. 196.
1691		— and the like from <i>New-England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 197.
1711		— another unsuccessful Enterprize against it and <i>Canada</i> , Vol. ii. p. 254.
1759		— is conquered by <i>England</i> from <i>France</i> , and the Year following all the rest of <i>Canada</i> , Vol. ii. p. 413.
		<i>Queens of England</i> , (vide <i>Kings</i> .)
1545		<i>Quick-silver</i> , (or <i>Mercury</i>) its great Use in the refining of <i>Silver Ore</i> , Vol. i. p. 374, 5.
		— it is found in <i>Peru</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1572		— its Invention for refining of <i>Silver</i> in <i>Mexico</i> was of a late Date, Vol. i. p. 414.

R.

A. C.		
		<i>REmarks</i> on the various and differing Dates of the Discoveries of useful Arts, &c. Vol. i. p. 4.
3088	916	<i>Rhodes</i> , her Sea-Dominion, Vol. i. p. 8.
3782	222	— her <i>Colossus</i> said to be overthrown by an Earthquake, Vol. i. p. 11.
		<i>Rome's</i> Disrelish of Commerce, Vol. i. p. 5.
3256	748	— is founded, Vol. i. p. 8.
3614	390	— is sacked by the <i>Gauls</i> , Vol. i. p. 10.
3666	338	— its first <i>Census</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3738	266	— it first coins <i>Silver Money</i> , Vol. i. p. 11.
3741	263	— it commences the first <i>Punic War</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3744	260	— beats, the first Time, the <i>Carthaginian Fleet</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3748	256	— she extends her Dominions, <i>ibid.</i>
3773	231	— she farther extends her Dominions, <i>ibid.</i>
3782	222	— she degenerates into <i>Luxury</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3785	219	— her second <i>Punic War</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3804	200	— takes <i>Syracuse</i> , Vol. i. p. 12.
3814	190	— her first Conquests in <i>Asia</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3837	167	— her first public Library, <i>ibid.</i>
3845	159	— her Time-measurer, by Water, called a <i>Clepsydra</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3853	151	— she determines the Destruction of <i>Carthage</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3855	149	— commences her third <i>Punic War</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3858	146	— she utterly destroys <i>Carthage</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3911	93	— she conquers Part of <i>Gaul</i> , Vol. i. p. 13.
3934	70	— she has <i>Cherries</i> and other Eastern Fruits first brought to her, <i>ibid.</i>
3950	54	— she first invades the Island of <i>Britain</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3973	31	— her vast <i>Magnitude</i> , <i>Splendor</i> , and <i>Revenue</i> , Vol. i. p. 14.
3974	30	— her Commerce from <i>Egypt</i> to <i>East-India</i> commences, and its <i>Magnitude</i> and <i>Profit</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3985	19	— her farther Conquests in <i>Africa</i> , <i>ibid.</i>

VOL. II.

A. M.	A. C.	
3990	14	<i>Rome</i> subdues the <i>Vindelicii</i> , <i>Rheti</i> , and <i>Norici</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
3995	9	— her Conquests in <i>Germany</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	A. D.	
	1584	<i>Raleigh</i> , Sir <i>Walter</i> , his first Voyage for settling a Colony on the Continent of <i>America</i> , which he named <i>Virginia</i> , and the Patent for that End, Vol. i. p. 426.
	1586	— his private Adventure against <i>Spain</i> at the <i>Azores</i> , Vol. i. p. 430.
	1593	— his unsuccessful Project against the <i>Spanish West-Indies</i> and <i>Panama</i> , Vol. i. p. 441.
	1595	— his first romantic Expedition to <i>Guiana</i> , Vol. i. p. 444.
	1603	— his judicious Remarks on Commerce, addressed to King <i>James I.</i> Vol. i. p. 462, 3, 4, 5.
	1616	— his Commission from King <i>James</i> for his second <i>Guiana</i> most unfortunate Expedition, Vol. i. p. 495.
	1618	— he is cruelly beheaded, to the Regret of all good Men, Vol. i. p. 498.
	1749	<i>Ramsgate's</i> magnificent new Pier, is set on foot by the <i>British</i> Legislature, Vol. i. p. 392.
		<i>Ransoms</i> , <i>Royal</i> .
	1175	— of <i>William</i> , (surnamed the <i>Lion</i>) King of <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 89.
	1193	— of King <i>Richard I.</i> of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 95.
	1194	— of King <i>David II.</i> of <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 189.
	1357	— of King <i>John</i> of <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 190.
	1359	— of which Ransom the first Million of Crowns is now paid, Vol. i. p. 196.
	1366	— and 252,000 Crowns of the second Million now paid, Vol. i. p. 197.
	1367	— Part of King <i>David II.</i> of <i>Scotland's</i> Ransom is now paid, Vol. i. p. 208.
	1380	— his Ransom said to be now totally paid, Vol. i. p. 212.
	1383	— the Arrear of King <i>John</i> of <i>France's</i> Ransom was now 1,600,000 Crowns, Vol. i. p. 242.
	1415	— of King <i>James I.</i> of <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 243.
	1416	— it is now finally adjusted, Vol. i. p. 251.
	1424	<i>Rate of Interest</i> , [vide <i>Usury</i> .]
		<i>Rates or Prices of Provisions</i> , and other Necessaries;
		— Salaries of Offices; — Daily Pay of Soldiers, Sailors, and Workmen in <i>England</i> .
	719	— of an <i>Ewe</i> , with her Lamb, Vol. i. p. 27.
	966	— of <i>Land</i> , and of a <i>Horse</i> , Vol. i. p. 52.
	979	— of Cattle,—and the great Disproportion between the Price of an <i>Horse</i> , and of an <i>Ox</i> , Vol. i. p. 53.
	1000	— of Live-Cattle, Vol. i. p. 54.
	1043	— of Corn, Vol. i. p. 58.
	1070	— of sundry Provisions, Vol. i. p. 62.
		— and Rate of <i>Living</i> , Vol. i. p. 69, 70.
	1091	— of daily Wages, Vol. i. p. 71.
	1125	— of Corn, &c. Vol. i. p. 78.
	1135	— of Cattle and Corn, Vol. i. p. 79.
	1169	— Allowances or Pensions for Maintenance, Vol. i. p. 88.
	1184	— of Hens and Sheep, Vol. i. p. 90.
	1185	— Rate of <i>Living</i> to be nearly determined by the Rates of Provisions, &c. at this Time, <i>ibid.</i>
	1189	— of Provisions for the <i>Coronation</i> feast of King <i>Richard I.</i> of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 93.
	1197	— of Corn in a very scarce Year, Vol. i. p. 97.
	1198	— of Oxen and Sheep, <i>ibid.</i>
	1199	— of the best <i>French Wines</i> , at 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per Ton, Vol. i. p. 99.
	1202	— of Corn, [its Difference then and now, probably as 6 to 1,] Vol. i. p. 101.
	1216	— of Corn and Wines, Vol. i. p. 107.
	1217	— of Horses, &c. Vol. i. p. 108.
	1223	— of Corn in a Dearth, <i>ibid.</i>
	1225	— of a Cart and two Horses per Day, Vol. i. p. 109.
		— Money's great Scarcity at this Time instanced, <i>ibid.</i>
	1229	— of a Priest's yearly Stipend, Vol. i. p. 110.
	1232	— of good and strong Horses, 10 <i>s.</i> of 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> of our modern Money, Vol. i. p. 111.
	1234	— of the same again, and other Necessaries, Vol. i. p. 111, 12.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Rates or Prices of Provisions, &c.</i>			<i>Rates or Prices of Provisions, &c.</i>
1236		— of Corn and Wines, Vol. i. p. 113.	1429		— is four Times as cheap as in our Days, Vol. i. p. 257.
1237		— and Salaries of Priests, <i>ibid.</i>	1430		— small weekly Allowances to <i>Scotch</i> Gentlemen, Prisoners in the <i>Tower of London</i> , Vol. i. p. 259, 260.
1242		— of Corn, Vol. i. p. 116.	1431		— Expence of the <i>Scotch</i> Ambassadors, Vol. i. p. 260.
1250		— of Wages in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 117.	1434		— of Wheat, and of Wine, Vol. i. p. 262.
1257		— of Wheat in a Dearth, Vol. i. p. 119.	1436		— of Wheat and Barley, Vol. i. p. 263.
1266		— the Statute of Assize of Bread and Ale may be a good Rule to judge of the <i>Rate of Living</i> at this Time, Vol. i. p. 124.	1439		— of a single Clergyman's yearly Allowance, Vol. i. p. 264.
1270		— of Wheat, in a Famine, excessive dear, Vol. i. p. 126.			— the Qualification, inland, of a Justice of Peace in the Counties at large, was 20 <i>l.</i> yearly, <i>ibid.</i>
1286		— the sudden and vastly fluctuating Alterations in the Price of <i>Corn</i> partly accounted for, Vol. i. p. 132.	1440		— Salaries of <i>England's</i> Judges, Vol. i. p. 265.
1294		— daily Allowance of Money for the Maintenance of <i>Monks-Alicns</i> , Vol. i. p. 136.	1442		— Rate of the Maintenance of an <i>Oxford</i> Scholar <i>per Day</i> , Vol. i. p. 267.
1299		— of sundry kinds of Poultry, and of Wheat, Vol. i. p. 139, 40.	1444		— of Provisions compared with our modern Times, Vol. i. p. 269.
1306		— of the daily Expence of maintaining of two <i>Scotch</i> Bishops Prisoners, Vol. i. p. 148.	1445		— and again, <i>ibid.</i>
1309		— Prices of Provisions at the Prior's Feast of <i>St. Aspin's</i> in <i>Canterbury</i> , Vol. i. p. 150.	1446		— of labouring Servants and Workmen, still very low, Vol. i. p. 270.
1310		— Salaries of Chaplains, &c. <i>ibid.</i>	1455		— of Wheat and Ale, also cheap, Vol. i. p. 275.
1313		— of the Earl of <i>Leicester's</i> Provisions and House-keeping, Vol. i. p. 153.	1463		— of Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Barley, at moderate Prices, Vol. i. p. 278, 9.
1315		— of many kinds of Provisions fixed by Parliament, Vol. i. p. 154.	1465		— a notable Instance still of the Cheapness of this Time, in the annual Allowance to the King's Sister, Vol. i. p. 280.
		— and high Prices of some, <i>ibid.</i>	1466		— of Wheat, Vol. i. p. 281.
1317		— Wheat, its almost incredible Variation in Price in the same Year, Vol. i. p. 155.	1470		— Ships, their Value <i>per Ton</i> ; and Prices of Wine, Iron, and <i>Spanish</i> Wool, Vol. i. p. 279.
		— Rule to determine of the Rate of Living at different Periods, <i>ibid.</i>			— Expence of King <i>Henry VIth's</i> Diet in the <i>Tower</i> , the Expence of his Funeral, and the weekly Allowance to his Widow Queen, and of the Duke of <i>Exeter</i> , &c. Vol. i. p. 288.
1326		— of the Salary of an Exchequer-Clerk, Vol. i. p. 158.	1474		— daily Pay of an <i>English</i> Army in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 292.
1327		— of Lands and of Poultry, <i>ibid.</i>	1486		— of Wheat, Vol. i. p. 303.
1328		— of Living, Vol. i. p. 159.	1489		— of Hats, Caps, Scarlet &c. Cloths, fixed by Law, Vol. i. p. 305.
1330		— Salary of the Black Prince's Nurse for Life, Vol. i. p. 160.	1492		— of <i>Malmsey</i> Wine, and Pay of <i>English</i> Soldiers in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 312.
1332		— the like for a single Clergyman, Vol. i. p. 163.	1494		— of Wheat very cheap, Vol. i. p. 318.
1336		— of Wheat, Oxen, Sheep, &c. Vol. i. p. 166.	1495		— cheap Maintenance of King <i>Henry VIIth's</i> Queen's Sister, and low Prices of Wheat, &c. <i>ibid.</i>
1339		— of Wheat and Malt, Vol. i. p. 170.	1497		— of Wheat and Oats, Vol. i. p. 323.
1343		— of Wines, Vol. i. p. 173.	1498		— of Hay, Wheat, Wine, Salt, &c. Vol. i. p. 324.
1350		— of Wines, (and daily Pay of Workmen) Vol. i. p. 182.	1504		— of Wheat, Ale, and Wine, Vol. i. p. 333.
1351		— of Wheat, and Workmens Wages, and Wines, Vol. i. p. 182, 3.	1510		— their surprizingly low Rates in the Province of <i>Zealand</i> , Vol. i. p. 338, 9.
1360		— daily Pay of Soldiers, Vol. i. p. 190.	1514		— a small Annuity to a Court-Lady for great Services, Vol. i. p. 344.
1361		— of Wheat, Hens, and Hogs, Vol. i. p. 192.			— daily Pay of Ship-wrights, <i>ibid.</i>
1362		— Salaries of Priests, by Act of Parliament, <i>ibid.</i>	1521		— of Wheat, Oats, and Beans, Vol. i. p. 351.
1363		— of Poultry by Act of Parliament, Vol. i. p. 194.	1530		— of Provisions and Necessaries restored by King <i>Henry VIII.</i> to Cardinal <i>Woolsey</i> , Vol. i. p. 359.
1378		— of Wine very cheap, Vol. i. p. 206.			— possibly near five times as cheap the Rate of Living then, as in our Days, <i>ibid.</i>
1379		— of Wheat and Wines, <i>ibid.</i>	1531		— of Oxen, Sheep, Hogs, Capons, Vol. i. p. 361.
1381		— of Pease and Beans, and retailed Wines, (and daily Pay of Soldiers, Sailors, and Workmen) Vol. i. p. 208, 9.	1532		— of a Priest's Maintenance, and of Wines fixed by Law, Vol. i. p. 361, 2.
1383		— of Wines, Vol. i. p. 209, 212.	1533		— of Flesh-meat at <i>London</i> , its Number of Butchers, and of Oxen killed weekly, Vol. i. p. 362.
1388		— of Servants in Husbandry, and their still slavish Condition, Vol. i. p. 214.	1537		— of Wines, Vol. i. p. 367.
1391		— an authentic Proof of the Rate of Living being still about five times as cheap as in our Days, from the Allowances to King <i>Richard III.</i> 's Confessor, a Bishop, Vol. i. p. 217.	1547		— of Wines, Vol. i. p. 376.
		— Wheat very dear, Vol. i. p. 218.			— 20 <i>l.</i> <i>per Annum</i> a sufficient Living for a Parish-minister in <i>York</i> City, Vol. i. p. 377.
1394		— daily Pay of Cinque-Port Mariners, Vol. i. p. 220.			— a Law for preventing their being enhanced, and for licensing of Workmen without being free of Cities and Towns, Vol. i. p. 378.
1395		— different Rate of Living now, and in modern Times, Vol. i. p. 221.	1548		— of Post-Horses, and of Wheat, &c. Vol. i. p. 378, 9.
1403		— of a single Woman's Maintenance decently in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 279.	1550		— of Corn, Wines, Coals, Straw, &c. whereby it should seem, that the Rate of Living was now about or near four times as cheap as in our Days, Vol. i. p. 382.
1414		— the Rate or Expence of Living visibly increases, and the Causes thereof, Vol. i. p. 241.			— again, <i>ibid.</i>
1415		— King <i>James I.</i> of <i>Scotland's</i> yearly Allowances, whilst Prisoner in <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1552		— of Wines in <i>England</i> , and the Number of Taverns in each Town or City limited, with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 384, 5.
		— daily Pay of King <i>Henry VIth's</i> Army going to invade <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 242.	1553		— of Wines, Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Living, Vol. i. p. 387.
		— and that King's Allowances to great <i>French</i> Prisoners, <i>ibid.</i>	1554		— 13 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> a competent Annuity for a Student of Law, a Gentleman, Vol. i. p. 388.
1416		— of Wheat, Vol. i. p. 243.			
1421		— a Priest's Salary pretty nearly determines the Rate of Living then, compared to our Days, Vol. i. p. 248.			
1425		— Price of Country-Cows at this Time, Vol. i. p. 253.			
1426		— 300 Marks <i>per Annum</i> at this Time in <i>England</i> deemed sufficient for a Minor of the Blood-Royal, Vol. i. p. 251.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.	
		<i>Rates or Prices of Provisions, &c.</i>
1554		— daily Allowance to Sir <i>Thomas Gresham</i> , the Queen's Merchant and Exchanger, <i>ibid.</i>
1557		— of <i>Wheat, Malt, Beans, Rye</i> , Vol. i. p. 392.
1559		— of Salaries to the Queen's Physician, her Bow-string-maker, Professorships in both Universities; —also of <i>Wheat, Hay, Wines, &c.</i> (so the Rate of Living was probably near four times as cheap as in our own Days) Vol. i. p. 394.
1663		— of stolen Cattle on the Borders between <i>England and Scotland</i> , their Valuation, Vol. i. p. 401.
		— of Wheat and other Grain, when they may be permitted to be exported, <i>ibid.</i>
1571		— of Living, still near four times cheaper than in our Days, as appears by Salaries, &c. Vol. i. p. 412.
1574		— of Wheat and Beef, Vol. i. p. 415.
1584		— of the Rate of Living in <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 426.
1587		— of Wheat, Vol. i. p. 431.
1593 and 1594		— of Wheat, &c. Here we now see a great Alteration in the Rate of Living, which, from the Rates when Wheat may be exported, could not exceed thrice as much as in our own Times, Vol. i. p. 442, 3.
1595		— of Wheat, Rye, and Salaries, Vol. i. p. 445.
1597		— of Wheat, Vol. i. p. 447.
1598		— of certain Provisions, Vol. i. p. 448.
1603		— Rate of Living about twice or rather thrice as cheap as in our Days; deduced from the Prices of Ale, Wheat, Wine, &c. Vol. i. p. 456.
1617		— of Wine per Ton, Vol. i. p. 497.
1624		— Pease, Beans, Barley, and Malt, Vol. ii. p. 18.
		— of Wheat, &c. their moderate Prices. <i>ibid.</i>
1626		— the like may be guessed at now, Vol. ii. p. 25.
1632		— of Wines of various Countries, with Remarks, Vol. ii. p. 45, 6.
1633		— King <i>Charles</i> fixes the Prices of various Provisions for Man and Horse, now nearly approaching to our own Times, Vol. ii. p. 47, 8.
1638		— is about two thirds of what it is in our own Time, Vol. ii. p. 48.
		— of Coals, Vol. ii. p. 62.
1646		— of Wheat, Vol. ii. p. 79.
1647		— of Wheat, Vol. ii. p. 80, 83.
1649		— of Wheat, <i>ibid.</i>
1650		— of Wheat, Vol. ii. p. 85.
1652		— of Wheat, Vol. ii. p. 89.
1656		— of Wheat, Vol. ii. p. 100.
1660		— of Wines and Wheat, Vol. ii. p. 107, 113.
1661		— of Wheat, Vol. ii. p. 107, 113.
1662		— of Wheat, Vol. ii. p. 119.
1666		— of Wheat, Vol. ii. p. 132.
1668		— of Wines, Vol. ii. p. 135.
1670		— of Wheat, Vol. ii. p. 149.
1675		— of Wheat, Vol. ii. p. 157.
1699		— of Wheat, Vol. ii. p. 226.
1706		— of Wheat and Malt for sixty preceding Years, Vol. ii. p. 245.
1757		— of Wheat in this Year of <i>Dearth</i> , Vol. ii. p. 409.
1744		<i>Rattan West-India</i> Isle, taken from <i>Spain</i> , but restored by the Peace of <i>Aix-la-Chapelle</i> , Vol. iii. p. 373.
569.		<i>Ravenna</i> Exarchat commences, Vol. i. p. 23.
722		— is mastered by the <i>Lombards</i> , but retaken, Vol. i. p. 28.
		<i>Raw-silk</i> , (vide <i>Silk</i> .)
1101		<i>Records</i> national, and the royal Acts of most Nations in <i>Europe</i> , commence about this Time, and not sooner, Vol. i. p. 75.
		— and particularly the noble Collection of <i>England's</i> public Acts, Charters, Treaties, &c. by the well-known Title of <i>Rymer's Fœdera</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1385		— the first <i>English</i> one in the <i>Fœdera</i> relative to the Grievances on the Marches between <i>England and Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 212.
1415		— another, Vol. i. p. 242.
1517		<i>Reformation</i> of Religion from Popery to <i>Protestantism</i> takes its Commencement, in this Year, in <i>Germany</i> , and has been greatly beneficial to Commerce, Vol. i. p. 347, 8.
1685		<i>Refugees</i> , (vide <i>France and England</i> .)
1636		<i>Regal Colonies</i> , <i>English</i> , the first regular one established in <i>America</i> was that of <i>Virginia</i> , nearly as it at present exists, Vol. ii. p. 57.

A.M.	A.D.	
1538		<i>Register</i> , of <i>Marriages, Births, and Burials</i> are first begun to be kept in <i>England</i> , though not quite exactly, Vol. i. p. 367.
1651		— of Houses and Ships in <i>England</i> proposed, Vol. ii. p. 85, 6, 7.
1696		— of Seamen in the <i>English</i> Navy enacted, but suffered afterward to expire, Vol. ii. p. 215.
1704		— of Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, Mortgages, &c. in the <i>West-Riding</i> of <i>Yorkshire</i> , Vol. ii. p. 241.
1708		— the like enacted for its <i>East-Riding</i> , Vol. ii. p. 247.
1709		— the like for the County of <i>Middlesex</i> , Vol. ii. p. 250.
1735		— the like for the <i>North-Riding</i> of <i>Yorkshire</i> , Vol. ii. p. 353.
1693		<i>Regulated Companies</i> , <i>English</i> , (vide <i>Companies</i> .)
1401		<i>Religious and Civil Liberty</i> are all that is worth contending for in this World, Vol. i. p. 228.
		<i>Rental</i> (vide <i>Revenue</i> .)
1135		<i>Rents</i> [vide also <i>House-Rents</i>] in <i>England</i> are first made payable in Money, Vol. i. p. 79.
1154		— and are farther improved now, Vol. i. p. 83.
1234		— of Lands, extremely low, Vol. i. p. 111.
1295		<i>Reprisals</i> , the first Instance of them in <i>Rymer's Fœdera</i> , Vol. i. p. 136.
1399		— instanced in <i>England</i> against the Earl of <i>Holland</i> , for a private Debt to an <i>Englishman</i> , Vol. i. p. 224.
1412		— on <i>Genoese</i> Effects in <i>England</i> , for Captures, Vol. i. p. 239.
		— another Instance, on account of <i>French</i> Captures, <i>ibid.</i>
1413		— another, on account of <i>Genoese</i> Captures, <i>ibid.</i>
1627		— <i>England and France</i> against each other, Vol. ii. p. 26, 7.
1377		<i>Retainers</i> , [vide also <i>Liveries and Maintenance</i>] a Statute prohibiting them, Vol. i. p. 205, 6. and 225.
1400		— and Givers of <i>Liveries</i> , &c. King <i>Henry VII.</i> of <i>England's</i> Jealousy of them, Vol. i. p. 302.
1219		<i>Revel</i> in <i>Livonia</i> now founded, Vol. i. p. 108.
1470		— it has the <i>Hanse</i> Emporium removed to it on the sacking of <i>Novogrod</i> , Vol. i. p. 286.
1558		— it loses the <i>Hanse</i> Staple to <i>Narva</i> , Vol. i. p. 392.
1066		<i>Revenue</i> , <i>English</i> , [vide also <i>Rents</i>] how raised and increased in those Times, Vol. i. p. 60.
1086		— of King <i>William</i> the Conqueror, Vol. i. p. 70.
1307		— Parliament's Grants to King <i>Edward II.</i> Vol. i. p. 149.
1337		— in what it consisted, prior to the Commencement of the <i>Woollen</i> Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 166.
1348		— of the Staple at <i>Catalis</i> , Vol. i. p. 180.
1366		— by Knighthood, Vol. i. p. 195.
1415		— ordinary of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 242.
1421		— a curious Account of it, Vol. i. p. 248, 249.
1570		— annual of Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> , and what was then meant by the yearly Profits of the Kingdom, Vol. i. p. 410.
1657		— for this Year, and its Expence, Vol. ii. p. 102.
		— and for <i>Scotland and Ireland</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1688		— its vast Increase since the Year 1600, Vol. ii. p. 187.
1689		<i>Revolution</i> in <i>England</i> , its Consequences are favourable to Commerce, Vol. ii. p. 189.
1560		<i>Rhenish</i> Wine, <i>Guicciardin's</i> great Encomium on it, Vol. i. p. 396.
1663		<i>Rhode-Island</i> and <i>Providence-Plantation</i> in <i>New-England</i> , their Charters, Vol. ii. p. 124.
653		<i>Rhodes</i> , Island of, is conquered by the <i>Saracens</i> ; with an Account of its famous <i>Ceoffus</i> , Vol. i. p. 24.
1194		— her ancient Sea-Laws, Vol. i. p. 96.
1310		— is taken from the <i>Turks</i> , by the <i>Teutonic</i> Knights of <i>St. John of Jerusalem</i> , and long possessed by them, Vol. i. p. 151.
1454		— the said Knights of <i>St. John</i> in <i>Rhodes</i> have Assistance from <i>England</i> for their Defence against the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 275.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Rhodes Island.</i>			<i>Rome, her Eastern Boundary is by Adrian fixed at the River Euphrates, Vol. i. p. 16.</i>
	1521	the said Knights of <i>St. John</i> are driven thence by the <i>Turkish Sultan Solymau the Magnificent</i> , Vol. i. p. 350, 1.		118	
		and, after various Removes, they settle on the Isle of <i>Malta</i> , <i>ibid.</i>		120	<i>Adrian</i> builds a Wall cross the Isle of <i>Britain</i> , for the Protection of the <i>Roman Province</i> in it, <i>ibid.</i>
	1702	<i>Rice of Carolina</i> , its Origin in that Province related, Vol. ii. p. 238.		130	<i>Adrian</i> re-builds <i>Jerusalem</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1730	it has greatly increased in <i>Carolina</i> , and has considerably supplanted the <i>Rice of Verona</i> , and of <i>Egypt</i> ; and is now legally permitted to be directly exported from <i>Carolina</i> [and since also from <i>Georgia</i>] to all Parts South of <i>Cape Finisterre</i> , without being first landed in <i>Great Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 327.		132	and transplants the <i>Jesus</i> into <i>Spain</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1626 & seq	<i>Richieu</i> , Cardinal, his great Improvements in the Trade and Manufactures of <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 25.		144	<i>Rome</i> builds another Wall cross <i>Britain</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1642	his farther Improvements of <i>France</i> , till his Death in this Year, Vol. ii. p. 73.		208	<i>Severus</i> builds another Wall cross <i>Britain</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1198	<i>Riga</i> , the capital City of <i>Livonia</i> , is founded, Vol. i. p. 99.		220	<i>Silk</i> Garments first worn at <i>Rome</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1200	is fortified, and prospers much. <i>ibid.</i>		250	is invaded by <i>Barbarians</i> on every Side, <i>ibid.</i>
	1498	her commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 324.		337	is fatally divided into the <i>Eastern</i> and <i>Western</i> Empires, Vol. i. p. 17.
	1759	Ships, their Number going to and from it this Year, Vol. ii. p. 415.		408	City is besieged by <i>Alaric</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1135	<i>Rivers</i> , the first made navigable in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 80.		410	is taken and sacked by <i>Alaric</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1555	a summary general History of the Melioration of them, and of the Harbours in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 390.		413	her <i>Western</i> Empire is miserably harassed, Vol. i. p. 18.
	1606	an ineffectual Law for making the <i>Thames</i> navigable from <i>London</i> to <i>Oxford</i> , Vol. i. p. 470.			and the sundry Causes of its Ruin, <i>ibidem.</i>
	1609	an artificial one brings sweet Water to <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 477.		455	is sacked by the <i>Vandals</i> of <i>Africa</i> , <i>ibidem.</i>
	1624	of <i>Thames</i> , made navigable from <i>London</i> to <i>Oxford</i> , Vol. ii. p. 17.		472	is wretchedly plundered by <i>Ricimer</i> of all that former Ravagers had left her, <i>ibid.</i>
	1634	of the <i>Soare</i> in <i>Leicestershire</i> made navigable, Vol. ii. p. 51.		476	<i>Odoacer</i> , by mastering the City of <i>Rome</i> , puts a final Period to the <i>Western</i> Empire, and assumes only the Title of <i>King</i> , with Reflections, Vol. i. p. 18, 19.
	1635	of the <i>Wey</i> in <i>Surry</i> , the like, Vol. ii. p. 54.		537	is twice taken by <i>Belisarius</i> , General of the Eastern Empire's Army, Vol. i. p. 22.
	1636	of the <i>Avon</i> and <i>Team</i> in <i>Warwickshire</i> , &c. the like, Vol. ii. p. 56.		547	and is as often retaken by <i>Totila</i> King of the <i>Huns</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1346	<i>Roads</i> , the first Toll for mending them in the Suburbs of <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 176.		550	and is again retaken by <i>Totila</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1524	to be mended in a Part of <i>Kent</i> and <i>Suffex</i> , at the Expence of the Lords of the Manors, Vol. i. p. 354.		621	the Remains of their old Troops are expelled <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 24.
		(Vide <i>England</i>), Vol. i. p. 390.		665	is once more stripped of what remained of her Ornaments, Vol. i. p. 25.
	1663	the first legal Turnpikes erected in <i>England</i> for mending them in three Counties, [vide <i>Wheel-carriage</i>] Vol. ii. p. 122.			the Darkness and Confusion of the Times immediately succeeding her Overthrow, Vol. i. p. 28.
	1625	<i>Rockelle</i> , the <i>English</i> Ships of War lent by King <i>Charles</i> to <i>Louis XIII.</i> of <i>France</i> , are now employed by the latter in the Reduction of that Protestant City, Vol. ii. p. 24.		1350	she drains <i>England</i> of much of her Money by <i>English</i> Travellers and Pilgrims going thither, Vol. i. p. 181.
	1627	King <i>Charles</i> is suspected of an Intention of keeping it, under the Pretext of relieving it, Vol. ii. p. 30.		1448	her famous <i>Vatican</i> Library first erected, Vol. i. p. 270.
	1628	he again unsuccessfully attempts its Relief; and it is now taken by King <i>Louis XIII.</i> to the Ruin of the Protestant Interest in <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 30, 33, 4.		1590	her more modern Magnitude and Ornaments, Vol. i. p. 438.
	1391	<i>Rocheſter's</i> fine Bridge first erected by Sir <i>Robert Knollys</i> or <i>Knzoles</i> ; and a Comparison between it and that of <i>London</i> erected Anno 1212, Vol. i. p. 218.		1747	a senseless romantic Account from <i>Ireland</i> of her Magnitude, Vol. ii. p. 380.
	1681	<i>Rocheſter</i> Town and Port, is now fortified by King <i>Louis XIV.</i> of <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 175.		1760	her present Number of Inhabitants, Vol. ii. p. 415, 16.
	1460	<i>Rolling-Preſs</i> Printing, invented, Vol. i. p. 277. (vide <i>Printing</i> .)		1761	her modern Magnitude, Vol. ii. p. 424.
	895	<i>Rollo</i> , the <i>Dane</i> or <i>Norman</i> , first invades that Part of <i>France</i> till then called <i>Neustria</i> , Vol. i. p. 45.		1252	<i>Romney Marsh</i> , its famous <i>Charter</i> , Constitution, and Bye-Laws, Vol. i. p. 118.
	905	the Structure of his Ships, Vol. i. p. 42.		1258	<i>Rope-making</i> , its Antiquity at <i>Bridport</i> in <i>Dorsetshire</i> , Vol. i. p. 359.
		he forcès a Settlement there, and changes its Name to <i>Normandy</i> , he being created the Duke thereof, Vol. i. p. 46, 7.		1080	<i>Roschild</i> at this Time was the capital City of <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 64.
	1380	<i>Romantic</i> Accounts of <i>Freeſeland</i> Isle, beyond <i>Iceland</i> , Vol. i. p. 2: 8.		1658	its Treaty between <i>Denmark</i> and <i>Sweden</i> , Vol. ii. p. 104.
	7	<i>Rome</i> (and <i>Romans</i>) invades <i>Germany</i> , and over-runs it as far as the River <i>Elbe</i> , Vol. i. p. 15.		1659	<i>Rosſock</i> City, its Rise, &c. Vol. i. p. 85.
	14	her Citizens, the vast Increase of their Number, <i>ibid.</i>		1160	is at this Time prosperous, Vol. i. p. 154.
	to 48	she conquers the South Parts of <i>Britain</i> , <i>ibid.</i>		1316	<i>Rotterdam</i> City, her Bank is now erected, Vol. ii. p. 52 and 477.
	43			1635	her vast Commerce with <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 157.
				1674	the Number of Ships arriving there in one Year, Vol. ii. p. 362.
				1739	<i>Rotundity of the World</i> denied by <i>St. Auſtin</i> and other Fathers of the Church; and at this Time by <i>Boniface</i> Archbishop of <i>Mentz</i> , Vol. i. p. 28.
				722	<i>Rovers of Barbary</i> , Reflexions on <i>England's</i> modern Circumstances in respect to them, Vol. ii. p. 9.
				1419	<i>Rouen</i> was at this Time a rich City, Vol. i. p. 245.
				1462	<i>Rouſſillon</i> County is purchased and possessed by <i>France</i> , from the King of <i>Navarre</i> , Vol. i. p. 278.
				1642	is again seized on and possessed by <i>France</i> to our Days, Vol. ii. p. 73.
				1615	<i>Rouve</i> , Sir <i>Thomas</i> , his Embassy to <i>East-India</i> , and its Success, &c. Vol. i. p. 491.
				1567	<i>Royal Exchange</i> at <i>London</i> , its first Erection, Vol. i. p. 406.
					<i>Royal Fiſhes</i> , (vide <i>Fiſhes</i>)

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.		A.M.	A.D.	
	1660	<i>Royal Society at London</i> , its first Establishment, and its brief Eulogium, Vol. i. p. 113.		1566	<i>Russia Company, English</i> , is, in the same Year, established by Act of Parliament, <i>ibid.</i> 404, 405.
		<i>Royal Fishery</i> , (<i>vide Fishery</i>)			— with a Navigation-Act for it, leaving the
1253		<i>Rubruquis's Eastern Travels</i> , Vol. i. p. 118.			<i>Norway Trade</i> open to all, <i>ibid.</i>
1109		<i>Rugen Isle</i> , on the Coast of <i>Pomerania</i> , has Linen Cloth to pass for Money, in lieu of Coin, Vol. i. p. 77.			— when the Company shall discontinue to trade, Directions are given what is to be done, <i>ibid.</i>
1169		— was the most obstinate and latest of all the Pagan <i>Slavi</i> , and was in old Times famous for a great Herring Fishery, Vol. i. p. 88.			— a Clause in the said Act, in Favour of <i>York, Newcastle, Hull and Boston</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1659		<i>Rump Parliament's</i> commercial Benefits done for <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 105, 106.	1568		— her fresh Adventure into <i>Persia</i> , Vol. i. p. 407.
989		<i>Russia</i> , (or <i>Muscovy</i>) its Duke marries the Greek Emperor's Sister, Vol. i. p. 53.			— Sir <i>Thomas Randolph</i> is by Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> sent to <i>Russia</i> , in Behalf of this Company, Vol. i. p. 407, 408.
1021		— becomes tributary to <i>Poland</i> , Vol. i. p. 58.	1569		— <i>England's</i> commercial Treaty with <i>Russia</i> in Behalf of the Company, Vol. i. p. 409.
1237		— is reduced to be tributary to the <i>Tartars</i> , but is very little known to the West Parts of <i>Europe</i> till long after this Time, Vol. i. p. 114.	1571		— the bad State of this Company's Affairs at this Time, Vol. i. p. 413.
1470		— her first Degree or Advancement into Greatness, Vol. i. p. 286.	1576		— she has Disputes with the separate <i>English</i> Traders, called Interlopers, Vol. i. p. 416.
		— she sucks the immensely opulent City of <i>Great Novograd</i> , <i>ibid.</i>			— she attempts a North-East Passage by Sea to <i>China</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1509		— here begins the Chronology of her Princes, Vol. i. p. 336, 337.	1578		— she complains of the <i>Hollanders</i> interfering in her Trade to <i>Kola</i> , for Salmon, &c. Vol. i. p. 418.
1553		— <i>England</i> , first of any, discovers a Passage to it by Sea round <i>Lapland</i> to <i>Archangel</i> , Vol. i. p. 386.	1582		— she sends to <i>Russia</i> eleven Ships well armed, Vol. i. p. 424.
1554		— greatly enlarges her Territories, Vol. i. p. 389.	1583		— Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> treats with <i>Denmark</i> , for the Company's free Navigation, and for Protection, in case of Storms, in the Ports of <i>Norway</i> and <i>Lapland</i> , with a summary View of the <i>English Russia Trade</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1558		— conquers <i>Narva</i> , whither the <i>English</i> and <i>Hanse Towns</i> remove from <i>Reve</i> , Vol. i. p. 392.			— Sir <i>Jerem Bzowes's</i> unsuccessful Embassy to <i>Russia</i> , for Renewal of the Company's exclusive Privileges, Vol. i. p. 425.
1571		— is ravaged by the <i>Tartars</i> , Vol. i. p. 412, 413.	1584		— <i>Hersey's</i> successful Solicitations in Behalf of the Company with the Czar, Vol. i. p. 426.
1590		— its great Improvements by her planting of <i>Samoisda</i> and <i>Siberia</i> , and her Conquest of the <i>Tartar Kingdoms</i> of <i>Casan</i> and <i>Astracan</i> , with some Account of her best Cities at this Time, Vol. i. p. 437.	1586		— their Affairs at <i>Russia</i> this Year, Vol. i. p. 430.
1603		— she is now traded to by both <i>England</i> and <i>Holland</i> , and their Trade thither compared, Vol. i. p. 464.	1588		— <i>Fletcher's</i> Embassy to <i>Russia</i> could not obtain the Company's exclusive Privileges to be renewed, Vol. i. p. 434.
1620		— King <i>James I.</i> of <i>England's</i> singular Embassy thither, Vol. ii. p. 6.	1603		— State of this Company's Trade to <i>Russia</i> compared with that of <i>Holland</i> , Vol. i. p. 464.
1623		— her new commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 15.	1613		— this Company's Revival of former Attempts to bring over the <i>Caspian Sea</i> the Merchandize of <i>Persia</i> and <i>India</i> , through <i>Russia</i> ; and she also obtains of King <i>James</i> an exclusive Charter for <i>Whale-fishing</i> at <i>Spitzbergen</i> , Vol. i. p. 489.
1654		— she is over-traded to by foreign Nations, Vol. ii. p. 91.	1614		— sends thirteen Ships to <i>Greenland</i> , Vol. i. p. 491.
1696		— her great Czar <i>Peter's</i> towering but abortive Plan for a naval Force on the <i>Black Sea</i> ; he greatly improves his Dominions, Vol. ii. p. 216, 217.	1618		— she unites with the <i>East-India Company</i> in the <i>Whale Fishery</i> , Vol. i. p. 497.
1703		— he lays the Foundation of his new Metropolis and Emporium of <i>Petersburg</i> , Vol. ii. p. 239, 240.	1619		— she gives over the <i>Whale Fishery</i> , Vol. ii. p. 1.
		— some other of his great Designs for the Advancement of Commerce, <i>ibid.</i>	1620		— King <i>James's</i> singular Embassy to <i>Russia</i> , in Behalf of this Company, Vol. ii. p. 6.
1710		— that great Czar's Conquest of <i>Livonia</i> , &c. from <i>Sweden</i> , Vol. ii. p. 251.	1623		— his commercial Treaty with <i>Russia</i> in Behalf of the Company, Vol. ii. p. 15.
1712		— he farther improves and enlarges <i>Petersburg</i> , Vol. ii. p. 263.	1636		— King <i>Charles I.</i> confirms this Company's exclusive Right to the <i>Whale-fishing</i> at <i>Spitzbergen</i> , Vol. ii. p. 56.
1721		— her Treaty of Peace and Commerce with <i>Sweden</i> , Vol. ii. p. 305.	1649		— Lord <i>Carlisle's</i> unsuccessful Embassy to <i>Russia</i> , in Behalf of the Company, now absolutely put upon the same Level, in point of Privileges, with all other Nations, Vol. ii. p. 82.
		— her advantageous Trade with <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1654		— are only re-admitted to trade to <i>Russia</i> , on the Footing of other Nations, Vol. i. p. 90, 91.
1730		— her immense Quantity of Tar exported from <i>Archangel</i> , Vol. ii. p. 328.	1699		— the Freedom in this Company at Home is made more easy in point of Expence, Vol. ii. p. 227.
1735		— her commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> (or <i>Britain</i>) Vol. ii. p. 354.			— naval Stores imported from <i>Russia</i> to be laid before the Parliament, <i>ibid.</i>
1554		<i>Russia Company, English</i> , its first Incorporation and Charter, Vol. i. p. 388, 389.	1741		— she is, by Act of Parliament, impowered to bring Home <i>Persian raw Silk</i> , &c. through <i>Russia</i> , Vol. ii. p. 366.
1555		— its Privileges granted by the Czar, Vol. i. p. 391.	1749		— her Trade to <i>Petersburg</i> a losing one to <i>Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 392.
1556		— its third Voyage to <i>Russia</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1101		<i>Rymor's</i> famous Collection of <i>England's</i> Records, known by the Name of the <i>Fœdera</i> , begins at this Year, [<i>vide Fœdera</i>] Vol. i. p. 75.
1557		— its fourth Voyage, Vol. i. p. 392.	133		— his Opinion of the Ignorance of this Century, Vol. i. p. 156.
1558		— it attempts a new Channel of Trade thro' <i>Russia</i> into <i>Persia</i> , for raw Silk, &c. (which Project was again revived, Anno 1741, by Act of Parliament, though to little Effect) Vol. i. p. 393.			
1563		— it sends other Agents to the <i>Persian Court</i> , Vol. i. p. 401.			
1566		— her third Adventure into <i>Persia</i> , Vol. i. p. 404.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1351	<i>Rymer's Fœdera</i> , a Remark on its Defects, Vol. i. p. 183.		1625	<i>St. Christopher's</i> , there, is settled on the very same Day and Year by both <i>England</i> and <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 20.
	1642	— its last <i>Regal</i> Record, Vol. ii. p. 73.		1627	— and is divided equally between those two Nations, Vol. ii. p. 31.
	1697	<i>Ryfwick</i> Treaty of Peace and Commerce between <i>England</i> and her Allies on one Side, and <i>France</i> on the opposite Side; was in a great Measure effected, bad as it was, by certain good Measures previously taken by <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 219.		1629	— they are both driven out by <i>Spain</i> , but they immediately re-plant there, Vol. ii. p. 37.
		S.		1666	— the <i>English</i> are expelled therefrom by the <i>French</i> , but are re-inflated four Years after, Vol. ii. p. 129.
	A. C.			1689	— the <i>English</i> again driven out by the <i>French</i> , Vol. ii. p. 191.
2315	1689	<i>SPICES</i> first and earliest mentioned in the sacred Book of <i>Genesis</i> , Vol. i. p. 3.		1690	— is retaken from <i>France</i> by <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 196.
		— and also Ships, <i>ibid.</i>		1697	— <i>France's</i> Moiety is restored to her, Vol. ii. p. 219.
		— <i>Tyre's</i> most ancient Use of Ships, <i>ibid.</i>		1702	— is again solely possessed by <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 238.
2520	1484	<i>Sesostris</i> teaches Arts to <i>Egypt</i> , Vol. i. p. 6.		1705	— is ravaged by <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 243.
2674	1330	<i>Saturn</i> teaches Arts to <i>Italy</i> , <i>ibid.</i>		1711	— parliamentary Relief given it, Vol. ii. p. 252.
		<i>Shipping</i> , its Inventors, and of the earliest Navigators, Vol. i. p. 3, 4.		1713	— is confirmed to <i>Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 259.
3787	217	— a monstrous Ship in <i>Egypt</i> , Vol. i. p. 11.		1734	— her Number of white People, Forts, &c. Vol. ii. p. 351.
1915	2089	<i>Sicyon</i> Kingdom, in <i>Peloponnesus</i> , is first founded, Vol. i. p. 6.		1731	<i>Santa Croce</i> as yet unsettled, Vol. ii. p. 330.
2107	1897	<i>Sodom</i> , &c. destroyed, <i>ibid.</i>		1649	<i>Santa Croix</i> , its Revolutions, Vol. ii. p. 82.
2458	1546	<i>Scamander</i> founds <i>Ilium</i> , or <i>Troy</i> , or <i>Dardania</i> , <i>ibid.</i>		1502	<i>Santa Cruz</i> , in <i>South Barbary</i> , is conquered by <i>Portugal</i> , Vol. i. p. 330.
2515	1489	<i>Sparta</i> founded by <i>Lacedæmon</i> , <i>ibid.</i>		1632	<i>St. Eustatia</i> [vide <i>Eustacia</i>] settled by the <i>Hollanders</i> , Vol. ii. p. 46.
2520	1484	<i>Sesostris's</i> Conquests of <i>Persia</i> , <i>India</i> , &c. <i>ibid.</i>		1501	<i>St. Helene</i> Isle, in the <i>Atlantic Ocean</i> , is first discovered (but not planted) by <i>Portugal</i> , Vol. i. p. 328.
2867	1137	<i>Samson</i> judges <i>Israel</i> , and destroys the <i>Philistines</i> and himself, Vol. i. p. 7.		1600	— is first possessed by <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 450.
2908	1096	<i>Samuel</i> is Prophet and Judge of <i>Israel</i> , <i>ibid.</i>		1651	— is first planted by the <i>English East-India Company</i> , Vol. ii. p. 87.
2909	1095	<i>Saul</i> the first King of <i>Israel</i> , <i>ibid.</i>		1665	— is taken by the <i>Dutch</i> , but soon retaken by <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 127.
2941	1063	— is rejected, and <i>David</i> anointed in his Stead, <i>ibid.</i>		1672	— is again mastered by the <i>Dutch</i> , but retaken the same Year by <i>England</i> , and its Usefulness described, Vol. ii. p. 154.
		<i>Sea Dominion</i> of sundry Potentates, <i>Annis Mundi</i> 2770, 2825, 2924, 3004, 3088, 3111, 3138, 3178, 3217, 3251, 3270, and 3328, Vol. i. p. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.		— is again mastered by the <i>Dutch</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	
3002	1002	<i>Solomon</i> , King of <i>Israel</i> and <i>Judah</i> , builds the first and most magnificent Temple; increases the <i>Indian</i> and <i>South-African</i> Trade begun by his Father: Which Trade was continued by several of his Successors, Vol. i. p. 7.		1673	— is finally regained by <i>England</i> , and granted by Charter to the <i>East-India Company</i> , with its brief History, Vol. ii. p. 154, 155.
3200	804	<i>Syracuse</i> founded, Vol. i. p. 8.		1683	— an Insurrection in it suppressed, Vol. ii. p. 177.
3804	200	— its vast Magnitude when taken by the <i>Romans</i> , Vol. i. p. 12.		1639	<i>St. Lucia</i> [or <i>St. Alouzie</i>] is first planted by the <i>English</i> , and its History, Vol. ii. p. 67.
3410	594	<i>Solon</i> is at this Time Archon of <i>Athens</i> , Vol. i. p. 9.		1664	— its farther History, Vol. ii. p. 124.
3503	401	<i>Socrates</i> is put to Death, Vol. i. p. 10.		1719	— settled on by <i>France</i> , but afterward evacuated, Vol. ii. p. 279.
3636	308	<i>Sphere-Celestial</i> , brought from <i>Egypt</i> to <i>Greece</i> , <i>ibid.</i>		1722	— Duke of <i>Montague's</i> unsuccessful Attempt to plant it, Vol. ii. p. 308.
3681	323	<i>Silk</i> , wrought, first known in <i>Greece</i> , <i>ibid.</i>		1731	— doubtful whether properly <i>English</i> or <i>French</i> , Vol. ii. p. 293.
3596	308	<i>Sun-Dials</i> first used at <i>Rome</i> , Vol. i. p. 11.		1762	— finally yielded to <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 482.
3738	265	<i>Silver</i> Coins invented first in <i>Greece</i> , Vol. i. p. 8.		1681	<i>St. Malo's</i> great Commerce, Vol. ii. p. 175.
		— first coined at <i>Rome</i> , Vol. i. p. 11.		1649	<i>St. Martin's</i> <i>Caribbee</i> Isle, its brief History, Vol. i. p. 84.
3108	896	<i>Spanish</i> Towns founded by the <i>Phenicians</i> , Vol. i. p. 8.		1690	— is taken from <i>France</i> by <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 196.
	A. D.			1187	<i>St. Paul's</i> Church in <i>London</i> is first built on Arches, Vol. i. p. 91.
	1640	<i>Saba</i> Isle, in <i>America</i> , planted by the <i>Dutch</i> , Vol. i. p. 69.		1649	<i>St. Thomas</i> , <i>Caribbee</i> Isle, so early possessed by <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. ii. p. 82.
	1731	— farther described, Vol. i. p. 329, 330.		1731	— its Condition, Vol. ii. p. 330.
	1590	<i>Sail-Cloth</i> Manufacture is first set on Foot in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 436.		1358	<i>St. Thomas Becket</i> Society of <i>English</i> Merchants, their Origin, (vide <i>Merchants Adventurers</i>) Vol. i. p. 189.
	1696	— is farther propagated in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 216.		1722	<i>St. Vincent</i> and <i>Dominica</i> , in the <i>West-Indies</i> , a brief Account of them, Vol. ii. p. 309.
	1746	— <i>British</i> , is legally encouraged, Vol. ii. p. 379.		1731	— of doubtful Property, Vol. ii. p. 329.
	1626	<i>Sailors</i> Pay, an Addition made to it by King <i>Charles I.</i> Vol. ii. p. 24, 25.		1762	— given up to <i>Britain</i> in this Year, Vol. ii. p. 431.
	1638	— <i>English</i> , [Seamen or Mariners] King <i>Charles I.</i> 's well-judged Provision for distressed ones in the Merchants Service, Vol. ii. p. 64.		1190	<i>Saladin</i> takes <i>Jerusalem</i> from the <i>Croises</i> , and institutes the <i>Mameluk</i> Guards, Vol. i. p. 95.
	1656	— a Statute for registering 30,000 for the Navy-Royal of <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 215.		1237	<i>Salaries</i> and <i>Pensions</i> (vide also <i>Rates of Living</i>) of Priests, Vol. i. p. 110—18.
	1740	— foreign ones, serving in the <i>British</i> Navy-Royal two Years, are to be deemed as naturalized <i>Britons</i> , Vol. ii. p. 363.		1251	— more such, Vol. i. p. 118.
		— a Statute declaring who are not liable to be impressed, <i>ibid.</i>		1280	— of Judges, Vol. i. p. 129.
	1629	<i>Sal Tortuga</i> Isle, in the <i>West-Indies</i> , claimed by <i>England</i> , as first Occupier, Vol. ii. p. 37, 38.		1326	— daily Maintenance of Priors and Monks, Vol. i. p. 158.
	1643	<i>Saint Bartholomew</i> Isle, in the <i>West-Indies</i> , is first planted by <i>France</i> , and its brief History, Vol. ii. p. 76.		1330	— of a Nurse and Rocker of the Prince of <i>Wales</i> , Vol. i. p. 160.
	1690	— is taken by <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 196.		1333	— a great one to a Court Physician, Vol. i. p. 163.
	1731	— its State, Vol. ii. p. 330.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Salaries and Pensions.</i>			<i>Salaries and Pensions.</i>
1345		— of an <i>English</i> Ambassador to <i>Spain</i> , and an Apothecary's Pension, Vol. i. p. 175.	1626		— daily Pay of Sadlers, Masons, &c. and Salaries of Musicians, and <i>English</i> Seamen's Wages, Vol. ii. p. 24, 25.
1364		— of a Lord-Lieutenant or Governor of <i>Ireland</i> , Vol. i. p. 195.	1629		— Pensions of King <i>Charles</i> to the Sons of the <i>Palatine</i> Family, Vol. ii. p. 36.
1367		— a Pension to <i>Jeffrey Chaucer</i> , the famous Poet, Vol. i. p. 196.	1227		<i>Salisbury</i> [or <i>New Sarum</i>] is made a free City, Vol. ii. p. 109.
		— of the <i>English</i> Judges, <i>ibid.</i>	1632		<i>Saltee</i> , a piratical Port in <i>Birlary</i> , besieged and taken (rebellng against the King of <i>Morocco</i>) by the Aid of an <i>English</i> Fleet, Vol. ii. p. 43.
1370		— Pensions to Queen <i>Philippa's</i> Women Servants, Vol. i. p. 198.	1477		<i>Salmon</i> , pickled and barrelled, its Exportation from <i>Scotland</i> very early, and its Trade of great Importance to that Country, Vol. i. p. 293.
1376		— to <i>Richard</i> Prince of <i>Wales</i> , Vol. i. p. 204.	1578		— much dried, brought from <i>Russian Lapland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 418.
1401		— to the Confessor of King <i>Henry</i> IVth and Vth, Vol. i. p. 228.	1440		<i>Salt</i> , a Project from the <i>Netherlands</i> , of improving it in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 265.
1415		— to King <i>Henry</i> Vth's Physician and Surgeon, Vol. i. p. 242.	1625		<i>Saltpetre</i> , made in <i>England</i> , is monopolized by King <i>Charles</i> I. Vol. ii. p. 21.
		— to the Duke of <i>Bedford</i> , as Guardian of <i>England</i> in the King's Absence, Vol. i. p. 243.	1627		— and again, by a new-proposed Method, Vol. ii. p. 26.
1421		— to the Queen's Confessor, Vol. i. p. 250.			— and again by that Prince, Vol. ii. p. 30.
1423		— to the King's Minstrels, Vol. i. p. 251.			— his old Method of making it in <i>England</i> is again revived, Vol. ii. p. 30.
1426		— of Privy Counsellors, Vol. i. p. 254.	1634		— and is again pursued, Vol. ii. p. 51.
1440		— of the Judges of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 265.	1656		— is still made in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 100.
1444		— of the <i>English</i> King's Physician, Vol. i. p. 268.	1213		<i>Samarcan's</i> ancient Grandeur and Commerce (and also that of <i>Bochar</i> and <i>Otrar</i>) in <i>Asiatic</i> , Vol. i. p. 105.
1463		— of Ambassadors to foreign Parts, Vol. i. p. 279.	1403		— it was the great <i>Tamerlane's</i> capital Residence, and exists to the present Time, Vol. i. p. 230.
1465		— of King <i>Edward</i> IVth's Sister <i>Margaret</i> , afterward Dutcheß of <i>Burgundy</i> , Vol. i. p. 280.	1043		<i>Sandwich</i> is a famous Station for the <i>English</i> Navy, Vol. i. p. 58.
1466		— of a Judge, Vol. i. p. 281.	1434		— anciently a Port of considerable Commerce, Vol. i. p. 262.
1483		— of a Lord Privy Seal, Vol. i. p. 299.	1457		— it and <i>Fowey</i> are burnt by the <i>French</i> , Vol. i. p. 276.
1484		— to an Earl <i>Douglas</i> , Vol. i. p. 301.	622		<i>Saracens</i> , their Epocha of the <i>Hegira</i> , Vol. i. p. 24.
1485		— of the Constable of the Tower of <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 302.	640		— they rapidly conquer many Countries, <i>ibid.</i>
1486		— of a Poet Laureat, Vol. i. p. 303.	700		— their Conquest of <i>Egypt</i> puts a Period to the <i>East-Indian</i> Commerce from that Country, Vol. i. p. 26.
1515		— Cardinal <i>Wolsey's</i> Pensions from foreign Princes, Vol. i. p. 345.	717		— they in vain besiege <i>Constantinople</i> , Vol. i. p. 27.
1523		— of a Lord Privy Seal, Vol. i. p. 353.	722		— their Fleet is said to be destroyed by reflected Sun-beams from Looking-glasses, before <i>Constantinople</i> , Vol. i. p. 28.
1536		— and again, Vol. i. p. 366.	730		— they are slaughtered in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 29.
1540		— of King <i>Henry</i> VIIIth's Musicians, and Hebrew Reader, Vol. i. p. 369.	740		— their great Power and Conquests in this and the next Century, <i>ibid.</i>
1547		— of the Lord Admiral, and the Physician Royal, Vol. i. p. 376.	808		— they grievously infect the Shores of the Christian Countries in the <i>Mediterranean</i> , Vol. i. p. 37.
1553		— of the King's Physician and Apothecary and Royal Librarian, Vol. i. p. 385.	813		— they promote Learning, and erect new separate Monarchies, in <i>Morocco</i> and <i>Egypt</i> , Vol. i. p. 40.
1556		— of the Serjeant-Painter, Vol. i. p. 391.	814		— why their Power began to decline from <i>Charlemagne's</i> Death, <i>ibid.</i>
1559		— of the Queen's Physician, Vol. i. p. 394.	914		— yet they conquer a great Part of <i>Italy</i> , Vol. i. p. 48.
1572		— of her Serjeant Painter, Vol. i. p. 413.	933		— they colonize on the Coast of <i>Caffres</i> , Vol. i. p. 49.
1573		— of the Earl Marshal of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 414.	1232		— they were at this Time more learned than the Christian Countries of <i>Europe</i> , Vol. i. p. 111.
1576		— of the Queen's Musician, Vol. i. p. 416.	1115		<i>Sardinia</i> is possessed by <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 77.
1587		— why now so considerably risen in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 431.	1125		— <i>Corfica</i> , <i>Genoa</i> , and <i>Pisa's</i> Wars, &c. about its Possession, Vol. i. p. 78.
1594		— of an Envoy to <i>Holland</i> , Vol. i. p. 443.	1297		— is given by the Pope to King <i>James</i> of <i>Arragon</i> , who thence expels the <i>Pisans</i> , Vol. i. p. 138.
		— of the Queen's Librarian at <i>Westminster</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1321		— is conquered by the King of <i>Arragon</i> , Vol. i. p. 156.
1595		— of her Secretary for the <i>French</i> Tongue, Vol. i. p. 445.	1232		<i>Savoy</i> , House of, the main Amplification of the Estate or Dominions thereof at this Time, Vol. i. p. 111.
1603		— of Keepers of the Marches, and of the Governor of <i>Carlisle</i> , Vol. i. p. 460.	1713		— her Treaty of Peace with <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 263.
		— of the Royal Physician, Surgeon and Apothecary, <i>ibid.</i>	1633		<i>Saw-Mill</i> , why one at <i>London</i> was put down, with Remarks, Vol. ii. p. 47, 48.
		— of a Lord High Chancellor, Vol. i. p. 460.	517		<i>Saxons</i> , [vide also <i>Anglo-Saxons</i>] overspread a great Part of <i>Britain</i> , Vol. i. p. 22.
1605		— to sundry Persons, by King <i>James</i> , Vol. i. p. 469.			<i>Saxons</i> ,
1611		— to sundry Persons, Vol. i. p. 481.			
1612		— of the Lady <i>Elizabeth</i> the Electress <i>Palatine's</i> Servants, Vol. i. p. 486.			
1617		— to a Lord Chancellor, and to Heralds at Arms, Vol. i. p. 497.			
1619		— Pension to the Marquis of <i>Hamilton</i> , Vol. ii. p. 1.			
		— and Appanage to the Prince of <i>Wales</i> , Vol. ii. p. 3.			
1620		— of the two noble <i>Savilian</i> Professorships at <i>Oxford</i> , Vol. ii. p. 5.			
1623		— of the King's Physician, Vol. ii. p. 15.			
1624		— Pension to the Elector <i>Palatine's</i> Son, Vol. ii. p. 19.			
1625		— to the Duke and Dutcheß of <i>Lenex</i> , Vol. ii. p. 21.			
		— of the Secretary of State, Vol. ii. p. 22.			
		— of the King's Surgeon and Barber, Vol. ii. p. 23.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.	
	740	<i>Saxons</i> , in <i>Germany</i> , are, in Part, conquered by the <i>Franks</i> , Vol. i. p. 29.
	774	— <i>Charlemagne</i> begins his Conquests in <i>Saxony</i> , Vol. i. p. 30.
	785	— he transplants many of them into the <i>Netherlands</i> and <i>Switzerland</i> , Vol. i. p. 32.
	804	— of <i>Germany</i> , not quite subdued by him till now, Vol. i. p. 36.
		— their ancient Manner of Life, <i>ibid.</i>
		— they remained long obdurate in Paganism, North of the River <i>Elbe</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1722	<i>Saxony's</i> fine Porcelain is now brought to Perfection, Vol. ii. p. 306.
	1489	<i>Scarlet-Dying</i> , its brief History, Vol. i. p. 305.
	1643	— its <i>Beuve-Dye</i> is first brought into <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 77.
	1482	<i>Schelling Isles</i> , <i>England's</i> commercial Treaty with their Lord, Vol. i. p. 298.
	1204	<i>Schonen's</i> great Herring Fishery at this Time, Vol. i. p. 102.
	1283	— the once famous Herring Fair on its Shore, Vol. i. p. 130.
	1248	— the Province is, by <i>Denmark</i> , pawned to the <i>Hanse-Town</i> , Vol. i. p. 178.
	1306	— it had been long deemed a Part of <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 221.
	1484	— is resorted to annually by <i>English</i> Ships, for the Herring Fishery, and also on the Coast of <i>Rugen</i> in <i>Pomerania</i> , Vol. i. p. 231.
	1417	— the Herring Fishing is still in its Neighbourhood, Vol. i. p. 244.
	1659	— is yielded up to <i>Sweden</i> , after <i>Denmark</i> had possessed it 300 Years, Vol. ii. p. 104.
	1513	<i>Sci</i> , [or vide <i>Chios</i> Isle] in the <i>Levant</i> , the first <i>English</i> Consul sent thither, Vol. i. p. 343.
	1566	— is conquered from <i>Genoa</i> by the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 405.
	1720	<i>Sci</i> fac as against Projects or Bubbles, and its Effects, Vol. ii. p. 288.
		<i>Scotland</i> .
	702	— her History was early recorded in Monasteries, Vol. i. p. 26.
	784	— her first Alliance with <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 32.
	795	— she is now first invaded by the <i>Danes</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	805	— Part of it, together with <i>Edinburgh</i> Castle, was now, and considerably later, subject to the <i>Northumbrian</i> Kingdom, Vol. i. p. 36.
	836	— her Fishery's Antiquity, Vol. i. p. 41.
	887	— her Kings assisted King <i>Alfred</i> of <i>England</i> in expelling the <i>Danes</i> , Vol. i. p. 45.
	944	— she has <i>Cumberland</i> and <i>Westmoreland</i> given up to her, Vol. i. p. 50.
	967	— she is ravaged by the <i>Danes</i> , Vol. i. p. 52.
	973	— she has <i>Lothian</i> and <i>Edinburgh</i> Castle given up to her by King <i>Edgar</i> of <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1030	— she is in vain attempted to be conquered by the <i>Norwegians</i> , Vol. i. p. 58.
		— her King, <i>Malcolm</i> II. divides his Kingdom into Baronies, and first promulgates the ancient Law-book named <i>Regia Majestas</i> , or <i>Regiam Majestatem</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1086	— the ancient Immunities of her Burghs, though then but mean, Vol. i. p. 65.
	1090	— the <i>Fudal Law</i> was probably about this Time introduced, it is said, by her King <i>Malcolm</i> III. which augmented the Power of the Crown; in this copying after King <i>William the Conqueror</i> , of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 71.
		— she has many <i>English</i> Families remove thither, <i>ibid.</i>
	1107	— a Dissertation on the <i>Scottish</i> Coins, which, from this Time, were the very same with those of <i>England</i> , and so continued upwards of two Centuries, Vol. i. p. 76, 77.
	1111	— she obtains the Earldoms or Counties of <i>Northumberland</i> and <i>Cumberland</i> , Vol. i. p. 77.
	1126	— her Burghs are made Corporations, Vol. i. p. 78.
	1175	— the Ransom of her King, <i>William</i> , (surnamed the <i>Lion</i>) inquired into, Vol. i. p. 89.

A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Scotland</i> .
	1194	— the Reception of her Kings, when they came into <i>England</i> to do Homage for the Lands they held of that Crown; and their Allowance from the <i>English</i> Kings for their Expence in coming up and returning Home, Vol. i. p. 96.
	1235	— her Money, in all respects, hitherto the same during all this Century, Vol. i. p. 112.
	1263	— her Isles are taken from the <i>Norwegians</i> by her King <i>Alexander</i> III. and are confirmed to him, (with a brief Account of them, and of their modern Importance,) Vol. i. p. 122.
	1272	— she sends Succours to the holy War, Vol. i. p. 127.
	1274	— her King's travelling Expence to come to King <i>Edward</i> III's Coronation, Vol. i. p. 128.
	1285	— her great Calamities from the Death of King <i>Alexander</i> III. Vol. i. p. 132.
	1300	— she has few or no Citizens or Burghs as yet summoned to her Parliament, Vol. i. p. 140 and 141.
	1302	— her early Commerce with the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 146.
	1312	— her Possession of the Isles is confirmed by <i>Haquin</i> King of <i>Norway</i> , Vol. i. p. 151.
	1322	— she is openly assisted by the <i>Flemings</i> , against <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 156.
	1328	— she makes Peace with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 159.
	1333	— she is aided by <i>Flanders</i> against King <i>Edward</i> III. of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 164.
	1354	— she begins to lessen the Value of the Quantity of Silver in her Coins, still preserving the same Denominations as those of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 187.
		— an Inquiry how that Debasement of her Coins first arose, and an Account of its Progress, <i>ibid.</i>
	1357	— she begins to pay the Ransom of her King, <i>David</i> III. Vol. i. p. 189.
		— a List of her cautionary Towns bound for Payment of that Ransom to King <i>Edward</i> III. of <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1363	— her abortive Treaty for an Union with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 194.
	1366	— she enacts her Silver Coins to be of equal Value with those of <i>England</i> , but never performed it, Vol. i. p. 196.
	1373	— on the contrary, her Coins now degenerate to 25 per Cent. worse than those of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 202.
	1380	— she now pays a Part of King <i>David</i> III's Ransom, Vol. i. p. 208.
	1383	— and is said to have now completed it, Vol. i. p. 212.
	1386	— her Treaty of free Navigation with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 213.
	1390	— her Silver Coins farther degenerate from those of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 216.
	1393	— her Gold and Silver Coins are prohibited passing current in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 218 and 224.
	1395	— her <i>Sterling</i> Money at this Time not easily understood, Vol. i. p. 220.
	1400	— her Burghs are first mentioned to be permanently represented in Parliament, Vol. i. p. 225.
	1406	— her wholesome Laws concerning Beggars, Vol. i. p. 234.
	1407	— she has much Commerce with the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 235.
	1410	— and also, in general, a considerable Commerce, Vol. i. p. 238.
	1415	— her Silver Money is again prohibited in <i>England</i> , on Pain of Felony, Vol. i. p. 241.
		— her King <i>James</i> III's annual Allowance for Maintenance, whilst Prisoner in <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1416	— her said King's Ransom and Release, Vol. i. p. 243 and 251.
	1424	— by her King <i>James</i> III's Release, and his own Experience, he is enabled to polish and improve his Subjects, and to increase their Fishery, Woollen Manufacture, &c. Vol. i. p. 251, 252.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Scotland.</i>
1424		her four best Towns at this Time, Vol. i. p. 251.
		her Fishery and Woollen Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 252.
1426		her Burgeses of Towns are again summoned to Parliament, Vol. i. p. 253.
		her very beneficial Commerce with the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 253.
		her <i>Western, Orkney and Zetland</i> Isles are now again confirmed to her by <i>Denmark</i> , (now also possessed of <i>Norway</i>) <i>ibid.</i>
1427		her Parliament is new-modelled by her King, <i>James I.</i> (and Commissioners for Shires appointed, Vol. i. p. 254.
		she had not as yet cleared the Kingdom of Wolves, <i>ibid.</i>
1429		her pernicious Ordinances in relation to her Herring Fishery, (and her Sumptuary Law) Vol. i. p. 258.
1430		her Product, Manufactures and Commerce at this Time, Vol. i. p. 258, 259.
		Remarks on her Sea-ports, Vol. i. p. 260.
1436		her Policy for supplying her Mints with Bullion, Vol. i. p. 262.
		she prefers a Match with <i>France</i> rather than one with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 263.
1444		her Staple in the <i>Netherlands</i> is removed from <i>Bruges</i> to <i>Vere</i> , which proved the Advancement of the latter, which till then was but inconsiderable, Vol. i. p. 269.
1449		she prohibits the Importation of false Coins, Vol. i. p. 272.
1450		she restores the Purity of her Silver Coins, but raises their nominal Value still higher, even now to double their intrinsic Value, Vol. i. p. 273.
		and does the same with her Gold Coins. Has not as yet got quite rid of Wolves, Vol. i. p. 273.
1457		her Coins are farther enhanced: And some Account of her Sumptuary Laws at this Time, Vol. i. p. 276. 277.
1466		her farther Sumptuary Laws; her Trade to <i>Middelburg</i> ; her Herring Fishery, Vol. i. p. 281 and 282.
		she first coins Copper Money; farther enhances the nominal Value of her Coins, and makes two ill-judged Laws, evidently tending to cramp, instead of increasing her Commerce, Vol. i. p. 282.
1467		the Antiquity of her Commerce with <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 283.
		she farther enhances her Silver Coins, <i>ibid.</i>
1468		her <i>Orkney and Shetland</i> Isles are farther confirmed to her by <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 284.
1474		her Truce with <i>England</i> , and a Marriage Contract and Portion, Vol. i. p. 292.
1475		she legally restores the Purity of her Silver Coin, but still enhances its nominal Value, <i>ibid.</i>
1477		her Exportation of pickled and barrelled Salmon was an ancient Branch of Commerce from <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 293.
1484		she farther enhances the nominal Value of her Silver Coin, Vol. i. p. 301.
1486		her Truce with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 303.
1488		her impolitic Laws for confining of Commerce intirely to her Burghs, and her farther enhancing of her Coin, Vol. i. p. 304, 305.
		her Law for encouraging the Importation of Bullion, Vol. i. p. 305.
1489		she takes her Model for Goldsmith's Work from <i>Bruges</i> , Vol. i. p. 306.
		she vanquishes a Squadron of <i>English</i> Ships more by Stratagem than Strength, Vol. i. p. 307.
1493		Law for promoting the Fishery, Vol. i. p. 317.
1494		her Laws for regulating the Prices of Provisions, and for the Education of Gentlemens Sons, Vol. i. p. 318.
1495		King <i>James IVth's</i> Contract of Marriage with the Lady <i>Margaret</i> , eldest Daughter of King <i>Henry VII. of England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		VOL. II.

A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Scotland.</i>
1499		her Fishery was become considerable till lost by her restrictive Laws, Vol. i. p. 324.
1500		an Indenture of the last named Marriage-Contract of King <i>James IV.</i> with the Lady <i>Margaret of England</i> , Vol. i. p. 326.
		her Silver Coins farther enhanced, <i>ibid.</i>
1502		she sends two Ships of War to assist the <i>Danish</i> King against the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , Vol. i. p. 331.
1503		her Laws touching Beggars;—Land Improvements—and Commerce, Vol. i. p. 331.
		the Qualifications of her <i>Conservator</i> for her Merchants beyond Sea, <i>ibid.</i>
1510		she is at War with <i>Portugal</i> : Yet <i>Barton's</i> Sea Exploits against <i>Portugal</i> are termed Piracies by King <i>Henry VIII. of England</i> , Vol. i. p. 339.
1512		she is said to have now built the largest Ship which till now had been seen on the Seas, Vol. i. p. 341.
1518		she makes a new, but ineffectual, Law, in Behalf of her Woods and Inclosures, Vol. i. p. 349.
1532		her new College of Justice, or Court of Session, now established, from a <i>French</i> Model, Vol. i. p. 361.
1540		her King, <i>James V.</i> is said to have had a View to the Conquest of <i>Ireland</i> , Vol. i. p. 369.
		she makes a Law for regulating her Woollen Manufacture, <i>ibid.</i>
1542		an Inquiry how the old Denominations of her Silver Coins came to be altered, Vol. i. p. 371.
1544		her Silver Coins are now but one fourth of the Value of the <i>English</i> ones of the same Denomination, Vol. i. p. 372.
		yet she has now a considerable Commerce, and the Port of <i>Leith</i> is a Place of some Wealth, Vol. i. p. 373.
1551		her Sumptuary Law for Tables or Entertainments, Vol. i. p. 382.
1555		she fixes the Standard of her Silver and Gold Plate, Vol. i. p. 390.
1560		her Commerce with the City of <i>Antwerp</i> , Vol. i. p. 397.
1563		her Silver Penny is still a real Coin, Vol. i. p. 401.
1577		her Treaty with <i>England</i> concerning Depredations, Vol. i. p. 417.
1579		her Poor and Beggars, how provided for, Vol. i. p. 419.
		her restrictive Laws in relation to Commerce, Vol. i. p. 420.
1581		her Silver Coins, of the Denomination of those of <i>England</i> are by this Time sunk to an eighth Part of the Value of the said <i>English</i> Coins, Vol. i. p. 421.
		her two Sumptuary Laws made in this Year, Vol. i. p. 422.
1584		the Rate or Expence of living there, inferred from the Pay of her King's new Horse-Guard, Vol. i. p. 426.
1586		her defensive Alliance with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 429.
1587		she fixes the Interest of Money at 10 per Cent. Vol. i. p. 431.
		she has now regular Representatives in Parliament of her lesser Barons, <i>ibid.</i>
		her restrictive Laws for confining of Commerce to her Towns, <i>ibid.</i>
1588		her King's wife Saying [<i>James VI.</i>] concerning the <i>Spanish Armada's</i> Approach, Vol. i. p. 433.
1589		four of her Merchant ships are seen at the <i>Azores</i> Isles, Vol. i. p. 435.
1594		she enacts a new political Lent, Vol. i. p. 442.
1597		other Laws made in relation to her Commerce, Vol. i. p. 446.
		her Silver Money of <i>English</i> Denominations are still farther diminished in Value, Vol. i. p. 447.
1601		her Silver Money is now coined, and the same Denominations are now invariably fixed, at the Rate of one Twelfth of the Value of
		6 X <i>English</i>

A. M.	A. C.		A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>English Money</i> : With a brief Recapitulation or History of all its Variations, [and also of those of <i>France</i>] compared with those of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 455-6.		1340	<i>Sea-Fight</i> , between <i>England</i> and <i>France</i> , a famous one near <i>Stuyce</i> , Vol. i. p. 171.
1602		<i>Scotland</i> . King <i>James</i> 's laudable Design of reforming the <i>Highlands</i> proves unsuccessful, Vol. i. p. 456.		1372	— between <i>England</i> and the combined Fleets of <i>France</i> and <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 202.
1618		— she has an abortive Charter for the <i>W'ba'e-Fishery</i> , Vol. i. p. 497.		1513	— between <i>England</i> and <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 343.
1621		— her remarkable sumptuary Law, Vol. ii. p. 9 and 12.		1564	— between <i>Sweden</i> and <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 403.
		— her fruitless Attempt to plant in <i>Nova-Scotia</i> , Vol. ii. p. 12.		1571	— between <i>Venice</i> and the <i>Turks</i> , at <i>Lepanto</i> , Vol. i. p. 410.
1624		— three of her Ships are seized at <i>Malaga</i> , for importing of <i>Dutch Merchandize</i> , Vol. ii. p. 17.		1672	— between <i>England</i> and <i>France</i> against <i>Holland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 152.
1625		— she creates <i>Baronets</i> , then denominated of <i>Nova-Scotia</i> , Vol. ii. p. 23.			<i>Sea-Coal</i> , (vide <i>Coals</i> .)
1633		— she reduces her National Interest of Money from <i>ten to eight per Cent.</i> Vol. ii. p. 47.		887	<i>Sea-Guard</i> , (vide <i>Tonnage and Poundage Duty</i> .)
1654		— her Vassalage and Servile Tenures are abolished by the <i>English Commonwealth</i> : But that Abolition was not confirmed at the Restoration, Vol. ii. p. 93.			<i>Sea-Horses</i> , or <i>Sea-Cows</i> , or <i>Morses</i> , the great Value of their Teeth in old Times, Vol. i. p. 45.
1655		— <i>Cromwell's</i> good Instructions for the Support of her Poor, Vol. ii. p. 97.		1194	<i>Sea-Laws</i> of <i>Oleron</i> promulgated; with some Account of the more ancient ones of <i>Rhodes</i> ; and also those of <i>W'isby</i> , Vol. i. p. 96.
1657		— her Revenue for this Year, Vol. ii. p. 102.			<i>Seamen</i> , (vide <i>Sailors</i> , <i>Navy-Royal</i> , and <i>Shipping</i> .)
1661		— her <i>Navigation-Act</i> , &c. Vol. ii. p. 116.			<i>Sea-Ports</i> of <i>England</i> ,
1669		— she makes much <i>Linen-Yarn</i> , and imports much of it into <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 136.		1224	— those most proper for War with <i>France</i> , a Catalogue of them, Vol. i. p. 109.
1672		— she reduces her National Interest of Money from <i>eight to six per Cent.</i> Vol. ii. p. 152.		1310	— a Catalogue of all in the Kingdom, Vol. i. p. 150-51.
1689		— her Declaration or Claim of Rights in Parliament, on King <i>William's</i> Accession, Vol. i. p. 195.		1313	— of those for the Exportation of <i>Wool</i> , Vol. i. p. 152-53.
1695		— her great but abortive Effort for an <i>American</i> Plantation on a National Bottom; and for a great <i>African</i> and <i>East-India</i> Company, Vol. ii. p. 205-6-7-8.		1634	<i>Sedan-Chairs</i> first brought into Use at <i>London</i> , Vol. ii. p. 49.
		— her first <i>National Bank</i> erected; and its Character, Vol. ii. p. 208.		1635	<i>Selden</i> , <i>John</i> , Esq; by King <i>Charles's</i> Encouragement, writes his <i>Maré Clausum</i> , in answer to <i>Grætius's Maré Liberum</i> , Vol. i. p. 52.
1703		— why Bounties on her <i>Naval Stores</i> can never be rendered effectual, Vol. ii. p. 239.		1636	— and King <i>Charles's</i> Proclamation in Favour of <i>Selden's</i> Book, Vol. ii. p. 56.
1706		— her most happy consolidating Union with <i>England</i> is finally concluded, Vol. ii. p. 243-4.		1654	— his Death and Character, Vol. ii. p. 94.
1707		— her Quantity of <i>Gold</i> and <i>Silver</i> Coin at the said Union, Vol. ii. p. 244-5.		1635	<i>Senegal River</i> , on the West Coast of <i>Africa</i> , is first settled at by <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 56.
1719		— her Equivalent Stock is finally adjusted by the <i>British</i> Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 281.		1664	— some Account of its <i>French</i> Company, Vol. ii. p. 127.
		— and her Fisheries and Manufactures encouraged, <i>ibidem</i> .		1758	— the <i>French</i> Fort there (named <i>Fort Louis</i>) is taken by <i>England</i> , as also the <i>Ile of Goree</i> , Vol. ii. p. 497.
1727		— her second <i>National</i> or <i>Royal Bank</i> is erected, and her Fisheries and Manufactures are farther legally encouraged, Vol. ii. p. 316-17.		1505	<i>Separate Traders</i> are forbidden within the Limits of of the <i>English Merchants-Adventurers</i> Company's Commerce, Vol. i. p. 333.
1738		— her <i>Linen</i> Manufacture's great and very beneficial Increase, Vol. ii. p. 360.		270	<i>Seres</i> [i. e. <i>China</i>] the first Nation that knew the Use of <i>Silk</i> , Vol. i. p. 16.
1747		— her <i>Clanships</i> , <i>Vassalages</i> , and <i>Heretable Jurisdictions</i> . legally abrogated; and her great Increase of Commerce and Industry since, Vol. ii. p. 382-3-4.		820	<i>Septimania</i> , <i>Languedoc</i> so named at this Time by the <i>W'ist-Gabls</i> , Vol. i. p. 33-4.
1752		— her lately-forfeited Estates are by Parliament appropriated for civilizing and improving the <i>Highlands</i> and <i>Iles</i> , and for encouraging the <i>Linen</i> Manufacture, (already greatly improved) and of her <i>Mines</i> and <i>Fisheries</i> , Vol. ii. p. 400, 401, 402.		1563	<i>Servants</i> , in <i>England</i> , an useful Law now made for their Regulation, Vol. i. p. 401.
1753		— her farther great Increase of her <i>Linen</i> Manufacture, Vol. ii. p. 409.		1729	<i>Seville</i> , Treaty of, between <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> , and <i>Spain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 321.
1758		— her <i>Linen</i> Manufacture's farther great Increase, Vol. ii. p. 409.		882	<i>Shaftsbury</i> first built by King <i>Alfred</i> , Vol. i. p. 44.
1759		— and again, Vol. ii. p. 415.		1338	<i>Sheep-Live</i> , are prohibited to be exported from <i>England</i> to foreign Parts, Vol. i. p. 168.
1760		— her still farther increasing <i>Linen</i> Manufacture in these two Years, Vol. ii. p. 420.		1424	— and again this Year; with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 252.
		<i>Sea Coal</i> , (vide <i>Coals</i> .)		1464	— and again; with an Enquiry into the Feasibility of its mending the Goodness of <i>Scavish Wool</i> , Vol. i. p. 280.
		<i>Sea-Dominion</i> , (vide <i>Exclusive Sea-Dominion</i> .)		1468	— some are sent into <i>Spain</i> , and its supposed Consequences enquired into, Vol. i. p. 285.
		— ancient, vide p. 5 to p. 12 Appendix.		1660	— and are again legally prohibited to be exported from <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 111.
		<i>Sea Fights</i> , old ones. (Vide also <i>Fleets</i> , <i>Navies</i> , <i>Naval Power</i> .)		1667	<i>Sheerne's Fort</i> blown up by the <i>Hollanders</i> ; but since much improved, Vol. ii. p. 133.
893		— King <i>Alfred's</i> Manner of them, Vol. i. p. 45.		1753	<i>Sheffield</i> , in <i>Yorkshire</i> , is become greatly increased by its Iron or Hardware Manufactures, <i>ibid</i> p. 406.
1261		— between <i>Venice</i> and <i>Genoa</i> , and their Manner of such in old Times, Vol. i. p. 121.		1199	<i>Sheriffwic</i> of <i>Middlesex</i> conferred on the City of <i>London</i> for ever, Vol. i. p. 98.
1263		— horrible between <i>Genoa</i> and <i>Pisa</i> , and their Manner of fighting, Vol. i. p. 130.			<i>Sheriffs</i> in <i>England</i> were antiently Receivers of the Crown Revenues in their respective Counties, <i>ibidem</i> .
1304		— between <i>Holland</i> and <i>Hollanders</i> , and their Manner of fighting, Vol. i. p. 147.		1566	— their Number is increased by the Increase of Commerce, Vol. i. p. 405.
				1468	<i>Shetland Isles</i> are confirmed for ever by <i>Denmark</i> to <i>Scotland</i> ; with a critical Enquiry into the different Languages of the numerous Northern and Western Isles belonging to <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 284.
				1505	<i>Shillings</i> are first coined in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 333.
					<i>Ship-</i>

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1365	<i>Ship-wrecks</i> , King <i>Edward III.</i> of <i>England</i> , his equitable Determination concerning them, Vol. i. p. 195.		1603	<i>Ships</i> , the Condition and Size of <i>English Merchant-Ships</i> , and of <i>Queen Elizabeth's Navy-Royal</i> at her Death, Vol. i. p. 459-60.
	1626	<i>Ship-building</i> encouraged by King <i>Charles the First</i> , of <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 25.			— they are increased by King <i>James I.</i> <i>ibidem.</i>
		<i>Shipping and Ships</i> , (vide also <i>Navy, Fleet, Sea-Fights.</i>)		1618	— the Immenseness of the Shipping of <i>Holland</i> , Vol. i. p. 499.
	1304	— the biggest now in <i>England</i> for War, Vol. i. p. 147.		1634	<i>Ship-Money</i> now first imposed by King <i>Charles the First</i> , by his own sole Authority, for the Year 1635, Vol. ii. p. 48.
	1316	— from <i>Genoa, Sicily, and Spain</i> , trade to <i>England</i> ; but none as yet from <i>England</i> to those Countries, Vol. i. p. 155.			— <i>Ship-Money</i> is imposed by King <i>Charles the First's</i> sole Authority on all the Counties of <i>England</i> , for the Year 1636, Vol. ii. p. 52-3.
	1335	— their Meanes in most Countries, even for War, and particularly in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 164.		1635	— and his Pretences for imposing it, <i>ibidem.</i>
	1340	— their Structure at the famous Battle near <i>Sluyce</i> , Vol. i. p. 171.		1636	— again, for the Year 1637, Vol. ii. p. 57.
		— the largest in <i>Europe</i> now were those of <i>Venice, Genoa, and Spain, ibidem.</i>		1637	— and also for the Year 1638, Vol. ii. p. 60.
	1347	— the Number of Ships, and Complements of Men in each Ship, at King <i>Edward the Third's</i> Siege of <i>Calais</i> , Vol. i. p. 177.		1638	— once more levied by King <i>Charles the First</i> of <i>England</i> , for the ensuing Year 1639, <i>ibid.</i> p. 64.
	1371	<i>Ship-Money</i> is first laid on by King <i>Edward the Third</i> of <i>England</i> , for the Guard of the Seas, by his own sole Authority; Vol. i. p. 201.		1656	<i>Ships, Dutch</i> for War, their Number of Cannon on their 1st, 2d, and 3d Rate Ships of War, Vol. p. 99.
	1372	<i>Ships</i> , their Slendernefs for Transport-Service, Vol. i. p. 202.		1657	— <i>English</i> mercantile ones, the great Bulk and Strength of many of them, Vol. ii. p. 102.
	1379	<i>Ship-Money</i> is again laid on in <i>England</i> , by King <i>Richard II.</i> for Guard of the Seas, Vol. i. p. 207.		1664	— <i>English Merchant-men</i> , a Law to oblige them to fight the <i>Barbary Pirates</i> , Vol. ii. p. 127.
	1380	<i>Ship</i> , the Cargoe of one from <i>Genoa</i> to <i>Flanders</i> , Vol. i. p. 208.		1685	— foreign-built ones are taxed in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 183.
	1382	<i>Ship-Money</i> , for guarding the Seas, a Subsidy for it enacted in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 210.		1688	— their great Increase in <i>England</i> since the Year 1660, Vol. ii. p. 187.
	1390	<i>Ships</i> , a Law to oblige <i>English Merchants</i> to freight only on <i>English Ships</i> , Vol. i. p. 216.		1694	— an <i>English Law</i> for the building of larger Ships, Vol. ii. p. 204.
	1394	— an <i>English Ship</i> seen in the <i>Baltic Sea</i> of 200 Tons Burden, Vol. i. p. 225.		1696	— a Law to oblige <i>English Merchant Ships</i> , as well as Ships of War, to pay, each Sailor <i>Six-pence per Month</i> , to <i>Greenwich-Hospital</i> , Vol. ii. p. 215.
	1401	— <i>Barges and Balingers</i> made use of in Naval Wars, Vol. i. p. 228.		1714	— stranded or wrecked, a Law of <i>Great Britain</i> for their Relief, Vol. ii. p. 265-6.
	1412	— a <i>London Ship</i> of 200 Tons Burden at <i>Lisbon</i> , Vol. i. p. 239.		1728	— the Number arrived this Year in the Port of <i>London</i> , Vol. ii. p. 320.
	1413	— none other but Merchants Ships are as yet used by <i>England</i> in her Wars, Vol. i. p. 240.		1742	— foreign ones farther restrained from resorting to <i>British America</i> , Vol. ii. p. 369.
	1415	— King <i>Henry the Fifth</i> of <i>England</i> , his vast Fleet, Vol. i. p. 242.		1754	— a Computation of all the Shipping of <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 407.
	1449	— some very large ones supplied by <i>William Canning</i> , of <i>Bristol</i> , to King <i>Edward the Fourth</i> of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 271.		1759	— arriving at sundry foreign Ports in this whole Year, Vol. ii. p. 415.
		— a large one built in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 272.		1759	— the Number of all the Ships which in this Year passed through the <i>Sound</i> into the <i>Baltic Sea</i> ; with Remarks, Vol. ii. p. 415.
	1455	— a <i>Swedish Merchant-Ship</i> of 1000 Tons Burden, Vol. i. p. 275.		1544	<i>Shire-Manor</i> of <i>Cambridgeshire</i> , why so named; with its Value then and in modern Times, Vol. i. p. 374.
	1460	— an <i>English</i> one in the <i>Levant Seas</i> , Vol. i. p. 277.		1566	<i>Shrewsbury's</i> considerable Manufactures of <i>Wool, Cottons, Frises, and Plains</i> , Vol. i. p. 405.
	1470	— their Price in building per Ton, Vol. i. p. 287.		1002	<i>Sicily</i> is settled in by the <i>French-Normans</i> , Vol. i. p. 56.
	1485	— <i>English</i> ones, their earliest Resort to <i>Italy</i> , Vol. i. p. 301.		1130	— her King <i>Roger II.</i> robs the <i>Greek Empire</i> of many Towns and Isles; also conquers <i>Tunis</i> and <i>Tripoly</i> , in <i>Barbary</i> Vol. i. p. 70.
	1492	— the Equipage, Lading, &c. of a <i>French Merchant-Ship</i> coming to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 313.			— the first commences the <i>Silk</i> Manufacture, from <i>Greece, ibidem.</i>
	1511	— of <i>England</i> combined with <i>Spain</i> against <i>France</i> , their Tonnage, Men, Expence, &c. Vol. i. p. 341.		1148	— has <i>Sugar</i> growing in it at this Time, Vol. i. p. 82.
	1512	— the largest Ship (said to be) hitherto seen, is built in <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 341.		1282	— her Populace massacre the <i>French</i> , at what is called the <i>Sicilian Vespers</i> , Vol. i. p. 129.
		— also another in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 342.		1560	— her Commerce with <i>Antwerp</i> , Vol. i. p. 396.
	1513	— another great one in <i>England</i> now constructed, Vol. i. p. 343.		1752	— she at this Time attempts the Revival of new <i>Silk</i> and <i>Worsted</i> Manufactures, Vol. ii. p. 401.
	1540	— of <i>Louuon</i> , their Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 369.		1256	<i>Sienna</i> gains her Freedom; and some farther Account of her, Vol. i. p. 119.
	1545	— of War had not as yet Port-holes on their Sides for Cannon; which were only placed on the upper Decks, Vol. i. p. 375.		220	<i>Silk</i> is worn for the first Time at <i>Rome</i> , Vol. i. p. 16.
	1560	— <i>English</i> , first Voyages to <i>Arava</i> , Vol. i. p. 394.		270	— and is again mentioned as worn there, <i>ibid.</i> m.
	1563	— a good <i>English Law</i> for their Increase, and that also of Mariners, Vol. i. p. 401.			— it was probably first made by the ancient <i>Seres</i> , and thence took its <i>Latin Name</i> of <i>Sericum, ibid.</i>
	1564	— one of an enormous Bulk in <i>Sweden</i> , Vol. i. p. 402.		555	— is (as <i>Raw Silk</i>) first begun to be propagated at <i>Constantinople</i> , and soon after wrought up, Vol. i. p. 23.
		— a Remark on the first-Rate Ships of War in <i>Europe, ibidem.</i>			— and afterward its Manufactures were gradually dispersed over <i>Europe</i> by <i>Venice, ibidem.</i>
		— the last foreign one hired by <i>England, ibidem.</i>		790	— its brief History, <i>ibidem.</i>
	1597	— the greatest one now built in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 447.			— Garments of it are still of great Value, Vol. i. p. 32.
	1597	— the still slender Dimensions of many Ships of War, <i>ibidem.</i>		1130	— is first introduced and manufactured in <i>Sicily</i> , and thence into <i>Italy</i> , next into <i>Spain</i> , and lastly into <i>France, &c.</i> Vol. i. p. 79.
				1170	— it is worn by <i>English Princes</i> at Coronations, &c. Vol. i. p. 89.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

P. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1209	<i>Silk Manufactures from Greece and Sicily are brought to Venice, and thence sold to other Parts, Vol. i. p. 104.</i>		1526	<i>Silver and Gold, their Rates proportionably raised, Vol. i. p. 356.</i>
	1367	— is on a certain Occasion worn by a thousand Citizens of <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 196.		1636	— it is at this Time very scarce in respect of <i>Gold in England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 57.
	1455	— is manufactured in <i>England</i> , by a Society of <i>Women</i> , called the <i>Company of Silk-Women</i> , Vol. i. p. 275.		1696	— its <i>Standard in England</i> altered, Vol. ii. p. 213.
	1482	— sundry Sorts of its small <i>Haberdashery</i> are now made in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 297.		1703	— its Quantity exported from <i>England to East-India</i> in six Years Space, Vol. ii. p. 241.
	1489	— broad Manufacture is till after this Time supplied from <i>Italy</i> to the rest of <i>Christendom</i> , <i>ibid.</i> p. 306.		1717	— is undervalued in <i>England</i> in respect of <i>Gold</i> ; whereby <i>Guineas</i> are now reduced from 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> Vol. ii. p. 274.
	1504	— <i>England's</i> Manufactures of it, their State at this Time, Vol. i. p. 332.		1719	— its Quantity annually exported from <i>England to East-India</i> , on an Average of nine Years past, Vol. ii. p. 284.
	1521	— its Manufacture is first begun in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 352.		1600	<i>Simon Stevin</i> , of <i>Bruges</i> , is reputed the <i>Inventor of Decimal-Arithmetic</i> , Vol. i. p. 409.
	1547	— its Progress in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 376.			<i>Sinking-Funds</i> , National ones in all <i>Europe</i> , viz.
		— <i>Stockings</i> of it, first worn by King <i>Henry II.</i> of <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 377.		1655	— of <i>Holland</i> , was probably the first or earliest in <i>Europe</i> , [from 5, to 4 per Cent.] Vol. ii. p. 97.
	1554	— Ornaments of it, are restrained in <i>England</i> ; with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 388.		1685	— of Pope <i>Innocent</i> the XIth, [from 4, to 3 per Cent.] Vol. ii. p. 183.
	1558	— is successfully attempted to be brought from <i>Persia</i> through <i>Russia</i> into <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 393.		1717	— <i>British</i> , its Rise and History [1st, from 6, to 5 per Cent.] Vol. ii. p. 273.
	1559	— its Progress in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 394.			— its Erection raises the Prices of the Public Funds, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1561	— <i>Knit Stockings</i> of it, first worn by Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 400.		1724	— its Amount or annual Saving to this Year, Vol. ii. p. 312.
	1589	— much increased in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 435.		1727	— it is farther increased; and its supposed consequent Operations, Vol. ii. p. 316.
	1603	— and still farther in <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 461.		1660	<i>Skinner, Thomas</i> , the formerly famous <i>Cafe</i> and <i>Law-Suit</i> between the <i>English East-India Company</i> and him, Vol. ii. p. 113.
	1608	— <i>England</i> in vain attempts the Propagation of the <i>Silk-worm</i> , Vol. i. p. 472-3.		1162	<i>Slave</i> , (vide also <i>Negro Slaves</i>) the Origin of this Appellation all over <i>Christendom</i> enquired into, Vol. i. p. 86.
		— though extremely proper to be cultivated in the Province we afterward possessed of <i>Carolina</i> and <i>Georgia</i> , Vol. i. p. 473.		602	<i>Slavi</i> (or <i>Sclavi</i>) a <i>Pagan People</i> , their several Migrations or Removes, Vol. i. p. 24 and 42.
	1620	— <i>England</i> first commences its Broad-Silk Manufactures, Vol. ii. p. 4.		862	— some few of them are converted to <i>Christianity</i> , Vol. i. p. 42.
		— the Probability of its being brought from <i>Persia</i> through <i>Russia</i> to <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 7.		982	— they waste a great deal of the North Part of <i>Germany</i> , Vol. i. p. 48 and 53.
	1629	— she again attempts the Propagation of the <i>Silk-worm</i> in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 35.		1162	— they are exterminated from <i>Saxony</i> , Vol. i. p. 85.
		— its Manufacture's great Increase at <i>London</i> , Vol. ii. p. 36.		1338	<i>Slavish Condition</i> , (vide <i>Villanage</i> or <i>Vassalage</i>) the Form of its Manumission in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 169.
		— its still farther Improvement there, by the new Corporation of <i>Silk-Throwsters</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .		1375	— of Labourers and Servants in <i>England</i> at this Time, Vol. i. p. 204.
	1630	— is farther regulated in <i>England</i> by King <i>Charles I.</i> Vol. ii. p. 39.		1514	— a Manumission in <i>England</i> to two Men in a Manor of King <i>Henry</i> the Eighth's In <i>Cornwall</i> , Vol. i. p. 344.
	1638	— and again by him, Vol. ii. p. 63.		1547	— sundry striking Marks of it still in an <i>English Statute</i> , (but soon repealed) Vol. i. p. 377.
	1661	— its great Increase at <i>London</i> by this Time, Vol. ii. p. 115.		811	<i>Sleswic</i> was once a noted Emporium, Vol. i. p. 39.
	1663	— and farther in this Year, Vol. ii. p. 122.		1753	<i>Sloan</i> , Sir <i>Hanse</i> , his immense Collection of most invaluable Curiosities in the <i>British Museum</i> , Vol. i. p. 403-4-5.
	1713	— its very prosperous Condition in <i>England</i> : Yet its Ruin must have been inevitable, had the <i>French Treaty of Commerce</i> now taken place, Vol. ii. p. 263.		1482	<i>Sluyce</i> hitherto is the proper Port of <i>Bruges</i> , Vol. i. p. 297.
	1719	— the famous <i>Silk-Throwing Machine</i> at <i>Derby</i> is erected by Mr. <i>Lombe</i> ; and afterward purchased by the Legislature of <i>Great-Britain</i> , for the Benefit of the Nation, Vol. ii. p. 284.		1261	<i>Smyrna</i> is granted to <i>Genoa</i> by the <i>Greek Emperor</i> , Vol. i. p. 121.
	1721	— its Manufacture's vast Increase in <i>England</i> since the Year 1688, Vol. ii. p. 305.		1524	<i>Soap</i> is now first made at <i>London</i> , though sooner at <i>Bristol</i> , Vol. i. p. 353.
	1722	— and Bounties are now, by Law, granted on its Exportation, Vol. ii. p. 306.		1631	— is rendered a <i>Monopoly</i> by King <i>Charles</i> the First of <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 42.
	1730	— <i>England's</i> <i>Silk Manufactures</i> are in great Repute even in <i>Italy</i> , Vol. ii. p. 329.		1634	— and again for <i>Soft-Soap</i> , Vol. ii. p. 49.— and p. 51, the same Year.
	1741	— <i>Raw</i> , is permitted to be brought from <i>Persia</i> through <i>Russia</i> , Vol. ii. p. 366.		1637	— the said <i>Monopoly</i> is removed from <i>Westminster</i> into the City of <i>London</i> , Vol. ii. p. 61.
	1749	— its Duty lessened by Law from <i>China</i> , Vol. ii. p. 391-2.		1754	<i>Society for Arts, Manufacture, and Commerce</i> , founded; and its just <i>Encomium</i> , Vol. ii. p. 407.
		— its Cultivation in <i>British America</i> is legally encouraged, Vol. ii. p. 392.		1762	— its public-spirited Scheme for the Land-Carriage of <i>Fish</i> to <i>London</i> encouraged, Vol. ii. p. 429.
	1759	— its Production in <i>Carolina</i> and <i>Georgia</i> is considerably increased, Vol. ii. p. 413.		1100	<i>Soldan of Egypt</i> defeated by the <i>Croises</i> in the <i>Holy-War</i> , Vol. i. p. 73.
		— <i>Raw of France</i> from <i>Turkey</i> , its fraudulent Importation from <i>Leghorn</i> to <i>England</i> , is prevented by a new restrictive Law, Vol. ii. p. 412.			<i>Somers-Isses</i> , (vide <i>Bermudas</i> .)
		<i>Silver</i> , (vide <i>Mines, Plate, Coins, Sterling, Old-Standard, &c.</i>			<i>Sound-Toll</i> , (vide also <i>Baltic, Denmark, Shipping, Tolls</i> .)
	709	— <i>Plate</i> , first used in <i>England</i> , and by a Bishop, Vol. i. p. 27.		1348	— by <i>Denmark</i> , is first mentioned in History, Vol. i. p. 178.
	950	— <i>Mines</i> , first discovered in <i>Germany</i> , Vol. i. p. 50.		1368	— is regulated, and the Grounds for exacting it are stated, Vol. i. p. 197.
	1257	— <i>Coins</i> of <i>England</i> , their Weight ascertained, Vol. i. p. 120.			Sound-
	1291	— <i>Mines</i> once in <i>Devonshire</i> , in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 136.			
	1344	— its Standard Fineness in <i>England</i> , called <i>Old-Sterling</i> , Vol. i. p. 174.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.	
		<i>Sound-Toll.</i>
	1490	— a farther Account of this famous Toll, Vol. i. p. 307.
	1553	— is much increased by <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 386.
	1588	— its Increase is complained of by <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 433.
	1602	— <i>England</i> is extravagantly imposed on by it, and its Grievances are now displayed, with an Enquiry how far it is reasonable to be imposed at all, Vol. i. p. 457.
	1612	— an additional one occasions a League between <i>Holland</i> and the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , to which <i>England</i> accedes; which occasions <i>Denmark's</i> giving it up, Vol. i. p. 483, 4.
	1641	— its too rigorous Exaction occasions a Confederacy of the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> against <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. ii. p. 71.
	1644	— a Recapitulation of the Grounds for demanding it, Vol. ii. p. 77.
		— is at this Time remitted in behalf of <i>Sweden</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— and is moderated in favour of the <i>Hollanders</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1645	— is by the <i>Hollanders</i> reduced to a moderate Rate, <i>ibid.</i>
	1649	— it is farmed of <i>Denmark</i> by the <i>Hollanders</i> , for 35,000 <i>l. Sterling per Annum</i> , who advance Money thereon, Vol. ii. p. 83, 89.
	1653	— it is again increased, Vol. ii. p. 103.
	1657	— <i>England</i> , <i>Holland</i> , and <i>France</i> , by Treaty, oblige <i>Denmark</i> to stipulate, that it shall never be increased upon the said three Nations, who mutually guarantee this Treaty, Vol. ii. p. 104.
	1659	— and <i>Denmark's</i> former arbitrary Exactions displayed, <i>ibid.</i>
	1720	— is now stipulated to be paid by <i>Sweden</i> , Vol. ii. p. 304.
	1731	— is again disputed by the <i>Hollanders</i> , and adjusted; with Remarks, Vol. ii. p. 334.
	1752	— this Toll, a farther Account of it, Vol. ii. p. 401.
	1086	<i>Southampton</i> , its Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 67.
	1090	— her first Charter, Vol. i. p. 91.
	1328	— a Port of considerable Commerce, Vol. i. p. 159.
	1338	— is burnt by a <i>French Fleet</i> , Vol. i. p. 167.
	1452	— her new perpetual Charter, Vol. i. p. 273.
	1477	— her Streets are paved, Vol. i. p. 293.
	1606	— she has an Act of Parliament excluding all Non-freemen from merchandizing there, Vol. i. p. 471.
	1628	<i>South-Pole Lands</i> discovered at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 34.
		<i>South-Sea Company, British</i> , [vide <i>Affiento, Negroes</i> .]
	1711	— its first Establishment by Charter and Act of Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 254, 5.
	1712	— its <i>exclusive Trade</i> to the <i>South-Sea</i> is legally made perpetual, although their Fund should be redeemed, Vol. ii. p. 258.
	1713	— its <i>Affiento Contract</i> with <i>Spain</i> , for supplying her <i>American Provinces</i> with <i>Negroes</i> , Vol. ii. p. 262.
		— and the Preparations for that great Undertaking, <i>ibid.</i>
	1714	— the Company commences her said Commerce, Vol. ii. p. 266, 7.
	1715	— her Capital is increased to <i>ten Millions</i> , Vol. ii. p. 268.
		— her Dividends were sometimes made in Stock instead of Money, <i>ibid.</i>
		— her first annual Ship is launched, <i>ibid.</i>
	1716	— she has a new Treaty with <i>Spain</i> for amending her <i>Affiento Contract</i> , Vol. ii. p. 272.
	1717	— the Interest on her capital Stock is legally reduced from 6 to 5 <i>per Cent.</i> yearly, making thereby a Part of the newly created Sinking-Fund, and her first Ship sails for <i>New Spain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 273.
	1718	— her just Complaints against <i>Spain's</i> hard Treatment of her, Vol. ii. p. 277, 8.
		— and her great Losses by <i>Spain's</i> unjust Seizure of her Effects, <i>ibid.</i>
		VOL. II.

A.M.	A.D.	
		<i>South-Sea Company, British.</i>
	1719	— her Capital is increased by new Subscriptions of national Debts, Vol. ii. p. 282.
	1720	— her famous but ill-conducted Scheme for taking in or subscribing into her Stock all the rest of the national Debts; with Reasons for and against it, Vol. ii. p. 285, 6.
		— her first Money-Subscription, and immoderate Rise of it, and of her old capital Stock at Market, Vol. ii. p. 286.
		— she divides <i>ten per Cent</i> in Stock to her Proprietors, at <i>Midsummer 1720</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— her second Money-Subscription makes the Rise still more extravagant, Vol. ii. p. 287.
		— her first Subscription of the irredeemable Annuities, <i>ibid.</i>
		— her grand Scheme already appears to be ill executed, <i>ibid.</i>
		— her third Money-Subscription for Stock at 1000 <i>per Cent.</i> Vol. ii. p. 288.
		— a Computation of the Amount of the nominal Value of it, and all the other Stocks, and wild Projects at this most extravagant Time! <i>ibid.</i>
		— her second Subscription of the irredeemable long and short Annuities, Vol. ii. p. 288.
		— her Subscription for the redeemable Debts, at 800 <i>per Cent.</i> <i>ibid.</i>
		— the Fluctuations in the Prices of her capital Stock, <i>ibid.</i>
		— her fruitless Expedients for supporting the extravagant Price of her Stock, Vol. ii. p. 296, 297.
		— Reflections on a View of the final Condition of her Subscriptions and her Contracts, Vol. ii. p. 297, 8, 9, 300, 1, 2.
	1721	— the Parliament's first Regulation of her late extravagant Subscriptions, &c. Vol. ii. p. 300, 301, 2, 3, 4.
		— her great annual Ship is sent to the <i>Spanish West-Indies</i> , Vol. ii. p. 304.
	1722	— a farther Time allowed her, for her repaying a Million of <i>Exchequer-Bills</i> lent to her by the Legislature, which she accordingly repaid in the following Year, Vol. ii. p. 307.
	1723	— she sells four Millions of her new capital Stock to the <i>Bank of England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— after having her two Millions Stock (which had been agreed to be sunk) restored to her, she now by Law divides her whole Capital into two equal Moieties, Vol. ii. p. 309.
		— she sends to <i>Spanish America</i> another great annual Ship, Vol. ii. p. 310.
	1724	— resolves to commence a Whale-fishery; and sends another great annual Ship to <i>Spanish America</i> , Vol. ii. p. 311.
	1725	— her first and second Years unprosperous Whale-fishery, with twelve fine Ships, Vol. ii. p. 312.
	1726	— the counterfeiting of her Bonds and Indorsements is legally made Felony, Vol. ii. p. 314.
		— her second Year's Whale-fishery's ill Success, <i>ibid.</i>
		— and her third Year's Whale-fishery, <i>ibid.</i>
	1727	— her Proceedings relating to Borrowers <i>Anno 1720</i> , Vol. ii. p. 315.
		— she is legally licensed (with the <i>East-India Company's Consent</i>) to purchase <i>Negroes</i> at <i>Madagascar</i> , for her supplying <i>Buenos Ayres</i> therewith, <i>ibid.</i>
		— her late Directors Estates, of <i>Anno 1720</i> , solely to be applied for her Benefit, <i>ibid.</i>
		— her Effects in <i>America</i> are again seized on by <i>Spain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 316.
		— she has 500,000 <i>l.</i> paid off from her capital Stock and Annuities, by equal Moieties, <i>ibid.</i>
	1728	— her Effects in great Part are restored, and her Trade to the <i>Spanish West-Indies</i> also, Vol. ii. p. 317.
		— her fourth Year's Whale-fishery, Vol. ii. p. 318.
	1729	— her fifth Year's Whale-fishery, Vol. ii. p. 322.
		— her Ships in the <i>Spanish Ports</i> of <i>America</i>
		6 Y

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.

A.D.

- are restored by the Treaty of *Seville*, Vol. ii. p. 321, 2.
- 1730 *South-Sea Company, British.*
— her sixth Year's Whale-fishery, Vol. ii. p. 326.
— her great annual Ship's vast outward-bound Cargoes for, and *homeward from Spanish America*, Vol. ii. p. 328.
— her just Complaints of *Spain's* Delays for doing her Justice, *ibid.*
- 1731 — she has a Million paid off from her *South-Sea* Annuities, Vol. ii. p. 333.
— her seventh Year's Whale-fishery still unprofitable, although she had invented a Gun for shooting of Whales, *ibid.*
— her very rich Ship returns from *Porto-Bello*, being the only gainful Voyage the Company made thither, Vol. ii. p. 334.
— she has one Million paid off her *capital Stock*, which the Company applies to discharge so much of their Bond-Debt, Vol. ii. p. 336.
— the eighth and last Year of her ill-fated Whale-Fishery; with a Summary of her total Loss by her eight Years continual bad Success in that Fishery, with Remarks thereon, Vol. ii. p. 339.
— a second Million paid off from *South-Sea* Annuities, Vol. ii. p. 346.
— a brief View of her late Commerce, Vol. ii. p. 347, 8.
- 1733 — her capital Stock is now divided into three-fourths New Annuity Stock, and one fourth to remain as capital Stock, Vol. ii. p. 349.
— her Ship the *Royal Caroline* at length gets home from *Vera Cruz*, Vol. ii. p. 350.
- 1734 — her General Court's Enquiry into the Profits of her *Affiento* Trade, Vol. ii. p. 351.
— and they agree to address the King for Leave to dispose of the same, Vol. ii. p. 352.
- 1736 — one Million is now paid off from her new *South-Sea* Annuities, Vol. ii. p. 356.
— her General Courts Proceedings relating to her *Affiento* Trade, Vol. ii. p. 357.
- 1739 — her great and just Claims on *Spain* are frustrated by that Court's unreasonable counter-Demands; which, with her illegal and violent Captures of *British* Ships by her *Guarda Costas*, obliges *Great Britain* to declare War against *Spain*, Vol. ii. p. 360, 1, 2.
- 1748 — the general Peace being concluded this Year at *Aix la Chapelle*, her General Court determined to give up the *Affiento* Trade, after many fruitless Debates for and against it, Vol. ii. p. 388.
- 1749 — her old and new Annuities reduced to three one half *per Cent.* to *Christmas* 1757, and thence to three *per Cent.* *ibid.*
— a Comparison stated at this Time, between the Benefits accruing to *Great Britain* by her Trade directly to *Cadiz*, and thence (though indirectly) to *Spanish America*, and this Company's late *Affiento* Trade, Vol. ii. p. 389, 90.
- 1750 — a final Period is now solemnly put to her *Affiento* Concerns, by the definitive Treaty of *Madrid*, Vol. ii. p. 394, 5.
- 1751 — her capital Stock, after *Christmas* 1757, reduced by Law to 3 *per Cent.* and all her Claims on *Spain* are now absolutely annihilated, Vol. ii. p. 397.
— and her unsubscribed Annuities paid off, *ibid.*
- 1753 — her Number of Directors is reduced by Law, Vol. ii. p. 402.
- 1727 *Southwark*, its Bailiwick bestowed on the City of *London*, Vol. i. p. 159.
- 1429 — is a Burgh of some Wealth at this Time, Vol. i. p. 257.
- 1676 — is mostly destroyed by Fire, but since much better built, Vol. ii. p. 160.
- 1519 *South west Passage to India*, performed first by *Magellan*, Vol. i. p. 349.
- 1580 — Hdhly, by *Sir Francis Drake*, Vol. i. p. 420.
- 1586 — Hdhly, by *Cavendish*, Vol. i. p. 430.
- 1598 — Vthly, by *Van Noort*, Vol. i. p. 448.
- 1614 — Vthly, by *Spilbergen*, Vol. i. p. 490.
- 1616 — Vthly, by *Schouten*, Vol. i. p. 496. [Beside some later pirating ones.]
- 1740 — Vthly, by *Lord Anson*, Vol. ii. p. 365.

A.M.

A.D.

- 132 *Spain*, [vide also *Moors*] thither the Emperor *Adrian* transplants many *Jews*, Vol. i. p. 12.
- 412 — is invaded by a Swarm of barbarous Nations,
- 440 *Franks, Vandals, Swesi, &c.* Vol. i. p. 18.
- 586 — is totally subjected to the *Goths*, Vol. i. p. 23.
- 621 — who utterly expel the Remains of the old *Roman* Forces, Vol. i. p. 24.
- 713 — is conquered and possessed by the *Moors* of *Barbary*, Vol. i. p. 27.
- 717 — yet her Christians, who fled to the Mountains of *Aflurias*, erect a small but permanent Monarchy there, *ibid.*
- 790 — those Christians gradually gain Ground from its *Moorish* Kings, Vol. i. p. 32.
- 900 — it as yet affords no Materials for commercial or naval History, Vol. i. p. 47.
- 912 — a second Christian Kingdom arises in it, named *Aragon*, *ibid.*
- 1006 — the Christians gain more Ground on the *Moors*, Vol. i. p. 56.
- 1172 — her Wool in *England* is used in the Broad-Cloth Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 89.
- 1236 — its Christian Princes had by this Time gained much Territory from the *Moorish* Kings, Vol. i. p. 113.
- 1253 — her King *Alphonso* was a great Astronomer, Vol. i. p. 118.
- 1258 — she now begins her Supputation of Time from the Christian *Æra*, Vol. i. p. 120.
- 1261 — her *Moors* now call over the *African* or *Barbary* *Moors* to their Aid, Vol. i. p. 121.
- 1275 — she is assisted from *England* against her *Moorish* Princes, Vol. i. p. 123.
- 1294 — has War with *England*, Vol. i. p. 136.
- 1308 — her first commercial Treaty with *England*, Vol. i. p. 149.
- 1317 — and again, Vol. i. p. 155.
- 1325 — she has Liberty granted to her to trade to *England*, Vol. i. p. 157.
— she, *Portugal*, and *France*, had, of old, fewer *Vines* growing and more *Corn* than in modern Times, *ibid.*
- 1337 — she is urged by King *Edward III.* to discourage *Flanders*, and to trade directly to *England* in Stead thereof, Vol. i. p. 166.
- 1340 — she has very large Ships, Vol. i. p. 172.
- 1350 — she begins to be potent with her huge Ships named *Carracks*; which, however, were at this Time worsted by King *Edward III.* of *England's* Fleet, Vol. i. p. 181.
- 1351 — is, by Treaty, permitted to fish on the Coasts and in the Havens of *England*, Vol. i. p. 183.
- 1369 — its Crown unsuccessfully claimed by *John of Gaunt*, Vol. i. p. 198.
- 1372 — her Fleet, joined with that of *France*, sadly discomfits that of *England*, Vol. i. p. 202.
- 1386 — the Duke of *Lancaster's* fruitless Attempt to obtain the Crown of *Castile*, Vol. i. p. 213.
- 1394 — she massacres her *Jews*, Vol. i. p. 219.
- 1403 — her Treaty commercial with *England*, Vol. i. p. 230.
- 1404 — another this Year, Vol. i. p. 232.
- 1405 — she has the *Canary* Isles resigned to her by *Portugal*, *ibid.*
- 1406 — she first uses great Guns, Vol. i. p. 234.
- 1410 — her commercial Treaty with *England*, Vol. i. p. 237.
- 1418 — *Aragon's* commercial Treaty with *England*, Vol. i. p. 245.
- 1420 — she prohibits the *Hanseatic* Ships from trading with her, and its Consequences, Vol. i. p. 246.
- 1430 — a View of her Product, Manufactures, and other Merchandize, Vol. i. p. 258.
- 1431 — she has the *Canary* Isles confirmed to her by the Pope, Vol. i. p. 261.
- 1463 — she takes *Gibraltar* from the *Moors*, Vol. i. p. 278.
- 1464 — she has Live-Sheep sent from *England*, Vol. i. p. 280, 285. (Vide *Ann.* 1468. under *England*.)
- 1466 — her Alliance with *England*, (with Remarks) Vol. i. p. 282.
- 1470 — her Shipping, their Value *per Ton*, Vol. i. p. 287.
- 1474 — her Province of *Guipuscoa* has some considerable Commerce with *England*, Vol. i. p. 292. *Spain.*

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.	
		<i>Spain.</i>
1482		— and again, at this Time, Vol. i. p. 298.
1483		— she intirely possesses all the <i>Canary Isles</i> , and renews her commercial Intercourse with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 298, 9.
1490		— she agrees to give 200,000 Crowns with Princess <i>Catharine</i> , elpoused to <i>Arthur Prince of Wales</i> , Vol. i. p. 310.
		— her commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1492		— her Conquest of the only remaining <i>Moorish</i> Kingdom in <i>Spain</i> , viz. that of <i>Granada</i> ; with some of its bad Consequences to the Commerce in the <i>Mediterranean</i> , by giving Rise to the Piratical Practices of the banished <i>Moor</i> s settled in <i>Barbary</i> , Vol. i. p. 311.
		— she, in this same Year, expels her <i>Jeaus</i> , and thereby farther depopulates her Country. With Remarks on the Wealth and Numbers of them so expelled, and into what Countries they retired, Vol. i. p. 312.
		— her sending out <i>Columbus</i> , who discovers <i>America</i> , Vol. i. p. 315. (<i>Vide America</i> .)
		— an Enquiry, why her Conquests on the <i>Barbary</i> Shores are, and probably ever will be, of small Benefit to her, <i>ibid.</i>
		— the Pope's romantic Line of Partition, of all new Discoveries, to be divided between <i>Spain</i> and <i>Portugal</i> , Vol. i. p. 316.
1493		— her Neglect of home <i>Manufactures</i> proves the Cause of her parting with all her <i>American</i> Treasure as fast as it comes in, Vol. i. p. 317.
1495		— this Year was the last of her using <i>White</i> for <i>Measuring</i> , Vol. i. p. 318.
1497		— she conquers <i>Alcala</i> on the <i>Barbary</i> Coast, yet none of those Conquests have been of solid Benefit to her, Vol. i. p. 323.
1500		— the above-named Marriage-contract of the Infanta of <i>Spain</i> with <i>Arthur Prince of Wales</i> is now confirmed, and a new commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 325.
1503		— her Conjunction with the House of <i>Austria</i> has produced great and interesting Alterations in <i>Europe</i> , Vol. i. p. 331.
1506		— her <i>West-India</i> House at <i>Sevil</i> is now erected, Vol. i. p. 334.
		— her Improvements in <i>Hispaniola</i> , where Sugar is first planted from <i>Brasil</i> ; and her Pearl Fishery, <i>ibid.</i>
1507		— she takes <i>Oran</i> on the <i>Barbary</i> Shore, Vol. i. p. 335.
1508		— the Quantity of Gold she gets in one Year from <i>Hispaniola</i> , where she first introduces the Negro Slave-Trade, Vol. i. p. 336.
1509		— she first plants on <i>Jamaica</i> , Vol. i. p. 338.
		— yet all her <i>American</i> Discoveries before the Year 1519 were at best but honourable, and promising, rather than immediately profitable, <i>ibid.</i>
1511		— she plants on the Isle of <i>Cuba</i> , and an Account of it and its famous Port of the <i>Havanna</i> , Vol. i. p. 340.
		— her naval Force, &c. when combined with <i>England</i> against <i>France</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1512		— she discovers the great River <i>De la Plata</i> in <i>Paraguay</i> , Vol. i. p. 343.
1515		— her commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 345.
1517		— her first unsuccessful Attempt on <i>Algiers</i> , Vol. i. p. 347.
1519		— her happy Discovery of the vast Riches of <i>Mexico</i> , and afterward of <i>Peru</i> and <i>Chili</i> , Vol. i. p. 349, 354.
		— she sends <i>Magellan</i> quite round the terraqueous Globe, doubtless the first who performed it of any Mortal, Vol. i. p. 349.
		— she had at this Time a considerable Woollen Manufacture, and an Enquiry how she came to lose it, <i>ibid.</i>
		— she makes a second unsuccessful Attempt on <i>Algiers</i> , Vol. i. p. 350.
1524		— her Fleet is vanquished by that of <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 353.
1525		— she discovers, and soon after plants <i>Paraguay</i> , Vol. i. p. 355.
1626		— the commercial Part of her Treaty with

A.M.	A.D.	
		<i>Spain.</i>
		<i>France</i> at <i>Madrid</i> , treating of her former Woollen Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 357.
1526		— Remarks on her ancient Woollen Manufacture, <i>ibid.</i>
1527		— her first unsuccessful Attempt to plant in <i>Flo-rida</i> , Vol. i. p. 358.
1529		— her first Voyage from the South Shore of <i>New Spain</i> to the <i>Moluccos</i> or <i>Spice-Isles</i> , and her Return back by the same Rout to <i>New-Spain</i> ; which Voyage paved the Way for her mastering the <i>Philippine</i> Isles, which she has held to this Time, Vol. i. p. 358.
1532		— her Emperor <i>Charles Vth's</i> Fleet is superior to that of the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 362.
1535		— takes <i>Tunis</i> in <i>Barbary</i> , Vol. i. p. 364.
		— founds <i>Buenos Ayres</i> in <i>Paraguay</i> , Vol. i. p. 365.
1540		— she invades <i>Chili</i> , Vol. i. p. 369.
1541		— her unfortunate Expedition against <i>Algiers</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1543		— she discovers <i>California</i> , Vol. i. p. 372.
1545		— she first accidentally discovers the immensely rich Silver Mines of <i>Potosi</i> in <i>Peru</i> , (and the brief History of them) Vol. i. p. 374, 5.
1548		— her political Views in being always greatly inclined to <i>Genoa</i> , with an interesting Remark, Vol. i. p. 379.
1550		— Emperor <i>Charles Vth's</i> Edict against the <i>New-Spanish</i> Protestants produces bad Consequences, Vol. i. p. 381.
1551		— she loses <i>Tripoli</i> in <i>Barbary</i> , Vol. i. p. 382.
1553		— she pays 1000 l. yearly to <i>England</i> for Leave to fish on the <i>Fish Banks</i> , Vol. i. p. 385.
1555		— her cruel and impolitic Enquiry of so many Millions of <i>American</i> Indians, Vol. i. p. 391.
1560		— her Commerce with <i>Amoy</i> , Vol. i. p. 397.
1561		— she was probably the original inventor of <i>Gun-Shotting</i> , Vol. i. p. 400.
1563		— she takes the Pretect, from <i>Genoa's</i> Money seized on by <i>Queen Elizabeth</i> at <i>Plymouth</i> , to expose the <i>English</i> Society of <i>Merchant-Adventurers</i> from their Residence or Staple at <i>Amoy</i> , Vol. i. p. 407.
		— the <i>Moor</i> s still remaining in the Kingdom of <i>Granada</i> make an Insurrection, which lasts two Years; with its Consequences, and Reflections thereon, Vol. i. p. 408.
1570		— the <i>Hollanders</i> first Revolt, by their seizing on the <i>Brill</i> , &c. Vol. i. p. 410.
1572		— <i>New Spain</i> , an <i>Englishman's</i> Account of it, Vol. i. p. 414.
1573		— she conquers <i>Tunis</i> , but loses it again, <i>ibid.</i>
1575		— her great Dealings with <i>Genoa</i> for Loans of Money, and the Interest thereon, Vol. i. p. 415.
1580		— a Remark on the elder Depredations of other <i>European</i> Nations on her <i>American</i> Territories, Vol. i. p. 421.
		— she unites <i>Portugal</i> to her for 60 Years to come, <i>ibidem</i> .
1583		— her Fleet at the <i>Azores</i> defeats that of <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 426.
		— she was the first who ventured to send <i>Mediterranean</i> Gallies forth into the <i>Atlantic</i> Ocean, <i>ibid.</i>
1585		— the <i>Spanish Netherlands</i> are not so well situated for the Fishery as <i>Holland</i> is, Vol. i. p. 428.
1587		— her Coasts are harried, and much of her Shipping taken and destroyed, by Sir <i>Francis Drake</i> ; and she is obliged to defer her Invasion of <i>England</i> to next Year, by a great mercantile Stratagem of <i>Malsingham's</i> , Vol. i. p. 431, 2.
1588		— her so called <i>invincible Armada's</i> Defeat and Retreat; with <i>Grotius's</i> Encomium on <i>English</i> Bravery, Vol. i. p. 432, 3.
		— that <i>Armada's</i> Sufferings in its Retreat, and King <i>Philip II's</i> magnanimous Remark thereupon, Vol. i. p. 433.
		— its Destruction proves a great Deliverance to the most Part of <i>Europe</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
		— her general Loss by this Disaster, <i>ibidem</i> .
		— her Thinness of People easily accounted for, Vol. i. p. 433.
1589		— an abortive Attempt from <i>Plymouth</i> for privateering in the South Seas of <i>America</i> , Vol. i. p. 435.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Spain.</i>			<i>Spain.</i>
1590		— Botaro's judicious Account of her great Cities at this Time, Vol. i. p. 438.	1656		— her Loss of <i>Jamaica</i> obliges her to declare War against <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 99.
1598		— at <i>Verdun</i> , Peace with her proved advantageous to <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 448.			— whereupon her Plate-Fleet is destroyed by Admiral <i>Blake</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
		— her <i>Ascendant</i> in <i>Europe</i> , how long its Duration held, <i>ibid.</i>	1657		— who next Year destroys another richer Plate-Fleet, Vol. ii. p. 101.
1602		— <i>England's</i> last naval Expedition against her, during <i>Queen Elizabeth's</i> Reign, Vol. i. p. 459.	1659		— her <i>Pyrenean</i> Treaty of Peace with <i>France</i> throws much more Weight into the Scale of the latter, and farther enfeebles <i>Spain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 104, 5.
1604		— <i>England's</i> Treaty of Peace and Commerce with her, Vol. i. p. 466.			— her first Treaty with <i>England</i> for a general Pacification in <i>America</i> , Vol. ii. p. 134.
		— an <i>English</i> monopolizing Company is erected to trade to <i>Spain</i> , but is abolished the Year following, Vol. i. p. 467.	1668		— Money no where so scarce as in <i>Spain</i> , because of her high Interest thereon, Vol. ii. p. 108.
		— her Cruelty to the People of <i>Chili</i> obstructs her from intirely planting of that Country, Vol. i. p. 468.			— by her Peace now with <i>France</i> at <i>Aix-la-Chapelle</i> , she gives up to her a great Part of the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. ii. p. 136.
1605		— her strict Prohibition of <i>Holland's</i> trading to <i>East-India</i> , excites the latter to great Conquests there, Vol. i. p. 469.	1669		— she is so feeble, as still to be forced to employ <i>Dutch</i> Ships in her <i>American</i> Commerce, though so contrary to her ancient Maxims in that Trade, Vol. ii. p. 118.
1609		— her very necessary Truce with the <i>Hollanders</i> , for twelve Years to come, Vol. i. p. 475.			— her memorable Treaty with <i>England</i> , usually stiled the <i>American</i> Treaty, Vol. ii. p. 139, 40.
		— her Declension, and <i>France's</i> Superiority, begin already to be visible, <i>ibid.</i>			— she never can equal <i>England</i> in the Improvement of her Colonies, without charging her Conduct, Vol. ii. p. 146.
		— her cogent Inducements in favour of her Truce with <i>Holland</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1670		— she loses to <i>France</i> the County of <i>Burgundy</i> , and some more <i>Netherland</i> Towns, Vol. ii. p. 154.
1610		— her last Struggle with <i>Holland</i> for recovering the <i>Spice-Islands</i> , Vol. i. p. 480.			— her Peace with <i>France</i> at <i>Nimeguen</i> proves a very bad one for her, Vol. ii. p. 168, 9.
1611		— she obtains <i>Larache</i> in <i>Morocco</i> , by assisting the King of <i>Fez</i> to conquer <i>Morocco</i> , Vol. i. p. 481.	1688		— she suffers <i>France</i> to settle on the West End of the Island of <i>Hispaniola</i> , which she is afterwards obliged by Treaty to confirm to her, Vol. ii. p. 188.
		— farther Remarks on her most impolitic Expulsion of the <i>Moslems</i> and <i>Jews</i> , Vol. i. p. 481, 2.			— her Grounds for joining in the grand Alliance against <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 191.
1618		— her whole Fleet of <i>Galleons</i> is taken by the <i>Hollanders</i> , Vol. i. p. 500.			— her first <i>Assiento</i> with the <i>English</i> at <i>Jamaica</i> , for supplying her <i>American</i> Colonies with <i>Negroes</i> , Vol. ii. p. 192.
1624		— Reflections on both <i>England's</i> and <i>Holland's</i> too far depressing of <i>Spain</i> , and exalting the Power of <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 17.			— her King (<i>Charles II.</i> 's) Death produces great Consequences, and in <i>England</i> occasions a great Fall of public Funds, Vol. ii. p. 228, 9.
		— <i>England's</i> Letters of Reprisals against her, Vol. ii. p. 19, 27.	1701		— her bad Conduct in commercial Concerns represented by <i>France's</i> Board of Trade, Vol. ii. p. 272.
1623		— she receives great Damage from the <i>Dutch</i> in her <i>West-Indies</i> , Vol. ii. p. 32.			— her said King's Death produced the second grand Alliance against <i>France</i> , which had seized on all the <i>Spanish</i> Monarchy for her Grandson the Duke of <i>Anjou</i> , Vol. ii. p. 236.
1629		— she disturbs the <i>English</i> and <i>French</i> at <i>St. Christopher's</i> Island in the <i>West-Indies</i> , Vol. ii. p. 37.	1713		— her Monarchy was to be preserved intire, by two Proviloes in the Treaty of <i>Utrecht</i> , Vol. ii. p. 261.
1630		— her commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 40.			— her <i>Assiento</i> Contract with the <i>English</i> South-Sea Company, for <i>Negroes</i> , is thereby confirmed, Vol. ii. p. 261, 2.
1631		— her Fleet is vanquished by that of <i>Holland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 42.			— her Claim in behalf of <i>Guipusco</i> Province to a certain old Right of fishing at <i>Newfoundland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 262.
1635		— she takes the small Isles of <i>St. Margaret</i> and <i>St. Houirat</i> from <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 56.	1715		— her Treaty of Peace with <i>Portugal</i> concerning Territories on the North Side of <i>Rio de la Plata</i> , Vol. ii. p. 270.
1637		— but she now loses those two Isles, and is vanquished at Sea by <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 62.			— her general Treaty of Commerce with <i>Great Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 271.
1638		— she is again beaten at Sea by <i>France</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1721		— her Peace with <i>Great Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 304.
1639		— her large Armada is totally vanquished by <i>Van Trompe</i> , the <i>Dutch</i> Admiral, in the <i>Downs</i> , Vol. ii. p. 64, 5.			— she in vain besieges <i>Gibraltar</i> , Vol. ii. p. 316.
1640		— she loses <i>Portugal</i> to the Duke of <i>Braganza</i> , by the Title of King <i>John IV.</i> Yet <i>Spain</i> still retained <i>Ceuta</i> , Vol. ii. p. 67.	1727		— her Peace with <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 317.
		— <i>France</i> already has gained too much the Ascendant over her, <i>ibid.</i>	1728		— her Treaty at <i>Seville</i> with <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 329.
		— <i>England</i> has her first Consul this Year at <i>Alicant</i> , Vol. ii. p. 68.			— her <i>West-India</i> Islands described, Vol. ii. p. 330.
1641		— she expels the <i>English</i> from <i>Providence</i> , chief of the <i>Bahama</i> Isles, Vol. ii. p. 71.	1732		— her new <i>East-India</i> Company is justly and effectually opposed by the <i>Dutch</i> , Vol. ii. p. 342.
1642		— she loses to <i>France</i> the Province of <i>Roussillon</i> , next to <i>Catalonia</i> , Vol. ii. p. 74.			— her Differences with <i>Great Britain</i> , concerning the Violences of her <i>Guarda la Costas</i> in <i>America</i> ; which obliges <i>Great Britain</i> to declare War against her: And yet that Dispute is still left open, Vol. ii. p. 359, 60.
1647		— her feeble Condition at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 80.	1737		— <i>England's</i> Expedition against her in <i>South America</i> , &c. Vol. ii. p. 365.
1648		— by the <i>Westphalian</i> Treaty she recognizes the Seven United Provinces of the <i>Netherlands</i> to be an independent State, and yields to them other commercial Advantages, Vol. ii. p. 81.	1747		— a View of her Settlements in <i>East-India</i> , Vol. ii. p. 382.
		— she agrees to the <i>Uti possidetis</i> , i. e. each Potentate to keep what they are now possessed of; but neither Party to resort to the other Party's Ports in <i>America</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1748		— she abrogates the <i>English</i> South-Sea Company's <i>Assiento</i> Contract, Vol. ii. p. 388.
		— yet she is necessitated to employ the Ships of <i>Holland</i> for carrying on her <i>West-Indian</i> Commerce, <i>ibid.</i>			* <i>Spain.</i>
1655		— she offers to <i>Cromwell</i> , the <i>English</i> Protector, to assist him in regaining of <i>Calais</i> , provided he will renounce his Connections with <i>France</i> ; which he rejects for the Sake of his personal Interests, Vol. ii. p. 98.			
1656		— an authentic View of her present naval Strength, Vol. ii. p. 99.			

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.	
		<i>Spain.</i>
1748		— she is improving her Silk, Woollen, &c. Manufactures, Vol. ii. p. 401.
1734		<i>Spanish-Town</i> , a small <i>British</i> <i>Caribbee</i> Island, its Number of White Inhabitants; Vol. ii. p. 351.
1299		<i>Spectacle-Glasses</i> , an historical Account of them, and a critical Enquiry into their Antiquity, Vol. i. p. 140.
1013		<i>Spice-Isles</i> , [vide also <i>Malucco-Isles</i>] their History and Revolutions down to our own Times, Vol. i. p. 57.
		— Cloves known to ancient <i>Greece</i> and <i>Rome</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1350		— are supplied by <i>Venice</i> to the rest of <i>Europe</i> , by the way of <i>Egypt</i> , Vol. i. p. 182.
1521		— the ancient Routs for fetching them from <i>India</i> to <i>Europe</i> , Vol. i. p. 352.
		— <i>Venice's</i> last Effort, for still availing herself of them, <i>ibid.</i>
		— why the <i>Soldans</i> of <i>Egypt</i> and the <i>Venetians</i> were so provoked at <i>Portugal's</i> possessing those <i>Spice-Isles</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1603		— the <i>Hollanders</i> already attempt to settle on the Isle of <i>Ceylon</i> , for the <i>Cinnamon</i> Trade, Vol. i. p. 462.
1612		— they conclude a Treaty with the King of <i>Ceylon</i> , Vol. i. p. 484.
1621		— the <i>English</i> who had settled at the <i>Banda</i> Isles are driven thence by the <i>Hollanders</i> , Vol. ii. p. 7.
1622		— the <i>English</i> are cruelly tortured and butchered by the <i>Dutch</i> at <i>Ambayna</i> , and expelled that Island, Vol. i. p. 13.
1638		— the <i>Dutch</i> expel the <i>Portuguese</i> from <i>Ceylon</i> , and thereby ingross all the best <i>Cinnamon</i> of <i>India</i> , Vol. ii. p. 62.
1708		<i>Spices</i> , the Law in <i>England</i> for garbling them is now repealed, Vol. ii. p. 245.
1730		— their Quantity imported now in ten <i>Dutch</i> Ships, Vol. ii. p. 328.
1760		<i>Spirits, British, distilled</i> , are legally regulated, Vol. ii. p. 418.
		— farther restrained from being consumed in <i>Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 418, 19.
		<i>Spitzbergen</i> , [vide also <i>Greenland</i> and <i>Whale-fishing</i>]
1575		— is fished at for <i>Whales</i> by <i>Biscayners</i> earlier than any other Nation, <i>Norway</i> excepted, Vol. i. p. 415.
1598		— its lamentable Condition described, Vol. i. p. 448.
		— <i>England</i> commences a <i>Whale-fishery</i> to it, with a brief Description of that Country, <i>ibid.</i>
1611		— is generally called <i>Greenland</i> by the <i>English</i> , Vol. i. p. 483.
1612		— the <i>English</i> drive the <i>Dutch</i> from its Fishery, <i>ibid.</i>
1613		— the <i>Russia</i> Company obtains an exclusive Charter for it, Vol. i. p. 489, 90.
1614		— King <i>James I.</i> of <i>England</i> claims the sole or exclusive Trade of the <i>Whale-fishery</i> there, whither both <i>Dutch</i> and <i>English</i> resorted at this Time, Vol. i. p. 448.
1615		— the State of <i>England's</i> Fishery there at this Time, Vol. i. p. 494.
		— is now exclusively claimed by both <i>England</i> and <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 495.
1618		— the <i>East-India</i> and <i>Russia</i> Companies join stocks for this <i>Whale-fishery</i> , Vol. i. p. 497.
1634		— seven <i>Dutchmen</i> endeavouring to winter there, perish of intense Cold and Scurvy, Vol. ii. p. 49.
		— the impracticable exclusive Claims to this inhospitable Part of the World are long since laid aside by all Nations, <i>ibid.</i>
1636		— its Fishery is confirmed to the <i>Russia</i> Company by King <i>Charles I.</i> of <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 56.
7		<i>Staden</i> (or <i>Stade</i>) in the Dutchy of <i>Bremen</i> , is supposed to take its Name from a <i>Roman</i> Fleet's being stationed there about this Time, Vol. i. p. 15.
1140		— is said to be a very ancient Town, Vol. i. p. 81.
1189		— the Antiquity of the Toll paid by Ships to that Town, at sailing up the River <i>Elbe</i> , Vol. i. p. 92.
		VOL. II.

A.M.	A.D.	
		<i>Staden</i> (or <i>Stade</i> .)
1587		— hither the <i>English</i> Merchant-Adventurers Society remove for some Years, Vol. i. p. 431.
1597		— the said Society is compelled to remove from thence, Vol. i. p. 439.
1601		— this Town's complimentary Invitation to that Society again, Vol. ii. p. 454.
1740		— King <i>George II.</i> of <i>Great Britain</i> ; and Sovereign of <i>Staden</i> , now graciously remitted to all <i>British</i> and <i>Irish</i> ships: the above-Toll payable there, by all Ships sailing up the <i>Elbe</i> , Vol. ii. p. 364.
1086		<i>Stafford Town</i> , its Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 68.
1462		<i>Standing-Forces</i> , the first Monarchy of <i>Christendom</i> which kept them up in Time of Peace was <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 278.
1248		<i>Staple of England</i> , the Society of Merchants of, its Rise, Vol. i. p. 117.
1267		— an Account of them and their Antiquity, with the Import of the Name, &c. Vol. i. p. 125.
1313		— why it was settled at one Port only beyond Sea, and was now at <i>Antwerp</i> , Vol. i. p. 152.
1314		— it is removed from <i>Antwerp</i> to <i>St. Omers</i> , Vol. i. p. 154.
		— it is removed to <i>Bruges</i> ; and its great Importance both to <i>France</i> and <i>Flanders</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1315		— <i>France</i> requests it may be there, <i>ibid.</i>
1319		— it was so early as this Time an actual Corporation, with its proper Title, and the oldest mercantile Corporation in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 156.
1328		— it ceases, by Act of Parliament, as well at home as beyond Sea, Vol. i. p. 160.
1336		— yet it is again fixed in <i>Brabant</i> , at <i>Brussels</i> , <i>Louvain</i> , and <i>Mechlin</i> , Vol. i. p. 166.
1337		— is again removed to <i>Bruges</i> , with the probable Derivation of the Word <i>Staple</i> , Vol. i. p. 172.
1341		— it is now fixed at <i>Calais</i> , Vol. i. p. 179.
1348		— its Revenue at this Time, Vol. i. p. 180.
1353		— the Statute-Staple removes it from <i>Flanders</i> to several <i>English</i> Towns; and that its Merchandize may be freely exported by Merchant-Strangers only, Vol. i. p. 184.
		— by the great Refort to the Staple at <i>Westminster</i> , that Village was said to be raised to a Town, <i>ibid.</i>
1357		— Natives and Denizens, as well as Foreigners, are now permitted to export Staple Merchandize, and their Customs ascertained, Vol. i. p. 188.
1358		— is at length to be rivalled and reduced to nothing, by the later Company, then called the Society of Merchants of <i>St. Thomas Becket</i> ; but afterward named the Merchant-Adventurers Company, Vol. i. p. 189.
1362		— a View of the Constitution of the lately-erected Staple-Towns in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 193.
1369		— is suppressed at <i>Calais</i> , Vol. i. p. 197.
1376		— is again fixed solely at <i>Calais</i> , Vol. i. p. 204.
1378		— is removed from <i>Westminster</i> to the Place still named <i>Staple Inn</i> in <i>Holbourn</i> ; and an Account of its Boundaries whilst at <i>Westminster</i> , Vol. i. p. 206.
1388		— is removed from <i>Middelburg</i> to <i>Calais</i> , Vol. i. p. 214.
1390		— is again removed from <i>Calais</i> to the Staple Towns of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 216.
1429		— is again strictly confined to <i>Calais</i> , (excepting to Ports within the <i>Mediterranean</i> Sea) Vol. i. p. 257.
1439		— a stricter Law made for restraining it to <i>Calais</i> , (unless to the <i>Mediterranean</i>) Vol. i. p. 264, 265.
1458		— Company still drives a considerable Commerce beyond Sea, Vol. i. p. 276.
1470		— its general Laws and Constitution are frequently eluded by the arbitrary Indulgences and Licences of sundry <i>English</i> Kings, Vol. i. p. 288.
1558		— is removed from <i>Calais</i> to <i>Bruges</i> , Vol. i. p. 392, 393.
1561		— it has a new Charter, Vol. i. p. 400.
		6 Z Staple

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Staple of England, the Society of Merchants of.</i>			<i>Steelyard House</i> was anciently a Kind of Bank for
1617		the great Progress of the Merchant-Ad-	1597		our <i>English Kings</i> , Vol. ii. p. 447.
		venturers Company proved the utter Ruin of the	1637		<i>Sterling-Old</i> , and right Silver Standard (of 11 oz.
1631		<i>Staplers Company</i> , Vol. i. p. 497.			2 pwt.) again defined, Vol. ii. p. 60.
1556		<i>Starch Monopoly</i> , Vol. ii. p. 42.	1696		is altered to new <i>Sterling</i> , or 11 oz. 10 pwt.
		<i>Stato del Presidii</i> on the <i>Tuscan Coast</i> , the Rise of			by 8th King <i>William</i> , Cap. vii. Vol. ii. p. 213.
1283		it, Vol. i. p. 391.	1720		is again restored by the Plate-Act, Vol. ii. p.
1285		<i>Statutes-Merchant, English</i> , the first and second,			303.
1302		(with Remarks) Vol. i. p. 131.	1107		<i>Money</i> , (vide <i>Sterling</i> , old Standard) a false
		for ascertaining the Weight of <i>English</i>			Account of its Origin, Vol. i. p. 76.
1352		<i>Coins</i> and Measures of Capacity, Vol. i. p. 145.	1216		is first coined in <i>England</i> by that Denomina-
		the Statute-Staple, whereby the Staple for			tion, Vol. i. p. 107.
		Wool is removed to sundry Ports of <i>England</i>	1395		of <i>Scotland</i> , not easily comprehended, Vol.
		and <i>Ireland</i> from <i>Flanders</i> , and why, Vol. i. p.			i. p. 220.
		184.	1148		<i>Stettin City</i> in <i>Pomerania</i> grown at this Time con-
1375		<i>Statute</i> relative to the slavish Condition of			siderable, Vol. i. p. 82.
		<i>English Servants</i> and Labourers, Vol. i. p. 204.	1181		more of its Condition at this Time, Vol. i.
21		<i>Stavern</i> in <i>Friseland</i> is founded, Vol. i. p. 15.			p. 90.
1187		its ancient Wealth and Grandeur, Vol. i.			<i>Stile</i> , (vide <i>New Stile</i>)
		p. 91.			<i>Stipends</i> , (vide <i>Salaries</i> and <i>Pensions</i>)
1199		the Causes of its Declension, Vol. i. p.	1190		<i>Stockfish</i> , whence it comes, Vol. i. p. 94.
		98.	925		<i>Stockholm</i> is not yet built, Vol. i. p. 49.
1316		it was still a Place of much Commerce,	1255		is now founded, Vol. i. p. 118.
		Vol. i. p. 154.	1299		is next again mentioned in History, Vol. i.
979		<i>Steelyard-Merchants German</i> , residing in <i>London</i> ,			p. 139.
		were probably settled at <i>London</i> prior to this	1609		its Bank, some Account of it, Vol. i. p.
		Time, Vol. i. p. 53.			476.
1232		have Privileges and Ground granted to	1760		is esteemed larger than <i>Copenhagen</i> , and
		them in <i>London</i> long before this Time, Vol. i.			her Bill of Mortality, Vol. ii. p. 419.
		p. 111.	1561		<i>Stockings</i> , knit, are first worn by Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> ,
1236		were at this Time chiefly from <i>Cologne</i> ,			brought from <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 400.
		Vol. i. p. 113.	1589		<i>Stocking Frame</i> , Steel one, invented in <i>England</i> ,
1239		have farther Privileges from King <i>Henry</i>			Vol. i. p. 435.
		III. Vol. i. p. 114.	1660		<i>Stockings</i> , knit, their Rise in the Isles of <i>Jersey</i> ,
1260		their Privileges are confirmed, Vol. i. p.			<i>Guernsey</i> , &c. Vol. ii. p. 111.
		120.	1695		<i>Stock-jobbing</i> in <i>England</i> is much increased by the
1266		the Name's genuine Meaning in the <i>Ger-</i>			<i>East-India Company's Stock</i> , Vol. ii. p. 205.
		<i>man Tongue</i> , Vol. i. p. 123.	1698		is removed from off the Royal Exchange
		they were obliged to guard and keep re-			into <i>Change Alley</i> , Vol. ii. p. 225.
		paired the Gate called <i>Bishopsgate</i> at <i>London</i> ,			<i>Stocks, public.</i>
		Vol. i. p. 123 and 129.	1680		<i>English</i> and <i>Dutch East-India Company's</i>
1280		their Charter by King <i>Edward I.</i> Vol. i.			<i>Stocks</i> , their Market Prices, Vol. ii. p. 170.
		p. 129.	1700		<i>English</i> , their great Fall at the King of
		yet their Privileges in <i>England</i> are no where			<i>Spain's Death</i> , Vol. ii. p. 229.
		particularly specified, <i>ibid.</i>	1711		their Prices at this Time, Vol. ii.
1399		they are accused in <i>England</i> of sheltering			p. 256.
		other Foreigners under their Charter, for which	1717		their Rise on the Establishment of
		they are threatened with losing it, Vol. i. p.			the Sinking Fund, Vol. ii. p. 273.
		224.	1720		the nominal Value of them all at
1413		their new Charter, (with Remarks) Vol.			this Time, Vol. ii. p. 291, 292.
		i. p. 240.			their great Fall made much Havock
1426		they have an Alderman of <i>London</i> appoint-			in Mens private Fortunes, Vol. ii. p. 302.
		ed to be their Judge, Vol. i. p. 254.	1734		a Statute for restraining and limiting
1463		their Charter from King <i>Edward IV.</i>			the extravagant Dealings in them, Vol. ii. p.
		Vol. i. p. 279.			352.
		the Merchandize by them usually imported			<i>Stone Buildings.</i>
		into <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 279, 280.	628		a Church of <i>Lincoln</i> built of Stone, Vol.
1466		they have another Charter from King			i. p. 25.
		<i>Edward IV.</i> Vol. i. p. 282.	1056		<i>Hamburg's Cathedral</i> is first built of Stone,
1470		King <i>Henry VI.</i> now grants all their Pri-			Vol. i. p. 59.
		viliges to the <i>Cologne Merchants</i> alone, Vol. i. p.	1087		<i>Bow Church</i> in <i>London</i> , and <i>Bow Bridge</i>
		287.			near <i>Stratford</i> in <i>Essex</i> , were the first Buildings,
		their Advantages by their trading always			both of Stone arched, Vol. i. p. 70.
		in a Body, Vol. i. p. 288.			<i>Stone Bullets</i> , (vide <i>Guns</i>)
1474		the <i>Steelyard House</i> is again restored to the	1209		<i>Straelsund</i> , in <i>Pomerania</i> , is founded, Vol. i. p.
		<i>Hanse Merchants</i> in general, Vol. i. p. 290.			104.
		have one at <i>Boston</i> , and another at <i>Lynn</i> ,	1273		is sacked by <i>Lubeck</i> , Vol. i. p. 127.
		Vol. i. p. 291.	1316		is prosperous, Vol. i. p. 154.
1493		it is rifled by the <i>London Populace</i> , because	1388		it has particular Commerce to and with
		of Advantages they had taken of <i>England's</i> Dif-			<i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 215.
		ference with the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 317.	1630		is first possessed by <i>Sweden</i> , as at this Day,
1504		their Privileges confirmed by Act of Par-			Vol. ii. p. 38, 39.
		liament, Vol. i. p. 332.	1353		<i>Strand</i> , the noted Street of that Name in the Sub-
1552		their Privileges in <i>England</i> are revoked,			urbs of <i>London</i> , is not as yet quite built on; and
		and the Grounds thereof, Vol. i. p. 385.			a Toll is collected for mending it, Vol. i. p. 184.
1554		that Revocation is ratified by Queen <i>Mary</i> ,	1681		<i>Straßburg</i> , an Imperial City, and a Key of <i>Ger-</i>
		who however soon after suspends its Execution,			<i>many</i> , is surprised by, and betrayed to the <i>French</i> ,
		Vol. i. p. 387.			Vol. ii. p. 174.
		their Privileges are again restored by Queen	1307		<i>Straw</i> , for King <i>Edward II.</i> of <i>England's</i> Bed-
		<i>Mary</i> , yet soon are again revoked, Vol. i. p.			chamber, Vol. i. p. 112.
		388.	1381		<i>Straw, Jack</i> , and <i>Wat Tyler's</i> Surnames inquired
1578		their ancient Immunities are now totally			into, Vol. i. p. 209.
		and finally abrogated, Vol. i. p. 418.	1275		<i>Sturgeon</i> and <i>Whales</i> are legally deemed the King's,
1597		their House or College in <i>London</i> is finally			or Royal Fishes, by the 17th of King <i>Edward</i>
		shut up, and its <i>German</i> Inhabitants sent away,			II. Vol. i. p. 128.
		Vol. i. p. 447.			Sp'f'dit,

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

M.

- A. D.
- 1293 *Subsidies, English*, [vide also *Aids*, or *Grants* of Parliament] of King *Edward I.* to his Allies, Vol. i. p. 135.
- 1295 — again, of King *Edward I.* to his Allies, Vol. i. p. 136.
- to King *Edward I.* by Parliament, Vol. i. p. 136, 137.
- 1351 — on *English* Cloths, Vol. i. p. 183.
- 1354 — the Grounds of their ancient Grants by Parliament, Vol. i. p. 186.
- 1397 — from *England* to foreign Powers, a brief View of them, Vol. i. p. 222.
- 1513 — from *England* against *France*, Vol. i. p. 343.
- 1647 — forty Millions raised by the Parliament in six Years Time, Vol. ii. p. 80.
- 1652 — by the Rump Parliament, 120,000*l.* monthly, Vol. ii. p. 89.
- 1002 *Succession* of Monarchies. See Pages 17, 21, 23, 26, 34, 46, 54, 74, 100, 142, 226, 327, of the first Volume.
- 1148 *Sugar* is produced in *Sicily*: Its Migrations and History, Vol. i. p. 82.
- 1419 — is first produced at *Madeira*, of any Part West of the *Mediterranean*, Vol. i. p. 246.
- 1503 — is produced in the *Canary* Isles, Vol. i. p. 331.
- and its refining found out by a *Venetian*, *ibid.*
- 1506 — next at *Hispaniola*, yet still very dear, Vol. i. p. 334.
- 1526 — much of it is made at the *Canary* Isles, Vol. i. p. 357.
- 1590 — and at *Madeira*, Vol. i. p. 436.
- 1641 — is first cultivated in *Barbados*, Vol. ii. p. 72.
- it gave Birth to *England's* *Negro*-Trade. A View of the *English* *Sugar* Isles, *ibid.*
- 1659 — *England* has first at this Time Refiners of it, Vol. ii. p. 105.
- 1670 — *England's* *Sugar-Colonies* were early supplied with Provisions and Lumber by her Continent-Colonies, Vol. ii. p. 143.
- 1685 — it (and *Tobacco*) first taxed by Name in an *English* Statute, Vol. ii. p. 182.
- (For its brief History, Consumption, Nature and Qualities, see Doctor *William Douglass* of *Boston's* Account of it in the Introduction.)
- Sugar-Colonies, English*, [vide also *Caribbee* Isles.
- 1715 — they begin already to complain of *New-England's* Trade to and with the foreign Colonies, Vol. ii. p. 270.
- 1731 — their Condition at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 330.
- and Controversy with the Continent-Colonies, Vol. ii. p. 335, 336, 337.
- 1732 — they produce *Coffee*, Vol. ii. p. 329, 330.
- 1733 — the Result of their late warm Controversy with the Continent Colonies, Vol. ii. p. 346.
- 1734 — their Strength, Number of white People and Quantity of *Sugar*, Vol. ii. p. 351.
- the Amount of the yearly Produce of their *Sugar*, *ibid.*
- 1739 — they are now, by Law, permitted to carry their *Sugars* directly to any Part South of *Cape Finisterre*, without being obliged to land them first in *Great-Britain*, as formerly, Vol. ii. p. 362.
- 1748 — a comparative Comparison between the *British* and *French* Colonies, Vol. ii. p. 386.
- 1763 — the above Law in their Favour is farther continued to this Year, Vol. ii. p. 422.
- 1363 *Sumptuary Laws*, for Cloathing and Food: In *England* they are generally hurtful to Commerce, Vol. i. p. 193, 194.
- 1482 — for Apparel in *England*, Vol. i. p. 297.
- 1551 — for Tables, or Feasting, in *Scotland*, Vol. i. p. 382.
- 1554 — in *England*, Remarks on one, Vol. i. p. 388.
- 1621 — a remarkable one in *Scotland*, Vol. ii. p. 9 to 12.
- 1627 *Sunderland*, a mere modern Town in the County of *Durham*, Vol. ii. p. 29.

A. M.

- A. C.
- 1638 *Sunderland* has a Coal-Monopoly erected by King *Charles*, Vol. ii. p. 62.
- 1654 — it probably began to be any Way considerable about this Time, Vol. ii. p. 94.
- 1563 *Superstition*, in Fasting, an *English* Statute guards against it, Vol. i. p. 402.
- Supplies, English* parliamentary ones, (solely, or without the Crown) viz. [vide *Parliamentary Supplies*]
- 1643 — Excise on Malt Liquors, the Word first used by Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 77.
- *London* is assessed in 10,000*l.* weekly, *ibid.*
- 1647 — forty Millions granted in six Years Time, Vol. ii. p. 80.
- 1759 *Surinam* is first planted by *France*, and next by *England*, at Lord *Willoughby's* Expence, Vol. ii. p. 69 and 71.
- 1641 — is taken by, and yielded to *Holland*, as *New-York* is to *England*, by the Treaty of *Breda*, Vol. ii. p. 133.
- 1674 — is farther confirmed to the *Dutch*, and its Condition then and since, Vol. ii. p. 156.
- 1603 *Suratt*, in *East-India*, first traded to by the *English* and *Dutch*, and was much enlarged thereby, Vol. i. p. 462.
- 1200 *Sursumes* probably came first into Use about this Time, Vol. i. p. 99.
- 1381 — they are farther inquired into, Vol. i. p. 209.
- 812 *Sweden* has Christian Missionaries sent to it, Vol. i. p. 39.
- 813 — her just Chronology is believed to commence about this Time, *ibid.*
- 925 — *Byrca* was its capital City in old Times, Vol. i. p. 48, 49.
- 994 — her first Christian King, Vol. i. p. 54.
- 1017 — many of her People christianized, Vol. i. p. 57.
- 1110 — she establishes the Christian Religion, Vol. i. p. 77.
- 1255 — *Stockholm* is founded, Vol. i. p. 118.
- 1261 — has Commerce with *Hamburg*, Vol. i. p. 121.
- 1299 — she conquers *Carelia*, and builds *Wiburg*, Vol. i. p. 139.
- 1388 — in vain besieges the famous mercantile Port of *Wiburg*, Vol. i. p. 215.
- 1396 — her Copper Mines are first mentioned in History, Vol. i. p. 221.
- she makes good Regulations for her Commerce, *ibid.*
- 1408 — is first mentioned in a commercial Sense in *Rymer's Fœdera*, Vol. i. p. 236.
- 1455 — she has a Merchant-Ship of 1,000 Tons Burden, Vol. i. p. 275.
- 1522 — is assisted by *Lubeck* against *Denmark*, Vol. i. p. 352.
- her King, *Gustavus I.* makes great Improvements in it, Vol. i. p. 352, 353.
- 1533 — *Lubeck's* high Pretensions from her, in commercial Matters, Vol. i. p. 362.
- 1541 — her first commercial Treaty and Alliance with *France*, Vol. i. p. 370.
- 1560 — her Commerce with *Antwerp*, Vol. i. p. 397.
- she first gets Footing in *Livonia*, Vol. i. p. 399.
- 1564 — she has the largest Ship of any in all *Europe*, Vol. i. p. 402.
- 1572 — she is at War with the *Hanse-Towns*, Vol. i. p. 413.
- 1585 — by the Persecution of Protestants in the *Netherlands*, she gains the Iron and Copper Manufactures, Vol. i. p. 427.
- 1612 — she obstructs the Commerce of the Easterling *Hanse-Towns*, Vol. i. p. 485.
- 1613 — her commercial Treaty with *Denmark*, Vol. i. p. 489.
- 1627 — she plans an *East-India* Company, but ineffectually, Vol. ii. p. 28.
- 1630 — she gets Possession of the free City of *Straelsund*, Vol. ii. p. 39.
- 1632 — she is benefited and aggrandized by her King *Gustavus Adolphus*, Vol. ii. p. 43.
- 1633 — her first Subsidy Treaty with *France*, Vol. ii. p. 47.

Sweden

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.		A.M.	A.C.	
		Sweden.			<i>Testimonies</i> of useful Discoveries, a third Series of them, chiefly relating to Italy, Vol. i. p. 4.
1635		— she finds a rich Lead Mine in Lapland, Vol. ii. p. 55.	2663 2691 2754 2315	1341 1313 1250 1689	Tyre, her most ancient Use of Ships, and of foreign Colonies, Vol. i. p. 3.
1637		— she is expelled the Country since named New Jersey, in America, by the Dutch of New-Nidderlandt, Vol. ii. p. 62.	2600	1404	Téut, the German, is worshipped, who teaches Arts to the Germans and Gauls, Vol. i. p. 4.
1648		— the Rise of her Pitch and Tar Company, &c. Vol. ii. p. 80.			Triptolemus teaches the sowing of Corn to the Greeks, <i>ibid.</i>
		— and of her Acquisitions in Germany, by the Peace of Westphalia, Vol. ii. p. 80, 81.	2752	1252	Tyre, Old, founded, Vol. i. p. 3.
1652		— she forms a Guinea Company, and has a Fort on the Gold Coast of Africa, Vol. ii. p. 89.			— and her Antiquity in point of Ships and foreign Commerce, <i>ibid.</i>
1654		— she seizes on a small English Fort on that Coast; though in our Days she has no Trade nor Possessions there, Vol. ii. p. 91.	3432	572	— is destroyed, and New Tyre built in its Stead, Vol. i. p. 9.
		— her general Treaty of Peace and Commerce with England, Vol. ii. p. 94.	3672	332	Tyre, New, is destroyed by Alexander the Great, Vol. i. p. 10.
1655		— she is expelled New Nidderlandt by the Dutch, Vol. ii. p. 96.	2820 3004	1184 1000	Troy taken by the Greeks, Vol. i. p. 7.
1656		— her commercial Treaty with England, Vol. ii. p. 100.			Thrace was the third, after Minos, who held the Dominion of the Sea; with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 8.
1659		— she has Schonen yielded to her, after being possessed by Denmark for 300 Years, and she sets up Pretensions to a Toll in the Sound, <i>ibid.</i> p. 104.	3216	788	Triremes, &c. Vessels at Sea, invented by Corinth, whose Construction is by no means explicable in modern Times, Vol. i. p. 8—11.
1660		— has Livonia and Western Pomerania confirmed to her by the Oliva Treaty, Vol. ii. p. 106.	3100	904	Tin of the Cassiterides is traded in by the Phœnicians, Vol. i. p. 8.
1661		— her commercial Treaty with England, Vol. ii. p. 116.		A.D. 1612	Tabago Isle is twice planted by the Hollanders, but afterward deserted, Vol. ii. p. 74.
1670		— she promotes her Commerce and Navigation, Vol. ii. p. 145, 146.		1664	— is possessed by the Duke of Courland, under England's Protection, but is again re-possessed by the Dutch, Vol. ii. p. 124.
1700		— her defensive Alliance with England, Vol. ii. p. 229.		1672	— is re-taken by England from the Dutch, Vol. ii. p. 154.
1703		— her arbitrary Tar Company's Impositions prove the Occasion of England's first enacting Bounties for the raising of Naval Stores in her American Colonies, and for preserving the Timber proper for the Royal Navy, in the North-American Colonies, Vol. ii. p. 238.		1731	— an Inquiry, why not planted at present by any Nation, Vol. ii. p. 329.
1710		— she loses to Russia her fine commercial Provinces of Livonia and Ingria, Vol. ii. p. 251.		1762	— is ascertained to Britain by France, <i>ibid.</i> p. 431.
1717		— her Depredations on British Merchant-ships in the Baltic, Vol. ii. p. 275.		1384	Tamerlane, the Tartar, many romantic Stories about him, Vol. i. p. 212.
1720		— she is obliged henceforth to pay Toll to Denmark, in her Merchant-ships passing the Sound, Vol. ii. p. 304.		1399	— even the precise Time of his great Conquests over Bajazet the Turk, is uncertain, Vol. i. p. 224.
1721		— her Treaty of Peace and Commerce with Russia, Vol. ii. p. 305.		1403	— a farther Account of his Conquests, &c. and Death, Vol. i. p. 230.
1731		— she sets on Foot an East-India Trade and Company, Vol. ii. p. 333.			— an Inquiry, whether there were then in Tartary all the great Cities named by Tamerlane's Historiographers, <i>ibid.</i>
1740		— she first erects a Board for Trade and Manufactures, Vol. ii. p. 363.		1086	Tamworth and Colehill, in Warwickshire, their Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 68.
1747		— she has no Forts nor Factories, either in East-India, or any where else without the Baltic Sea, Vol. ii. p. 382.		1470	Tanger first seized on by Portugal, (with Arzilla) in Morocco, Vol. i. p. 286.
1760		— her late Improvements in her Northern Frontier of Lapland, Vol. ii. p. 419.		1657	— or Tangier, is, by General Monk, in this Year, proposed to be seized on by England, as a beneficial Port for Commerce, Vol. ii. p. 101.
1503		Switzerland's Republic is first formed, Vol. i. p. 146.		1661	— is yielded by Portugal to England, by a Treaty of Marriage, Vol. ii. p. 118.
1383		— its Cantons overcome the Austrian Forces, Vol. i. p. 212.			— how it came into the East-India Company's Possession, <i>ibid.</i>
1471		— is strengthened by an Union with the Grisons, Vol. i. p. 289.		1680	— why the English Parliament refused the King's Desire of a Supply for its Support, Vol. ii. p. 171.
1477		— their great Ignorance of Luxury instanced upon their defeating of Charles Duke of Burgundy, Vol. i. p. 293.		1681	— is abandoned and dismantled by King Charles II. (with Remarks) Vol. ii. p. 178.
1518		— its first Acquaintance with England, Vol. i. p. 313.		1410	Tapestry is invented in the Netherlands, Vol. i. p. 237.
1689		Sword-blade Company of England, its Rise and its final Dissolution, Vol. ii. p. 192.		1619	— is first introduced into England, Vol. ii. p. 3.
640		Syria is conquered by the Saracens, Vol. i. p. 25.		1625	— its Manufacture is encouraged by King Charles I. of England, Vol. ii. p. 21.
1102		— large European Fleets arrive there, Vol. i. p. 75.		1663	— is again legally encouraged, Vol. ii. p. 123.
		Syder, [vide Cyder.]			Tar and Pitch, (vide also Pitch and Tar)
	A.C.	T.		1703	Company, Swedish, their arbitrary Demands first set the English Legislature upon the encouraging the raising of naval Stores in her American Continent Colonies, Vol. ii. p. 238.
		TIME S of old Events happen generally to be placed too far back by most Authors, Vol. i. p. 2.			— it and Pitch's annual Consumption in most Parts of Europe, <i>ibid.</i>
1762	2242	Testimonies of useful Discoveries, a Series of them, Vol. i. p. 2, 3, 4.		1730	— its vast Exportation from Russia in this Year, Vol. ii. p. 328.
2521	1483	— a second and later Series of them, Vol. i. p. 4.		1213	Tartary and Tartars, [or Tartars, or rather Mogulians] their vast Conquests in Asia, Vol. i. p. 105.
					— it is said to have had formerly many noble Cities, <i>ibid.</i>
				1232	— are first known on the East and South-East Borders of Europe, by their Ravages, Vol. i. p. 111.
				1237	— they make Russia their Tributaries, Vol. i. p. 114.
					Tartary

C H R O N O L O G I C A L I N D E X.

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Tartary and Tartars.</i>			<i>Thurloe's</i> authentic State-Papers, of great Use in this Work, Vol. ii. p. 74.
1399		— their Power, &c. probably at this Time exaggerated, Vol. i. p. 224.	1642		<i>Timber of England</i> , [vide <i>Woods</i>]
1571		— they ravage <i>Russia</i> , Vol. i. p. 412.	501		<i>Time of the Ancients</i> ends, and that of the <i>Middle-Ages</i> commences, Vol. i. p. 4 and 21.
1645		— they conquer <i>China</i> , Vol. ii. p. 52.			<i>Times</i> immediately succeeding the Fall of the Western Empire, their Darknefs and Confusion, Vol. i. p. 21, 22, &c.
1686		<i>Taunton</i> , in <i>Somersetshire</i> , her Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 68.	900		<i>Time-Measurer</i> , King <i>Alfred's</i> Invention of one, Vol. i. p. 45.
1477		— its Streets are paved, Vol. i. p. 293.			— other various ones of the Ancients, <i>ibid.</i>
		<i>Taxes, Contributions, &c.</i> [vide also <i>Parliamentary Grants, Subsidies, &c.</i>]	722		<i>Times, Old</i> , their Ignorance, Poverty, and simple Manner of living Vol. i. p. 28.
1019		— by the <i>Anglo-Saxons</i> in general, and on their particular Towns, &c. Vol. i. p. 57.	1241		<i>Tin</i> , its History, as far chiefly as relates to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 115.
1227		— in <i>English</i> Markets and Fairs, their various Kinds, Vol. i. p. 110.	1638		— of <i>Dezon</i> and <i>Cornwall</i> , not to be exported till duly assayed, and stamped or coined, (as it is called) Vol. i. p. 64.
1290		— Fifteenths and Tenths, the Manner how they were laid or collected is now unknown, Vol. i. p. 133.	1640		— a Mine of it found in <i>Barbary</i> alarmed King <i>Charles I.</i> Vol. ii. p. 68.
1333		— King <i>Edward III.</i> 's extraordinary Means of raising them, Vol. i. p. 167.	1681		<i>Tinned-Plates</i> were at this Time made in <i>England</i> , but afterward discontinued, Vol. ii. p. 15.
1354		— the Grounds of their being granted by <i>English</i> Parliaments, Vol. i. p. 186.	1740		— is again brought to the greatest Perfection in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 363.
1381		— a Poll-Tax in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 209.	808		<i>Tiths, Perpetual</i> , when first established in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 36.
1624		— the said Fifteenths and Tenths levied the last Time in this Year; and though so lately, their Manner, as above, is unknown in our Days, Vol. ii. p. 17.	1106		— how payable in <i>Germany</i> , Vol. i. p. 76.
1664		— the <i>English</i> Clergy now give up the Power they had till now enjoyed, of <i>taxing</i> themselves in their Convocations, Vol. ii. p. 125.	1604		<i>Tobacco</i> , King <i>James's</i> extraordinary Proclamation concerning it, Vol. i. p. 167.
1761		— on strong Beer, <i>British</i> , Vol. ii. p. 421.	1620		— King <i>James's</i> Commission for garbling it, Vol. ii. p. 5.
1590		<i>Tia</i> , the first Mention of it (and of Porcelain) by an <i>European</i> Author, Vol. i. p. 438, 439.	1624		— foreign, is prohibited by King <i>James</i> , and none to be planted in <i>England</i> nor in <i>Ireland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 19.
1660		— was not mentioned in the Book of Rates made at this Time by the Legislature, Vol. ii. p. 111.	1625		— King <i>Charles I.</i> of <i>England</i> , his Scheme for monopolizing it, Vol. ii. p. 20, 21.
1745		— the Manner of collecting the Duty on it, in <i>Great-Britain</i> , altered and regulated, Vol. ii. p. 376.	1627		— and again this Year, Vol. ii. p. 26.
887		<i>Teeth</i> of Sea Horses, Sea Cows, or Morfes, their great Esteem in old Times, Vol. i. p. 45.			— and again, Vol. ii. p. 30.
1590		<i>Telescopes and Microscopes</i> , their Invention and Benefit to Commerce, Vol. i. p. 435, 436.	1630		— King <i>Charles's</i> new Proclamation concerning it, Vol. ii. p. 40.
		<i>Templars</i> , [vide <i>Knights-Templars</i>]	1633		— the Difference between that of <i>Virginia</i> and of <i>Maryland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 47.
1346		— their oldest House was in <i>Holburn</i> , Vol. i. p. 176.			— he [King <i>Charles</i>] regulates the Retailers of it, <i>ibid.</i>
1353		<i>Temple-Bar</i> Gate of <i>London</i> , its Antiquity, &c. Vol. i. p. 184.	1634		— King <i>Charles</i> lays a Duty on it, assumes his Pre-emption of it, and prohibits its being planted either in <i>England</i> or <i>Ireland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 49.
1354		<i>Temple</i> Water-Gate and Stairs, their History, Vol. i. p. 187.	1643		— of the <i>English</i> Plantations, its State at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 76.
1354		<i>Temple</i> , Sir <i>William's</i> , judicious Remarks on the Balance of <i>England's</i> Commerce in this Year, Vol. i. p. 185 and 186.	1652		— is again prohibited to be planted in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 88.
		— and on national Luxury and Prodigality, <i>ibid.</i>	1660		— is now by Act of Parliament prohibited to be planted in any Quantity in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 111.
1650		— his Opinion, that this was the very Year of the Meridian Glory of the <i>Dutch</i> Commerce, Vol. ii. p. 84.	1663		— the said Prohibition is now farther enforced, Vol. ii. p. 123.
1666		— and also his Opinion of the prohibiting of Live-Cattle from <i>Ireland</i> to be imported into <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 130.	1670		— is again legally prohibited to be planted in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 139.
1672		— his fine Remarks on public Credit; and his Parallel between King <i>Charles II.</i> 's seizing on the Merchants Money lodged in his Mint for Safety, and his Son <i>Charles III.</i> 's seizing on the Bankers Money in his Exchequer, Vol. ii. p. 150.	1685		— it (and Sugar) first legally taxed by Name in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 182.
1234		<i>Tenures</i> of Lands in <i>England</i> , some Account of their various Kinds, [vide <i>Villanage</i> and <i>Slavish Condition</i>] Vol. i. p. 111, 112.	1709		— its Quantity imported into <i>England</i> ; its Re-exportation; and its annual Consumption at Home, on a Medium of ten Years, Vol. ii. p. 249.
1646		— by <i>Knights-Service</i> and <i>Wardships</i> , [vide both these] abolished by the Long Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 79.	1740		— its annual Importation from <i>Virginia</i> and <i>Maryland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 364.
1656		— and again more fully in this Year, Vol. ii. p. 100.	1748		— a Computation of its annual Amount in those two <i>British</i> Colonies, its Importation into <i>Great Britain</i> , and Consumption there and in <i>Ireland</i> , and its Quantity re-exported, Vol. ii. p. 38.
1660		— and now more legally abolished, Vol. ii. p. 110, 111.	1785		<i>Toledo</i> City taken from the <i>Mohrs</i> of <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 65.
		<i>Teutonic Knights</i> , [vide <i>German Knights of the Cross</i>]	1680		<i>Toleration</i> of religious Opinions, and strict Justice to all, have produced the greatest Effects towards the Prosperity of <i>Pennsylvania</i> , Vol. ii. p. 170, 171.
1400		<i>Texel</i> , its Inundation raises the Commerce of <i>Amsterdam</i> , Vol. i. p. 225.	1685		— a brief Essay on the Benefits of <i>Toleration</i> of religious Opinions to any Nation, Vol. ii. p. 182.
1086		<i>Thetford</i> , a considerable Burgh in <i>Norfolk</i> , till after this Time, Vol. i. p. 67.	1689		— and more particularly with respect to <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 190.
1087		— her Bishopric now removed to <i>Norwich</i> , Vol. i. p. 70.	1189		<i>Tolls</i> , [vide also <i>Sound-Tolls</i>] on the <i>Elbe</i> at <i>Staden</i> , Vol. i. p. 92.
1225		<i>Thurn</i> , in <i>Prussia</i> , is founded, Vol. i. p. 107.	1227		— a List of them paid by Towns in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 110.
1607		<i>Thuanus's</i> Account of <i>Dantzick's</i> great Trade and Wealth, Vol. i. p. 472.			
		VOL. II.			

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1346	<i>Tolls</i> for mending the Roads in <i>Holbourn</i> , <i>St. Martin's Lane</i> , and <i>Grays Inn Lane</i> , at <i>London</i> , seem to have been the first appointed by Authority in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 176.		1545	<i>Treasure of Potosi</i> is first accidentally discovered, Vol. i. p. 374. 375.
	1353	— for mending the Way called the <i>Strand</i> , near <i>London</i> , not yet built up into a Street, Vol. i. p. 184.		1217	— the first with <i>Norway</i> , Vol. i. p. 108.
	1368	— original Grounds for paying Toll to <i>Denmark</i> , by Ships passing the <i>Sund</i> , Vol. i. p. 197.		1224	— with <i>France</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1555	— local Toll-Gates are the only equitable Means of keeping Roads in <i>England</i> in Repair, Vol. i. p. 390.		1269	— second Treaty commercial between <i>England</i> and <i>Norway</i> , Vol. i. p. 126.
	1371	<i>Tonnage</i> and <i>Poundage</i> , [vide also <i>Ship-Money</i> , <i>English</i>] first imposed by King <i>Edward III.</i> Vol. i. p. 201.		1308	— with <i>Portugal</i> , Vol. i. p. 149.
	1379	— again, by King <i>Richard II.</i> Vol. i. p. 207.		— with <i>Spain</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	
	1382	— and again, by that King, Vol. i. p. 210.		1317	— with <i>Brabant</i> and <i>Bretagne</i> , Vol. i. p. 155.
	1406	— is assigned by King <i>Henry IV.</i> to the <i>English</i> Merchants, for the Guard of the Seas from Pirates, &c. Vol. i. p. 233.		1325	— with <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 153.
	1603	— the House of Commons, their abject State in their first granting them to King <i>James I.</i> and its Nature, &c. explained, Vol. i. p. 461.		— with <i>Venice</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	
	1660	— are legally granted to King <i>Charles II.</i> Vol. ii. p. 106.		— with the Count of <i>Holland</i> , Vol. i. p. 157.	
	1675	— they are, by the Parliament, applied to the Navy-Royal, Vol. ii. p. 159.		1338	— with the free Towns of <i>Flanders</i> , though at War with their Earl, Vol. i. p. 168.
	1366	<i>Torrington</i> is excused to lend Burgesses to Parliament, on Account of its Poverty, Vol. i. p. 196.		1340	— between <i>England</i> and <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 171.
	1734	<i>Tortola</i> , a <i>British</i> <i>Caribbean</i> Isle, its Number of white People, Vol. ii. p. 351.		1347	— with <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 178.
	1629	<i>Tortuga</i> Isle is early possessed by <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 37. 38.		1397	— her Subsidy Treaties with foreign Potentates, Vol. i. p. 222.
	537	<i>Totila's</i> rapid Conquests, &c. Vol. i. p. 22.		1401	— commercial, between <i>England</i> and <i>Friseland</i> , Vol. i. p. 228.
	1681	<i>Toulon</i> , its Port meliorated and fortified by King <i>Louis XIV.</i> of <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 175.		1403	— with <i>Castile</i> , <i>Flanders</i> , <i>Portugal</i> and <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 230.
	455	<i>Toulouse</i> , in <i>Gaul</i> , is erected into a Kingdom by the <i>Visigoths</i> , Vol. i. p. 18.		1408	— with <i>Flanders</i> , <i>France</i> and <i>Cologne</i> , Vol. i. p. 236.
	1518	<i>Tournay</i> , taken from <i>France</i> in 1513, by King <i>Henry VIII.</i> of <i>England</i> , is by him again sold to <i>France</i> , for the Price of 600,000 Crowns, Vol. i. p. 348.		— with <i>Venice</i> , <i>Prussia</i> and <i>Livonia</i> , Vol. i. p. 246.	
	1307	<i>Trade</i> , its national Balance, not as yet well understood in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 149.		1410	— between <i>England</i> and <i>Flanders</i> , &c. <i>ibid.</i>
	1655	— <i>Cromwell</i> appoints a Committee of Lords, Judges, Gentlemen, and Merchants for promoting it, Vol. ii. p. 96.		1411	— with <i>Flanders</i> , Vol. i. p. 238.
	1668	— and <i>Plantations</i> , <i>England's</i> regular Board of, first erected, but soon after laid aside, Vol. ii. p. 136.		1414	— with <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 241.
	1672	— another new Board erected by King <i>Charles II.</i> but again laid aside, Vol. ii. p. 152.		1417	— with the <i>Hanse League</i> and <i>Bretagne</i> , Vol. i. p. 244.
	1677	— of foreign Trade by Natives, its Profit centers at Home; if by Foreigners, it centers abroad, Vol. ii. p. 164.		1418	— with <i>Arragon</i> and <i>Barcelona</i> , Vol. i. p. 245.
	1696	— the Board erected, as at present existing, with a summary View of its great Benefits, Vol. ii. p. 214.		1419	— with <i>Flanders</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1732	— its Report to Parliament, in relation to all the <i>British</i> Colonies in <i>America</i> , Vol. ii. p. 342 to 346.		1421	— with <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 249, 250.
	1734	— its Report to the House of Peers, on the Strength, Populousness, &c. of the <i>British</i> <i>American</i> Isles, Vol. ii. p. 350.		1437	— with the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , a memorable one, Vol. i. p. 263.
	1327	<i>Trades</i> , the principal ones in <i>London</i> , and when incorporated, Vol. i. p. 158.		1438	— with <i>Flanders</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1363	<i>Tradesmen</i> , in <i>England</i> , confined to one Kind of Trade only, and not repealed till the Reign of Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> , Vol. i. p. 193.		1439	— with <i>Portugal</i> , Vol. i. p. 264.
	1617	<i>Transmutation</i> of Metals, [vide <i>Metals</i> .]		1440	— with the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 265.
	1685	<i>Tranquebar</i> is, about this Time, settled at by <i>Danmark</i> , in <i>East-India</i> , Vol. i. p. 486.		1444	— with <i>Holland</i> , Vol. i. p. 268.
		<i>Transplantation</i> of both Animals and Vegetables to far distant Countries and Climates, soils, Air, Latitude, &c. have, in many Instances, made surprizing Alterations in their Natures and Goodness, Vol. ii. p. 183, 184.		1446	— with <i>Flanders</i> , Vol. i. p. 269.
		<i>Travels</i> , in old Times, far Eastward, over Land, viz. of <i>Benjamin</i> , a Jew of <i>Navarre</i> , Vol. i. p. 85.		1450	— with <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 272, 273.
	1199	— of <i>Rubruquis</i> and <i>Carpi</i> , Eastward, Vol. i. p. 118.		1456	— with the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , Vol. i. p. 276.
	1253	— of <i>Marco Polo</i> of <i>Venice</i> , to <i>Cathay</i> , Vol. i. p. 120.		1458	— with the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 277.
				1460	— with <i>Genoa</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
				1462	— with the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 278, 279.
				1463	— with <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 279.
				1464	— with <i>Bretagne</i> , Vol. i. p. 280.
				1465	— with <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 281.
				1466	— with <i>France</i> , <i>Bretagne</i> and <i>Flanders</i> , Vol. i. p. 282.
				1467	— with the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 283.
				1468	— with <i>Bretagne</i> , Vol. i. p. 285.
				1469	— with the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , Vol. i. p. 286.
				1472	— with the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , <i>Netherlands</i> , <i>Portugal</i> , <i>France</i> , <i>Scotland</i> and <i>Bretagne</i> , Vol. i. p. 290.
				1474	— with the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , <i>Denmark</i> , <i>France</i> and <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 292.
				1475	— with <i>France</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
				1478	— with the <i>Netherlands</i> , <i>Friseland</i> , <i>Denmark</i> and <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 294.
				1479	— between the <i>Hanse Towns</i> and the <i>Hollanders</i> of <i>Amsterdam</i> , &c. Vol. i. p. 295.
				1480	— with <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 296.
				1482	— with <i>Portugal</i> , Vol. i. p. 297.
				— with <i>Guipuscoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 298.	
				1483	— with <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 299.
				1484	— with <i>Portugal</i> , Vol. i. p. 301.
				1486	— with the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 303.
				1487	— and again, Vol. i. p. 304.
				1489	— with <i>Denmark</i> , Vol. i. p. 306.
				1490	— with <i>Denmark</i> and <i>Florence</i> , Vol. i. p. 307.
				1496	— with the <i>Netherlands</i> , called by them <i>Intercursus Magnus</i> , Vol. i. p. 319, 320.
				1497	— — its Supplement, Vol. i. p. 323.
				1498	— with <i>France</i> and <i>Riga</i> , Vol. i. p. 323, 324.
				1499	— with the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 324, 325.
				1500	— with <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 325.
				1502	— with the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 330.
				1506	— with the <i>Netherlands</i> , called by them <i>Intercursus Malus</i> , Vol. i. p. 333, 334.
				1510	— with <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 339.
				1511	— with <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 340.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A. D.

Treaties and Truces Commercial.

1514 — with *France*, Vol. i. p. 344.

1515 — with *France*, Vol. i. p. 345.

1516 — with the *Netherlands*, Vol. i. p. 346.

1519 — with *Genoa*, Vol. i. p. 349.

1520 — with the *Netherlands*, Vol. i. p. 350.

1528 — maritime Truce between *England*, *France*, and the Emperor *Charles V.* for the *Netherlands*, Vol. i. p. 358.

1532 — with *France*, against the Emperor, Vol. i. p. 361.

1546 — with *France*, Vol. i. p. 375.

1550 — with *France*, Vol. i. p. 381.

1559 — with *France*, concerning *Calais* and Reprisals, Vol. i. p. 394.

1564 — with *France*, Vol. i. p. 402.

1572 — with *Portugal*, Vol. i. p. 413.

1578 — with *Holland*, Vol. i. p. 417.

1579 — with *Turkey*, Vol. i. p. 420.

1597 — with *Holland*, Vol. i. p. 447.

1604 — with *Spain*, Vol. i. p. 466.

1606 — with *France*, Vol. i. p. 470.

1608 — with *Sweden*, Vol. i. p. 473.

1609 — with *Holland*, Vol. i. p. 475.

1610 — with *France*, Vol. i. p. 480.

1614 — with *Holland*, Vol. i. p. 490.

1621 — with *Denmark*, Vol. ii. p. 9.

1623 — with *Russia*, Vol. ii. p. 15.

1625 — with *Holland*, Vol. ii. p. 23.

1630 — with *Spain*, Vol. ii. p. 40.

1632 — with *France*, Vol. ii. p. 43.

1639 — with *Denmark*, Vol. ii. p. 65.

1659 — with *Denmark*, Vol. ii. p. 104.

1667 — with *Spain*, Vol. ii. p. 134.

1670 — with *Spain*, called peculiarly the *American Treaty*, Vol. ii. p. 139, 140.

1674 — with *Holland*, Vol. ii. p. 156.

1675 — with *Turkey*, Vol. ii. p. 158.

1677 — with *France*, Vol. ii. p. 161.

— and the great Importance of such Treaties in general, Vol. ii. p. 162.

1678 — between *France* and *Holland*, Vol. ii. p. 168.

1686 — with *France*, Vol. ii. p. 185.

1689 — with *Holland*, Vol. ii. p. 191.

— with *Spain*, Vol. ii. p. 192.

1697 — of *Ryswick*, with *France*, Vol. ii. p. 219.

1703 — with *Portugal*, Vol. ii. p. 240, 241.

1712 — the famous one of mutual Guarantee between *England* and *Holland*, Vol. ii. p. 259.

1713 — with *France* and *Spain* at *Utrecht*, Vol. ii. p. 259—60—1—2.

1715 — between *Spain* and *Portugal*, Vol. ii. p. 271.

1716 — with *Spain*, Vol. ii. p. 271, 272.

1717 — with *Sweden*, Vol. ii. p. 275.

1719 — with *Hamburgh*, Vol. ii. p. 283.

1728 — with *Morocco*, Vol. ii. p. 317.

1729 — with *Spain*, at *Seville*, Vol. ii. p. 321, 322.

1735 — with *Russia*, Vol. ii. p. 354.

1739 — with *Spain*, *France*, and *Holland*, Vol. ii. p. 360, 361.

1748 — with *France*, &c. at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, Vol. ii. p. 388.

1750 — with *Spain*, giving up the *South-Sea Company's* *Affiento* Trade, Vol. ii. p. 394, 395.

1762 — with *France* and *Spain*, Vol. ii. p. 431 *et seq.*

1512 *Trinity-House* Corporation at *Deptford-Strand* near *London*, erected for the Safety of Navigation in *England*, is first established, Vol. i. p. 342.

1566 — has farther legal Powers, Vol. i. p. 404.

1538 — its Office was, at this Time, kept at *Ratcliff*, Vol. ii. p. 64.

1733 — its farther Powers by Parliament, for supplying of Ships with Ballast out of the River *Thames*, Vol. ii. p. 349.

1618 *Trinity-Isle*, near *Spitzbergen*, is granted by King *James* to the Town of *Hull*, for their Whale Fishery, Vol. i. p. 500.

1355 *Tripoli*, in *Barbary*, is taken by *Genoa*, with the earliest Account of its becoming piratical, Vol. i. p. 188.

1551 — is taken from *Spain*, Vol. i. p. 382.

1668 *Tripple Alliance*, in Favour of *Spain*, by *England*, *Holland* and *Sweden*, against *France*, Vol. ii. p. 136.

1332 *Trone-Weight*, or the Weight of the King's-Beam, whence derived, Vol. i. p. 163.

A. M.

1429 *Trone-Weight* is now established in *England*, by Act of Parliament, Vol. i. p. 257.

1130 *Tunis* and *Tripoli* are subdued by *Roger King* of *Sicily*, Vol. i. p. 79.

1270 — *France's* Expedition against it, and also that of King *Edward I.* then Prince of *Wales*, Vol. i. p. 126.

1389 — its Piracies are repressed by *England*, *France*, and *Genoa*, Vol. i. p. 215 and 217.

1391 — is rendered tributary to the *Levantine Turks*, Vol. i. p. 363.

1535 — is taken by the Emperor *Charles V.* who restores it to its banished King, Vol. i. p. 364.

1573 — is mastered by *Spain*, but soon lost again, Vol. i. p. 414.

1655 — are both reduced to Terms of Peace by the *English* Admiral *Blake*, Vol. ii. p. 98.

1524 *Turkey Fowls* first known in *England*, Vol. i. p. 354.

1570 — are first known in *France*, Vol. i. p. 410.

Turkey or *Levant English* Trade and Company, *v. z.*

1492 — *England's* Trade thither first arose from her Commerce to *Morocco*, Vol. i. p. 312.

1581 — Company, its first temporary Charter granted; with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 423.

— probable Reasons why *England* went not sooner into this Trade, *ibidem*.

1582 — the Company's first Voyage thither, *ibid.*

— *England's* great Advantage by a direct Trade thither, Vol. i. p. 424.

— it sprung out of the decayed *Barbary* Company, *ibidem*.

— her Consuls and her other Rules for this Commerce are now settled, *ibidem*.

1583 — the Dangers and Difficulties at this Time of *England's* Trade to *Italy* and *Turkey*, Vol. i. p. 485.

1593 — a second temporary *English* *Levant* Company, and also a *Morca* Company, Vol. i. p. 440-41.

1605 — *England's* present permanent *Turkey* or *Levant* Company now erected; and its great Benefit to the Kingdom explained, Vol. i. p. 468.

1606 — *England's* first residing Ambassador at *Constantinople* now established, Vol. i. p. 470.

1619 — farther Powers given to the said Ambassador, Vol. ii. p. 3.

1621 — a View of the *English* Commerce thither, Vol. ii. p. 7.

1627 — and a farther Account of it, Vol. ii. p. 27.

1634 — Sir *Sackwill Crowe* is sent thither from *England*, Vol. ii. p. 48-9.

1643 — Ordinance of Parliament in Favour of the Company, Vol. ii. p. 76.

— the Company's vast Exportation thither of *Woollen Cloths* from *England*, *ibidem*.

1660 — the high Rate of the Interest on Money in *Turkey*, Vol. ii. p. 108.

1661 — the Company's second or supplemental Charter, Vol. ii. p. 113-14.

1675 — the *Dutch*, *Spaniards*, and *Italians* trade to *Turkey* under *English* Colours and Protection, Vol. ii. p. 158.

— *England's* commercial Treaty with the *Grand-Seignior*, *ibidem*.

1680 — the Company's Disputes with the *East-India* Company; and a farther View of its Trade, and of its Importance to *England*, Vol. ii. p. 170.

1681 — her farther Disputes with that Company; and a View of her Trade and Importance, Vol. ii. p. 171-2.

1701 — the *French* Board of Commerce's Account of our *Levant* Trade, Vol. ii. p. 232.

1720 — a *British* Statute in Favour of the Company, Vol. ii. p. 303.

1730 — its great Exportation, still, of *Woollen Cloths* from *England*, Vol. ii. p. 329.

1744 — an unsuccessful Attempt to obtain of the Legislature the laying the Trade intirely open; with the genuine Causes of the Decay of *England's* *Turkey* Trade, Vol. ii. p. 373.

1753 — the Trade enlarged and regulated by a *British* Statute, Vol. ii. p. 402-3.

A. M.	A. C.		A. M.	A. D.	
		<i>Turkey or Levant Company,</i>		1665	<i>Turkish Empire renews its Trade with France,</i> Vol. ii. p. 129.
1759		— certain Frauds are detected; 1st, by carrying <i>French Woollen Goods</i> from <i>Leighorn</i> to <i>Turkey</i> under Colour of their being <i>English Goods</i> ; and, 2dly, by bringing <i>Raw-Silk</i> , &c. from <i>Italy</i> into <i>England</i> which had been first imported to <i>Marseilles</i> from <i>Turkey</i> ; and remedied by a <i>British</i> Statute, Vol. ii. p. 412.		1669	— the Trade to it enriches <i>Marseilles</i> , Vol. ii. p. 137.
850		<i>Turks</i> , their first Migration, and their Progress Westward, Vol. i. p. 42.		1672	— they take the <i>Isle of Candia</i> from <i>Venice</i> ; since which Period their Naval Power has gradually declined, Vol. ii. p. 138.
1030		— their farther Progress in <i>Asia</i> , Vol. i. p. 58.		1675	— they, with great Fury, invade <i>Poland</i> , which they reduce to an annual Tribute; which, however, the <i>Poles</i> very soon renounce, and recover their Independency, Vol. ii. p. 154.
1336		— their first War with <i>Venice</i> , Vol. i. p. 165.		1683	— her Treaty of Commerce with <i>England</i> once more, Vol. ii. p. 158.
1350		— they first gain Footing in <i>Europe</i> , Vol. i. p. 182.		1731	— by the Intligation of <i>France</i> , they in vain besiege <i>Vienna</i> , Vol. ii. p. 178.
1384		— their farther Conquests from the <i>Greek Empire</i> , Vol. i. p. 212.		1740	— in <i>Great-Britain's</i> and <i>Holland's</i> Guarantees of the <i>Pragmatic Sanction</i> at <i>Vienna</i> , this Year, the House of <i>Austria's</i> Wars with the <i>Turks</i> are expressly excepted out of their Guarantees, Vol. ii. p. 334-5.
1399		— they farther sorely distress that falling Empire, Vol. i. p. 224.		1740	— they attempt the Establishment of regular <i>Posts</i> or <i>Couriers</i> in all their Dominions, Vol. ii. p. 364.
1419		— yet are for a Time vanquished by <i>Tamerlane</i> the <i>Tartar</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .		1603	<i>Turn-pikes</i> or <i>Toll-gates</i> , for mending of <i>Roads</i> , the first erected in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 122.
1434		— they again quarrel with <i>Venice</i> , Vol. i. p. 245.		1586	<i>Tuscan</i> , (vide <i>Firenze</i> and <i>Leighorn</i> .)
1434		— their Progress in <i>Hungary</i> , Vol. i. p. 262.			<i>Tycho-Brabe</i> , a famous <i>Danish</i> Astronomer, and a great Improver of Navigation, flourished at this Time, Vol. i. p. 429.
1433		— they utterly conquer the <i>Greek Empires</i> , both of <i>Constantinople</i> and <i>Trebisond</i> , Vol. i. p. 274.			
1457		— they soon after ravish from <i>Venice</i> her oriental Isles, and also the <i>Africa</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .			V.
1462		— are forced to raise their Sieges before <i>Eelgrade</i> and <i>Rhodes</i> , Vol. i. p. 276.			<i>VINE S</i> , none as yet in <i>Egypt</i> , Vol. i. p. 3.
1462		— they conquer the <i>Africa</i> and <i>Negropont</i> from <i>Venice</i> , Vol. i. p. 278.		3554	<i>Voyages</i> , ancient. The <i>Phœnicians</i> are said to have sailed from the <i>Red-Sea</i> round <i>Africa</i> and down the <i>Mediterranean</i> to <i>Egypt</i> , Vol. i. p. 9.
1492		— an Enquiry into the Authority assumed by the <i>Grand-Seignior</i> over the <i>Barbary Moors</i> , Vol. i. p. 311.	3400		<i>Vassalage</i> , (vide <i>Villanage</i> and <i>Slavish Condition</i> .)
1502		— their Progress in <i>Hungary</i> induces King <i>Henry</i> the Seventh of <i>England</i> to grant the Emperor <i>Maximilian</i> 10,000 <i>l.</i> towards assisting him, Vol. i. p. 330.		439	The <i>Vandalic Kingdom</i> in <i>Africa</i> founded, Vol. i. p. 18.
1516		— they finally overthrow the <i>Mameluk Empire</i> in <i>Egypt</i> , Vol. i. p. 346.		440	The <i>Vandals</i> invade <i>Sicily</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
1517		— they obtain Influence over the Kingdom of <i>Algiers</i> , and become piratical at the West End of the <i>Mediterranean</i> , Vol. i. p. 347.		476	<i>Venice</i> , her Rise and Progress, Vol. i. p. 19, 20.
1521		— they drive the <i>Knights of St. John of Jerusalem</i> out of the <i>Isle of Rhodes</i> , Vol. i. p. 350.			— it and other <i>Italian Cities</i> were the first Revivers of Commerce after the Fall of the <i>Western Empire</i> , Vol. i. p. 20.
1529		— their farther rapid Conquests from the Christian Powers of <i>Europe</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .		555	— she furnishes the <i>West</i> with wrought Silks, and other oriental Merchandize, Vol. i. p. 23.
1529		— their unsuccessful Siege of <i>Vienna</i> , Vol. i. p. 358.		569	— her great and early commercial Policy, <i>ibidem</i> .
1530		— their Naval Power becomes terrible to <i>Christendom</i> , by <i>Barbarossa's</i> Management, Vol. i. p. 360.		703	— her great Improvements, Vol. i. p. 27.
1532		— yet their Fleet was at this Time inferior to that of the Emperor <i>Charles V.</i> and King of <i>Spain</i> ; which insulted the <i>Turkish</i> Coasts, and mastered some Ports there, Vol. i. p. 362.		722	— her Dawn of Power, Vol. i. p. 28.
1533		— the <i>Levantine Turks</i> reduce <i>Tunis</i> to be tributary to them, Vol. i. p. 363.		802	— her great Trade already for Spices, Silk, Drugs, &c. with the Ports of the <i>Levant</i> , Vol. i. p. 36.
1534		— their Naval Force now first rendered formidable, Vol. i. p. 364.		810	— her gradual Increase, Vol. i. p. 38.
1535		— <i>France</i> , the first of any Christian Potentate, concludes a Treaty of Commerce with the <i>Grand-Seignior</i> , as <i>Venice</i> does soon after. <i>England</i> afterward came into Terms of Commerce at the <i>Porte</i> . The <i>Dutch</i> came in afterward; and last of all the <i>Genoese</i> , Vol. i. p. 365.		829	— she builds her famous Church of <i>St. Mark</i> , Vol. i. p. 41.
1537		— becoming jealous of the <i>Portuguese</i> Successes in <i>East-India</i> , they, with a strong Fleet from the Ports of the <i>Red-Sea</i> , in vain besiege the strong Fort of <i>Diu</i> , near the Mouth of the River <i>Indus</i> , Vol. i. p. 367.		887	— she extricates herself out of many Difficulties, Vol. i. p. 44.
1544		— they are in Alliance with <i>France</i> against the Emperor, Vol. i. p. 374.		900	— her Naval Successes enable her gradually to gain Dominions on the Continent, <i>ibidem</i> .
1565		— their Naval Armament is very considerable at their unsuccessful Siege of <i>Malta</i> , Vol. i. p. 403.		950	— she gets <i>Istria</i> , as her first Territory on the Continent, Vol. i. p. 46.
1570		— they take the famous Island of <i>Cyprus</i> from the <i>Venetians</i> , Vol. i. p. 410.		979	— her great Increase of Power, Vol. i. p. 50.
1571		— their potent Navy totally routed at the famous Sea-Fight, near <i>Lepanto</i> , by the Christian Fleet, under Don <i>John of Austria</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .		991	— she grows potent, and defeats the <i>Saracens</i> , Vol. i. p. 52.
1574		— they now subdue <i>Crimea</i> , or <i>Crim-Tartary</i> , Vol. i. p. 415.		1078	— her great Increase of Territory and Commerce, Vol. i. p. 53.
1619		— they are still powerful on the Seas, Vol. ii. p. 3.		1097	— she beats a <i>Norman Fleet</i> off <i>Apulia</i> , Vol. i. p. 64.
				1100	— she defeats a <i>Pisan Fleet</i> , Vol. i. p. 73.
				1101	— she joins with <i>Hungary</i> , in taking <i>Brundisium</i> from the <i>Normans</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
				1115	— she is potent at Sea, Vol. i. p. 74.
				1120	— she and <i>Genoa</i> act contrary Parts, with regard to the <i>Greek Empire</i> , Vol. i. p. 77.
				1130	— they and the <i>Genoese</i> rob the <i>Greek Empire</i> of many Isles, Vol. i. p. 78.
				1157	— she reaps great Advantages from the <i>Crisisade</i> to the <i>Holy-Land</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
					— and is triumphant in the <i>Levant</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
					— her Jealousy of <i>Sicily's</i> new Silk Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 79.
					— her Rank is said to be so early erected; with some Account of its Nature, &c. Vol. i. p. 84.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX:

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1173	<i>Venice</i> , her <i>Wedding of the Sea</i> , its Original, Vol. i. p. 89.		1430	<i>Venice</i> , her Product, Manufactures, and Commerce, at this time, Vol. i. p. 259.
		— her old Dominion on the <i>Adriatic Sea</i> , now obsolete, <i>ibidem</i> .		1432	— she makes Peace with <i>Genoa</i> , and increases in Power, Vol. i. p. 261.
	1187	— she improves her Commerce and Territory, Vol. i. p. 91.		1453	— she sends ineffectual Succours to the <i>Greek</i> Emperor, now besieged in <i>Constantinople</i> ; and soon after loses to the <i>Turks</i> most of her <i>Levantine</i> Isles, Vol. i. p. 274.
	1204	— she reaps great Advantages by the <i>Latin's</i> Conquest of the <i>Greek</i> Empire, Vol. i. p. 102.		1462	— she was probably the first Christian Potentate which kept up standing Forces constantly, Vol. i. p. 278.
	1206	— her fierce Wars with <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 103.			— she loses the <i>Merea</i> and <i>Negropont</i> to the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 278.
	1209	— she draws to her the <i>Silk Manufactures</i> of <i>Greece</i> and <i>Sicily</i> , Vol. i. p. 104.		1473	— she gets Possession of <i>Cyprus</i> Isle, Vol. i. p. 290.
	1224	— she obtains the Isle of <i>Cephalonia</i> , Vol. i. p. 109.		1492	— an <i>English</i> Statute obviates their new Imposts on <i>English</i> Cloth, Vol. i. p. 312.
	1252	— she is still inferior to <i>Genoa</i> in maritime Strength, Vol. i. p. 118.		1501	— she, for many Centuries past, supplied <i>Christendom</i> with <i>East-India</i> Merchandize, Vol. i. p. 329.
	1257	— the Rise of her long War with <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 120.			— conjugal Reasons. why she never attempted any Colonies without the <i>Mediterranean</i> , Vol. i. p. 329-30.
	1276	— she first coins <i>Gold</i> , Vol. i. p. 128.		1507	— she has a new commercial Patent from King <i>Henry VIII</i> of <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 334.
	1298	— she is quite vanquished at Sea by <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 139.		1508	— she almost marvelously extricates herself from the Danger of the formidable <i>League</i> of <i>Cambray</i> , Vol. i. p. 335.
	1299	— is under great Subjection to <i>Genoa</i> in Naval Power, <i>ibidem</i> .		1521	— she, <i>Lyons</i> , and <i>Genoa</i> , were now deemed the three richest Cities in <i>Europe</i> , Vol. i. p. 352.
	1300	— she has Mirrors or Looking-Glasses made here, the first of any Part of <i>Europe</i> , Vol. i. p. 141.			— her last Effort to avail herself of the spices of <i>India</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
	1311	— she never would permit the Papal Inquisition, either on Account of Usury or Commerce, or on any other Account, to have Authority over her, Vol. i. p. 151.		1555	— the Number of Souls now in the City of <i>Venice</i> , Vol. i. p. 390.
	1323	— she and <i>Majorca</i> have Commerce to <i>England</i> ; though no <i>English</i> Shipping as yet resort to them, Vol. i. p. 156-7.		1560	— her Commerce with <i>Antwerp</i> , Vol. i. p. 395.
	1325	— <i>England's</i> first commercial Treaty with her, and a remarkable Clause therein, Vol. i. p. 157.		1570	— she loses her famous Isle of <i>Cyprus</i> to the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 410-11.
	1332	— her first political Correspondence with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 163.		1571	— her famous <i>Sea-Victory</i> over the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 410.
	1335	— an Enquiry into the Antiquity of her Correspondence or Trade with <i>Flanders</i> , &c. Vol. i. p. 164.		1599	— she sends one Ship annually to <i>Archangel</i> , Vol. i. p. 448.
	1336	— she is at this Time at War with the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 165.		1607	— her great Prudence instanced in her <i>Mortmain</i> Laws, Vol. i. p. 472.
		— she masters <i>Smyrna</i> ; but is soon after beaten at Sea by the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 165.		1650	— Remarks on a fanciful Author's Parallel between her Growth and that of the Province of <i>Holland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 85.
		— the great Rivalship in Point of Commerce in the <i>East</i> between her and <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 165.		1653	— she retains in her Pay certain <i>English</i> Ships, for War, Vol. ii. p. 90.
	1340	— she has very large Shipping, Vol. i. p. 172.		1654	— although she is superior to the <i>Turks</i> in Naval Strength, yet they gain Ground on her at Land, Vol. ii. p. 94.
	1343	— her fierce Naval Conflicts with <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 173.		1657	— she was formerly supplied from <i>England</i> with Ships of War, Vol. ii. p. 103.
	1347	— her Merchants have Leave from King <i>Edward</i> the Third to trade for one Year to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 178.		1669	— she loses the Isle of <i>Candia</i> to the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. ii. p. 138.
	1348	— is beaten at Sea by <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 179.		1736	— City is made a Free-port, Vol. ii. p. 355.
	1350	— she supplies all <i>Europe</i> with <i>East-India</i> Spices, by the Way of <i>Egypt</i> , Vol. i. p. 182.		1759	— Number of Ships arrived at <i>Venice</i> in this Year; and her Mortality Bill this Year, Vol. ii. p. 415.
	1357	— her considerable Commerce with <i>Flanders</i> , Vol. i. p. 189.		1449	<i>Cape-Verd</i> Isles first discovered by the <i>Portuguese</i> , Vol. i. p. 272.
	1370	— her Treaty of Neutrality with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 198.		1444	<i>Vere</i> (or <i>Campiere</i> , or <i>Tervere</i>) in <i>Zealand</i> , its first Advancement in Commerce was owing to the <i>Scottish</i> Staple's being removed thither from <i>Bruges</i> , Vol. i. p. 269.
	1375	— she requests Passports of King <i>Edward</i> the Third of <i>England</i> , for their Ships constantly trading to <i>Flanders</i> , Vol. i. p. 204.		1471	— its Privileges granted by <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 288-9.
	1376	— they first use Cannon in a Sea-Fight against <i>Genoa</i> , near <i>Tenedos</i> , Vol. i. p. 204.		1560	— a farther Account of the <i>Scottish</i> Trade, &c. thither, Vol. i. p. 399.
	1379	— she is in vain besieged by <i>Genoa</i> , Vol. i. p. 207.		758	<i>Verflegan's</i> Opinion, That much of the <i>Netherland's</i> was formerly overflowed by the Sea; and that <i>Britain</i> was once joined to the Continent of <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 30.
		— why she is termed the <i>Maiden City</i> , even to this Day, <i>ibidem</i> .		1483	<i>Vessels</i> for Wine and Oil, from foreign Parts to <i>England</i> , their Contents or Measures legally ascertained, Vol. i. p. 300.
		— she raises Money at this Siege, by creating a Number of new Nobility, Vol. i. p. 208.		1529	<i>Vienna</i> unsuccessfully besieged by the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 358.
	1382	— her Gallies trade to <i>England</i> ; yet no <i>English</i> Ships trade as yet to <i>Venice</i> , Vol. i. p. 210.		1683	— and again this Year as unsuccessfully, Vol. ii. p. 178.
	1402	— she increases in Commerce, Power, and Territory; and obtains the Island of <i>Cyprus</i> , Vol. i. p. 228.		1731	— Treaty concluded there between the Emperor, <i>Britain</i> , and <i>Holland</i> , for Guarantee of the <i>Pragmatic Sanction</i> , and of each others Dominions, Vol. ii. p. 334-5.
	1408	— she treats of a free Commerce to <i>England</i> ; though no <i>English</i> Ships as yet resort to <i>Venice</i> , Vol. i. p. 236.			
	1413	— a like Treaty in this Year, Vol. i. p. 240.			
	1419	— is incommoded by the too near Neighbourhood of the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 245.			
	1429	— she loses <i>Thessalonica</i> to the <i>Turks</i> , Vol. i. p. 256.			
		Vol. II.			

A. M.	A. D.		A. M.	A. D.	
	1735	<i>Vienna</i> , her Bill of Mortality for this Year, Vol. ii. p. 354.			one <i>English</i> Houses, Vol. i. p. 234.—and again Anno 1428, Vol. i. p. 255.
	1760	— and again in this Year, Vol. ii. p. 419.			<i>Vitaliani</i> , or <i>Vitalians</i> ,
	1761	— and again this Year, Vol. ii. p. 425.	1420		— they are called <i>Noble</i> by <i>Werdenbagen</i> , or the <i>Holstein Bretheren</i> ; who often seized on such Ships as fell in their Way, and then retired with their Booty to their Ports or Fastnesses: But, in the End, were about this Time mostly destroyed by the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , Vol. i. p. 247.
	600	<i>Villennage</i> , its Antiquity or Origin in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 23.		1681	<i>Votes</i> of the <i>English</i> House of Commons, are now first ordered to be printed, Vol. ii. p. 171.
	1338	— a Form of a Manumission from it, Vol. i. p. 169.		1496	<i>Voyages</i> , <i>English</i> , on Discovery, or Adventures, &c. on <i>Cabot</i> (to the Coast of <i>North-America</i> ; with Remarks) Vol. i. p. 320-21.
		— it is naturally repugnant to the Interests of Commerce, <i>ibidem</i> .		1516	— for Discovery, along the Eastern Coast of <i>South-America</i> , Vol. i. p. 346.
	1514	— another Form of a Manumission from it, Vol. i. p. 344.		1553	— on a new Discovery of a since famous Passage round the North-Cape of <i>Norway</i> to <i>Russia</i> , Vol. i. p. 386.
	1572	— the latest Form of such a Manumission, Vol. i. p. 413.			— first Voyage to <i>Aleppo</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
	1747	— abrogated in <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 382-3.		1556	— first <i>English</i> Attempt for a North-East Passage to <i>China</i> , Vol. i. p. 391.
	1305	<i>Vil-a</i> , in <i>Lithuania</i> , is built, Vol. i. p. 148.		1565	— Sir <i>John Hawkins</i> 's Expedition against the <i>Spanish West-Indies</i> , Vol. i. p. 403.
	1140	<i>Vine</i> (or <i>Wine</i>) Presses, and <i>Vine-Yards</i> , that they were in old Times in <i>England</i> , proved, Vol. i. p. 81.		1580	— <i>Drake</i> 's Circumnavigation of the Terraqueous Globe, Vol. i. p. 420.
	276	<i>Vines</i> , in what Parts of <i>Europe</i> they always originally grew; and whither from thence transplanted to other Parts, Vol. i. p. 16, 17.		1583	— an unfortunate <i>English</i> one to <i>Brazil</i> and <i>Rio de la Plata</i> , Vol. i. p. 425.
	1649	<i>Virgin Isles</i> (amongst the <i>Caribbee Isles</i>) are generally small, barren, and many of them unpeopled, Vol. ii. p. 82.		1584	— <i>Raleigh</i> 's first Voyage to <i>Virginia</i> , for a Plantation, Vol. i. p. 426.
	1584	<i>Virginia</i> , Sir <i>Walter Raleigh</i> 's Attempt for a Settlement on it; and his Patent from Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> for planting it, Vol. i. p. 426.		1586	— <i>Cavendish</i> 's Circumnavigation of the Terraqueous Globe, Vol. i. p. 430.
	1585	— a fruitless Voyage thither, and a Plantation a second Time unsuccessfully attempted, Vol. i. p. 427.		1591	— the first unfortunate <i>English</i> Voyage to <i>East-India</i> , Vol. i. p. 439.
	1586	— is again endeavoured (the last Time in this Century) to be planted from <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 430.		1594	— a private successful one against <i>Brazil</i> , Vol. i. p. 443.
	1602	— a trading Voyage thither from <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 459.		1595	— two unsuccessful <i>English</i> ones against the <i>Spanish West-Indies</i> , Vol. i. p. 444.
		— the shortest Course from <i>England</i> to <i>North-America</i> is now first found out, by Capt. <i>Gosnoll</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .		1596	— a second abortive one to <i>East-India</i> , Vol. i. p. 446.
	1606	— two Companies are now erected for planting it; and its first permanent Colony or Settlement is now made, Vol. i. p. 471.		1602	— another unsuccessful Attempt for a North-west Passage to <i>China</i> , &c. Vol. i. p. 456.
	1610	— its first Company is now properly incorporated, (called the <i>London Company</i>) Vol. i. p. 480.			— Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> 's last Naval Expedition against <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 459.
	1618	— it originally comprehended all the <i>English North-American</i> Continent, Vol. i. p. 499.			(<i>Voyages</i> round the Globe, vide <i>Navigations</i> round the Terraqueous Globe.)
		— the first Planters had much quarreling with the Native <i>Indians</i> ; with Reflexions, Vol. i. p. 500.			U.
	1621	— the Progress of this Colony, Vol. ii. p. 8.		1579	<i>UNION</i> of <i>Utrecht</i> , Vol. i. p. 419. (Vide also <i>Holland</i> .)
	1622	— an Attempt of King <i>James</i> 's for propagating there the <i>Silk-worm</i> and <i>Vines</i> , Vol. ii. p. 12.		1706	— Union of the two <i>Britannic</i> Kingdoms of <i>England</i> and <i>Scotland</i> is concluded, Vol. ii. p. 243.
	1623	— King <i>James</i> 's Commission of Enquiry concerning it, Vol. ii. p. 14.		1707	— it happily takes place; with Observations on its many great and good Consequences, Vol. ii. p. 244.
	1624	— all her Charters are made void by King <i>James</i> I. and her Condition at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 18, 19.			(<i>United-Netherlands</i> , vide <i>Holland</i> .)
	1625	— her Companies are finally dissolved; and the Colony now settled as at this Day, Vol. ii. p. 21, 22.		1241	<i>Universitas</i> ; that Word first used for the Community or Corporation of a Burgh or City, and afterward for <i>Academies for Learning</i> , Vol. i. p. 114.
	1627	— a new <i>Monopoly</i> , of King <i>Charles</i> , of its <i>Tobacco</i> , Vol. ii. p. 30.		1080	<i>Upsal</i> was early a principal City of <i>Sweden</i> , even before <i>Stockholm</i> was built, Vol. i. p. 65.
	1631	— King <i>Charles</i> 's new Commission concerning the State of it, Vol. ii. p. 42.			<i>Ujury</i> , or <i>Interest on Money</i> , (vide also <i>Interesse</i> and <i>Interest</i> .)
	1636	— it is now regulated by that King, much the same as at present, Vol. ii. p. 56.		1045	— is prohibited in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 58.
	1690	— it has a <i>French-Protestant</i> Colony successfully settled in it, Vol. ii. p. 196.			— its State in the <i>Roman Empire</i> , and since, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1715	— <i>Iron</i> is first found in it, Vol. ii. p. 267.		1066	— is much dealt in by the <i>Jews</i> in <i>England</i> at and after this Time, Vol. i. p. 61.
	1730	— it now produces <i>Iron</i> , <i>Copper</i> , <i>Hemp</i> , <i>Wax</i> , and <i>Silk</i> , Vol. ii. p. 326.		1126	— is in <i>England</i> forbidden to the <i>Clergy</i> alone, Vol. i. p. 79.—its ancient Signification different from its modern one, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1731	— the Importance of <i>Virginia</i> and <i>Maryland</i> to <i>Great Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 331.		1199	— the first authentic Mention of any particular Rate of <i>Ujury</i> , or <i>Interest</i> , in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 98.
	1738	— her annual established Revenue at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 360.		1235	— is at this Time in general and legal Practice in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 113.
	1740	— her Trade, and the Number of <i>Tobacco-Ships</i> trading thither from <i>Great Britain</i> , Vol. ii. p. 364.		1274	— <i>Interesse</i> is first so named, to express the Practice of <i>Ujury</i> , or <i>Interest of Money</i> , in <i>Kymer's Fœdera</i> , Vol. i. p. 127.
	1407	<i>Vitaliani</i> , or <i>Vitalians</i> , a desperate Crew of Sea-Robbers, sometimes retained by the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , Vol. i. p. 234.		1292	— is paid in <i>Germany</i> to a Bishop, Vol. i. p. 135.
		— they at this Time destroy the Town of <i>Bergen</i> , in <i>Norway</i> , by Fire, and therein twenty-		1300	— it was usually twenty per Cent. at this Time, Vol. i. p. 142.
					<i>Ujury</i> ,

A.M.	A.D.	
	1311	<i>Usury</i> is pronounced to be <i>Herefy</i> by the Council of <i>Vienna</i> , Vol. i. p. 151. — but <i>Venice</i> would not acknowledge that Decision, Vol. i. p. 151.
	1339	— it is also now in Practice in <i>England</i> , as by <i>Rymer's Fœdera</i> , Vol. i. p. 170.
	1341	— yet is now prohibited by Law in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 172.
	1391	— is remonstrated against by the <i>English</i> House of Commons, Vol. i. p. 218.
	1406	— at <i>Marfeilles</i> it is fixed at <i>ten per Cent.</i> Vol. i. p. 234.
	1483	— in <i>England</i> it is at this Time probably at or about <i>ten per Cent.</i> Vol. i. p. 301.
	1488	— in <i>England</i> a fresh Law is made against it and private Exchanges; yet <i>Usury</i> still went on; with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 304.
	1546	— the first Law made in <i>England</i> for ascertaining it at <i>ten per Cent.</i> and also Laws against it are now repealed; with Remarks, Vol. i. p. 375.
	1552	— yet is again by Law prohibited in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 382.
	1558	— <i>twelve per Cent.</i> is allowed to the City of <i>London</i> by Queen <i>Mary</i> , for 20,000 <i>l.</i> she had borrowed of that City, Vol. i. p. 393.—and, <i>Anno</i> 1560, also by <i>Antwerp</i> , Vol. i. p. 395.
	1571	— it is now again legally established in <i>England</i> at <i>ten per Cent.</i> Vol. i. p. 412. — Reflexions on the Temper of <i>English</i> Parliaments concerning <i>Usury</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
	1587	— it is at this Time at <i>ten per Cent.</i> in <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 431.
	1601	— it is in <i>France</i> reduced to <i>six one-fourth per Cent.</i> Vol. i. p. 455.
	1624	— it is now legally reduced in <i>England</i> from <i>ten</i> to <i>eight per Cent.</i> ; and the Word <i>Usury</i> still used, Vol. ii. p. 17. — <i>Lands</i> in <i>England</i> being usually at <i>twelve Years</i> Purchase, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1625	— King <i>Charles I.</i> allows <i>eight per Cent.</i> for Loans, by Anticipation of his Revenue, Vol. ii. p. 23.
	1633	— is in <i>Scotland</i> reduced from <i>ten</i> to <i>eight per Cent.</i> Vol. ii. p. 47.
	1651	— is by the Rump-Parliament now reduced from <i>eight</i> to <i>six per Cent.</i> Vol. ii. p. 85. — high Interest on Money, its Mischiefs are displayed by Sir <i>Thomas Culpepper</i> , <i>ibidem</i> .
	1660	— <i>six per Cent.</i> Interest is now legally confirmed by the <i>English</i> Restoration Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 107.
	1668	— its respective Rates at this Time in <i>Ireland</i> , <i>Scotland</i> , <i>France</i> , <i>Italy</i> , <i>Spain</i> , and <i>Turkey</i> , Vol. ii. p. 108. — its great Influence on Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, &c. <i>ibidem</i> . — its Lowness is as much the Effect as it is the Cause of National Wealth and Commerce; with Remarks on Sir <i>Josiah Child's</i> Thoughts thereon, <i>ibidem</i> . — its high Rate in any Country usually confines its Commerce into a few Hands, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1672	— is now in <i>Scotland</i> legally reduced from <i>eight</i> to <i>six per Cent.</i> Vol. ii. p. 152.
	1714	— in <i>England</i> is now legally reduced from <i>six</i> to <i>five per Cent.</i> Vol. ii. p. 265.
	691	<i>Utrecht</i> is taken by <i>France</i> from the <i>Frisons</i> , Vol. i. p. 26.
	1528	— its Bishop is now deprived of his large temporal Dominions, Vol. i. p. 358.
	1579	— here was first formed the famous Union of the Seven <i>Netherland</i> Provinces, Vol. i. p. 419.
	1713	— Peace of, between the <i>Grand Allies</i> and <i>France</i> , its summary History, and Consequences, Vol. ii. p. 259; <i>et seq.</i>
		W.
2054	1950	THE <i>World's</i> helpless Condition 5,000 Years ago, Vol. i. p. 1. — and its probable Age, Vol. i. p. 2.
3135	869	<i>Writing</i> , or <i>Letters</i> , first found out, Vol. i. p. 2, 3.
		<i>Weights</i> and <i>Measures</i> , and <i>Silver</i> Coins, invented by <i>Greece</i> , Vol. i. p. 8.
3681	323	<i>Wrought-Silk</i> first brought into <i>Greece</i> , Vol. i. p. 10.

A.M.	A.D.	
		<i>Wages</i> and <i>Daily-Pay</i> , (vide <i>Rates of Provisions</i> and <i>Living</i> .)
	1160	<i>Waldenses</i> and <i>Albigenses</i> , (vide also <i>Lollards</i> and <i>Wickliffites</i>) their Rise, &c. Vol. i. p. 85.
	1112	<i>Wales</i> has a Colony of <i>Flemings</i> settled in it, Vol. i. p. 77.
	1237	— first pays Homage to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 113.
	1277	— is forced to comply with hard Terms to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 128.
	1284	— is absolutely annexed to <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 132.
	1376	— <i>Richard</i> , Prince of, his annual Allowance, Vol. i. p. 204.
	1500	— <i>Arthur</i> , Prince of, his Contract of Marriage with <i>Catherine</i> , Infanta of <i>Spain</i> , Vol. i. p. 325.
	1536	— it is now more closely annexed to and incorporated with <i>England</i> , which has many good Consequences attending it, Vol. i. p. 366.
	1566	— her <i>Cottons</i> , <i>Frises</i> , and <i>Plains</i> , make a considerable Commerce at <i>Shrewsbury</i> , <i>ibid.</i> p. 405.
	1619	— <i>Henry</i> , Prince of, his Appanage, Vol. ii. p. 3.
	1625	— her <i>Mines</i> of <i>Gold</i> , <i>Silver</i> , &c. are now regulated, Vol. ii. p. 21.
	1637	— she has a <i>Mint</i> erected in it, for the Coinage of <i>Silver</i> Money, Vol. ii. p. 60.
	1086	<i>Wallingford</i> , in <i>Berkshire</i> , its Condition at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 68-9.
	1544	<i>Wapping</i> , a modern Eastern Suburb of <i>London</i> , not as yet built up, Vol. i. p. 373.
	1571	— its Tide-Wall is first repaired, and afterward is begun to be built on, <i>ibidem</i> .
	1595	— it was originally detached from <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 444.
	1315	<i>War</i> by Land, its Weapons at this Time, Vol. i. p. 154.
	1372	— by Sea, its Weapons at this Time, Vol. i. p. 202.
	1508	— how far <i>War</i> in general ought to be a Subject of our Work, Vol. i. p. 335.
	1514	— its Implements at this Time in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 344.
	1640	— its Weapons at this Time, Vol. ii. p. 68.
	1324	<i>Wardships</i> , &c. of Minors, (which was too much a Mark of Bondage) are granted by the <i>English</i> Parliament to King <i>Edward II.</i> Vol. i. p. 157.
	1423	— its Mischiefs enumerated, Vol. i. p. 251.
	1640	— <i>Wardships</i> <i>Liveries</i> , <i>Knights-Service</i> , <i>Primer-Seisins</i> , and <i>Oustrelefmains</i> , abolished; and Tenures turned into free and common Soccage, Vol. ii. p. 79.
	1656	— are again confirmed to be abolished by the Rump-Parliament, Vol. i. p. 100.
	1660	— and now legally abolished by the Restoration-Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 110-11.
	1747	— legally abrogated in <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 384.
	1571	<i>Ware</i> Town, in <i>Hertfordshire</i> , existed so far back as <i>Anno</i> 1424, (though it had no being in King <i>Alfred's</i> Day-) yet it was not become considerable till this Time, when the River <i>Lea</i> was again made compleatly navigable, Vol. i. p. 411.
	1086	<i>Warwick</i> Town, its Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 68.
	1577	<i>Watches</i> are first brought into <i>England</i> from <i>Germany</i> , Vol. i. p. 417. — are commonly said to have been first invented at <i>Nuremberg</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
	1658	— Spring ones invented, Vol. ii. p. 104.
	1609	<i>Water-Companies</i> of <i>London</i> , (vide <i>New River</i> <i>Water</i> , under <i>London</i>) Vol. i. p. 477.
	1722	— of <i>Chelsea</i> erected this Year, Vol. ii. p. 306.
		<i>Water-Conduits</i> , (vide <i>Conduits</i> .)
	555	<i>Water-mills</i> said to have been invented, or perhaps rather re-invented, by <i>Belisarius</i> , Vol. i. p. 23.
	1433	<i>Wax-candies</i> , &c. their Prices regulated in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 261.
	960	<i>Weaving</i> of <i>Woollen</i> must have ever been in Use in all civilized Countries, Vol. i. p. 51.
	1106	<i>Weavers</i> and <i>Bakers</i> of <i>London</i> , the two most ancient Fellowships there, Vol. i. p. 76.
	1172	— Company, its Antiquity, &c. at <i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 89.
	1331	— a Number of them are brought from <i>Flanders</i> into <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 161.
	1336	— and two come to settle, from <i>Brabant</i> at <i>York</i> , Vol. i. p. 166.

A.M.	A.D.		A.M.	A.D.	
		<i>Weavers, &c.</i>			Stays of Ladies were provided for, before Whale-
1344		foreign ones are insulted by the Populace of			bone was brought into use, <i>ibid.</i>
		<i>London</i> , Vol. i. p. 174.	1617		Whale-bone is first mentioned to be brought home to
1351		the foreign ones are numerous at <i>London</i> ,			<i>England</i> along with the Whale-oil, Vol. i. p.
		both for <i>Woolen</i> and <i>Linen</i> , Vol. i. p. 182.			497.
1555		their Complaints at <i>London</i> against the	1575		Whale-fishing, [vide <i>Greenland</i> and <i>Spitzbergen</i>]
		Clothiers are regulated, Vol. i. p. 389.			was the earliest in Practice by the <i>Biscayners</i> of
		<i>Weights, Coin</i> , and <i>Measures</i> (vide also <i>Measures</i>			any Nation of <i>Europe</i> , the <i>Norwegians</i> alone ex-
		and <i>Weights</i>) of <i>England</i> .			cepted, Vol. i. p. 415.
974		King <i>Edgar</i> 's Laws for regulating them, Vol.	1578		Whales, till after this Time, probably were
		i. p. 52.			killed solely for their Oil, the Use of their <i>Fins</i>
1257		and again this Year, Vol. i. p. 120.			or <i>Bone</i> not being as yet known, Vol. i. p. 417.
1332		Trone, or King's-Beam Weight, what it	1611		the first Voyage from <i>England</i> expressly for
		was at this Time, Vol. i. p. 163.			this Fishery, and the Ships of <i>Hull</i> were the ear-
1429		common Balances, and sealed Weights, to			liest in it, Vol. i. p. 481.
		be kept by every City and Town in <i>England</i> ,	1612		the <i>English</i> drive the <i>Dutch</i> from this Fishery,
		Vol. i. p. 257.			Vol. i. p. 483.
1759		are endeavoured to be regulated by Parliament,	1613		the <i>Russia</i> Company obtains an exclusive
		but nothing effectually done, Vol. ii. p. 414,			Charter for it, Vol. i. p. 489.
		415.	1618		an abortive <i>Scottish</i> Patent for this Fishery,
1612		<i>Wewood</i> , in <i>Latin</i> , (probably by King <i>James</i> 's			Vol. i. p. 497.
		Order) answers <i>Gratius</i> 's <i>Mare Liberum</i> , Vol. i.			its Management was different from the Me-
		p. 488.			thod in modern Times, Vol. i. p. 498.
1483		<i>Winlock</i> 's new Charter in <i>Shropshire</i> , Vol. i. p. 298.			from this Time it was generally discontinued
1638		<i>West-India</i> Isles, [vide also <i>America</i>] the <i>French</i>			by <i>England</i> , until the Reign of King <i>Charles</i> II.
		ones are much encouraged by Cardinal <i>Richieu</i> ;			<i>ibid.</i>
		and the <i>English</i> ones, their Productions at this	1621		private Adventures from <i>England</i> for it to
		Time, Vol. i. p. 64.	1620		<i>Spitzbergen</i> , Vol. ii. p. 7.
1728		the <i>English</i> ones, their vast Benefits to Com-	1622		a <i>Dutch</i> Company for it is erected; with some
		merce, Shipping, and Manufactures, Vol. ii. p.			Part of its History, Vol. ii. p. 12.
1731		the <i>English</i> <i>Leeward</i> ones are now deemed at	1634		the vain Attempts of sundry Nations for mo-
		the least equal in Value with <i>Barbadoes</i> , Vol. ii.			nopolizing it are now given up, Vol. ii. p. 47.
		p. 376.	1636		the sole Right to it from <i>England</i> is vested by
614		<i>Westminster</i> , its Monastery's Foundation gradually			King <i>Charles</i> I. in the <i>Russia</i> Company, but they
		gave Rise to its becoming a Town, Vol. i. p. 24.			soon grew weary of it, Vol. ii. p. 56.
1065		its Re-foundation gradually raised the Town	1672		it is again re-attempted by <i>England</i> , Vol. ii.
		of that Name, Vol. i. p. 59.			p. 151.
1097		its most ancient Palace-Hall now first built,	1693		<i>England</i> has now a Corporation established
		Vol. i. p. 73.			for it, Vol. ii. p. 200.
1245		its Abbey-church begun to be re-built as it	1696		that Corporation is farther encouraged, but in
		mostly now appears, Vol. i. p. 116.			the End comes to nothing; and that Fishery is
1269		that stately Fabrick is now quite finished,			again laid open in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 216.
		Vol. i. p. 126.	1721		a List of Ships employed in it this Year by
1347		its royal Chapel of <i>St. Stephen</i> 's, (at present			several Nations, Vol. ii. p. 306.
		the Assembly-room of the <i>House of Commons</i> , is	1724		the <i>South-Sea</i> Company enters on this Fishery
		built, Vol. i. p. 178.			this Year, Vol. ii. p. 311.
1353		a Bridge was now intended from it cross	1731		a Gun invented for shooting of Whales, Vol.
		the <i>Thames</i> , Vol. i. p. 184.			ii. p. 333.
		the Streets or Ways named the <i>Strand</i>	1732		but that Company proving great Losers by
		and <i>Charing-Cross</i> not quite built up; but a <i>Toll</i>			their eight Years Fishery, lays it quite down,
		is ordered for mending them, Vol. i. p. 184.			Vol. ii. p. 339, 40.
		the <i>Wool-Staple</i> there, proved a good Means	1733		a Bounty per Ton is now granted to all <i>British</i>
		of raising that Town, <i>ibid.</i>			Ships employed in it, Vol. ii. p. 349.
1393		its present great Palace-Hall is re-built by			an Enquiry into the Reasons why <i>Holland</i> can
		King <i>Richard</i> II. Vol. i. p. 219.			with Advantage still carry on this Fishery, whilst
1549		her House-rents are now very low, Vol. i.			<i>Britain</i> , with its legal Bounties, can scarcely
		p. 380.			keep it on foot, <i>ibid.</i>
1585		that Town's Magnitude now, compared with			and a View of the total Amount of <i>Holland</i> 's
		its State in our own Days, Vol. i. p. 427.			Whale-fishery for forty-six Years past, Vol. ii.
1603		it is gradually brought so far Eastward as to			p. 350.
		be now contiguous to the City of <i>London</i> , though	1736		<i>Holland</i> 's great Success in it this Year, and
		anciently they were above one Mile asunder, Vol.			also of one <i>English</i> private Adventurer, Vol. ii. p.
		i. p. 461.			357.
1685		the Streets of its Liberty are, by this Time,	1740		<i>British</i> Ships in it farther encouraged by Par-
		much increased in Number, which occasions two			liament, Vol. ii. p. 364.
		new Parishes to be erected, Vol. ii. p. 183.	1749		and again farther encouraged by Law, Vol. ii.
1736		the first Statute for erecting its present mag-			p. 389.
		nificent Bridge cross the <i>Thames</i> , and the conse-	1755		<i>British</i> is farther legally encouraged, Vol. ii.
		quent Ornaments of that City, Vol. ii. p. 355.			p. 408.
1595		<i>Westmny</i> , a small Isle near to <i>Iceland</i> , its fine Cod-	1759		<i>Holland</i> and <i>Hamburg</i> 's Success in it in this
		fishery appropriated for the peculiar Service of the			Year, Vol. ii. p. 415.
		Kings of <i>Denmark</i> 's Household, Vol. i. p. 444.	1257		<i>Wheat</i> is, for one single Necessary, the best adapted
944		<i>Westmoreland</i> and <i>Cumberland</i> are restored to <i>Scotland</i> ,			for determining the Rate or Expence of Living
		Vol. i. p. 50.			in old Times, Vol. i. p. 119.
1648		<i>Westphalian</i> or <i>Munster</i> Treaty, its great Benefits	1629		<i>Wheel-carriage</i> , the State of it in <i>England</i> at this
		to <i>Sweden</i> , <i>Holland</i> , and <i>France</i> , Vol. ii. p. 80, 1.			Time was very different from its State in our
		its famous Article of <i>Uti possidetis</i> between			own Days, Vol. ii. p. 38.
		<i>Spain</i> and <i>Holland</i> , equally displayed the Feeble-	1407		<i>Whittington</i> , Sir <i>Richard</i> , his Wealth and public
		ness of the former, and the Power of the latter,			Charities, Vol. i. p. 235.
		<i>ibid.</i>			<i>Wickliffites</i> , [vide <i>Lollards</i> .]
887		<i>Whale-Fishing</i> , its Antiquity in <i>Norway</i> , Vol. i. p.	1004		<i>Wight</i> Isle is mastered by the <i>Danes</i> , Vol. i. p. 56.
		44.	1066		<i>William</i> Duke of <i>Normandy</i> , in conquering of <i>Eng-</i>
1593		<i>Whale-bone</i> is first found by some <i>Englishmen</i> on the			<i>land</i> , introduces many new Usages there, and
		Island of <i>Cape Breton</i> , Vol. i. p. 412.			particularly the <i>Feudal Law</i> .—He divides the
		an Enquiry after what Manner the Shape and			Lands of <i>England</i> to his <i>Normans</i> , &c. Vol. i.
					p. 59, 60.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.		A.M.	A.D.	
		<i>William Duke of Normandy.</i>			<i>Wifbuy.</i>
1066		the Plainness of those Times instanced, Vol. i. p. 61.	1398		is still at this Time an independent City, Vol. i. p. 223.
1086		his vast annual Revenue, Vol. i. p. 70.	800		<i>Wiff-Goths</i> possess <i>Languedoc</i> , Vol. i. p. 34.
1087		his Treasure at his Death, <i>ibid.</i>	1238		<i>Wismar</i> is now founded, and proves to be the finest Harbour of all the <i>Baltic</i> Hanse-Towns, Vol. i. p. 114.
1097		King <i>William II. [Rufus]</i> erects the new Walls round the <i>Tower</i> , and rebuilds the Bridge of <i>London</i> , and builds the first great Hall at <i>Westminster</i> Palace, Vol. i. p. 72, 73.	1316		she becomes very prosperous, Vol. i. p. 154.
1100		his arbitrary Treatment of the <i>English</i> People, Vol. i. p. 73.	1428		she is at this Time crowded with Shipping, Vol. i. p. 255.
1175		<i>William</i> , King of <i>Scotland</i> , (surnamed the <i>Lion</i>) his Ransom enquired into, Vol. i. p. 89.	1586		her ancient commercial Splendor described, Vol. i. p. 129.
1193		he gives 2000 Marks towards King <i>Richard I.</i> 's Ransom, Vol. i. p. 96.	774		<i>Wittikind's</i> Residence and Palace in ancient <i>Saxony</i> described, Vol. i. p. 31.
1194		his Reception when coming to the <i>English</i> Court, <i>ibid.</i>	785		<i>Charlemagne</i> creates him Duke of <i>Angria</i> in <i>Westphalia</i> , Vol. i. p. 32.
1553		<i>Willoughby</i> , Sir <i>Hugh</i> , is frozen to Death in search of a North-east Sea-Passage to <i>China</i> , Vol. i. p. 386.	1470		<i>De Witt</i> , Pensionary of <i>Holland</i> , his Remarks on <i>England's</i> Want of <i>Naval Power</i> at this Time, Vol. i. p. 286.
960		<i>Winchester</i> had weaving Houses of both <i>Woollen</i> and <i>Linen</i> when the <i>Romans</i> were in <i>Britain</i> , Vol. i. p. 51.	1486		his Account of <i>Bruges's</i> Declension, and <i>Antwerp's</i> Increase in Commerce, Vol. i. p. 303.
974		its Measures of Capacity are first mentioned, Vol. i. p. 52.	1654		his Reflections on exclusive commercial Companies in <i>Holland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 94, 5.
1086		why this City is not named in <i>Dooms-day</i> Book, Vol. i. p. 65.	1656		his pompous View of <i>Holland's</i> Commerce in its meridian Glory, Vol. ii. p. 99.
1189		its new Charter, Vol. i. p. 92.	1657		his just Remark concerning the <i>Barbary</i> Rovers, Vol. ii. p. 102.
1299		<i>Wind-mills</i> are thought to have been invented at this Time, Vol. i. p. 140.	1670		his Account of <i>Holland's</i> immense Commerce, Vol. ii. p. 146.
1180		<i>Windows</i> of Glass are first brought into <i>England</i> from <i>France</i> , though still very rare, Vol. i. p. 90.	1720		<i>Wood</i> , Mr. <i>William</i> , his seemingly judicious View of the State of the Iron-Manufacture, &c. of <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 303.
1483		<i>Windsor's</i> new Charter, Vol. i. p. 298.	1723		his unsuccessful Coinage of <i>Copper Money</i> for <i>Ireland</i> , Vol. ii. p. 310.
1140		<i>Wine</i> , [vide <i>Rates of Provisions.</i>]	1544		<i>Woods of England</i> , a good Law now made for their Preservation, Vol. i. p. 374.
1154		made in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 81.	1581		Laws for preserving them, Vol. i. p. 422.
1154		the Commencement of <i>England's</i> Wine-trade to <i>Bordeaux</i> , Vol. i. p. 83.	1636		they are greatly hurt by the Iron-works;
1417		of the <i>Canary Isles</i> , came originally from <i>Vines</i> from the Banks of the <i>Rhine</i> , Vol. i. p. 244.	1637		which, however, King <i>Charles</i> now compounds for, Vol. ii. p. 57, 60.
1552		none to be drank in <i>England</i> but in Taverns, by a Statute of this Year, and no Taverns to be kept but in Cities and Towns of <i>England</i> .—Their Prices by Retail in <i>England</i> at this Time. —Who may be licensed to drink Wine in his own House, and for that End to keep Vessels of Wine therein. —No Wines shall be sold by Retail but in Cities and Towns.—With Remarks on this Statute, Vol. i. p. 385.	1668		their Preservation in the royal <i>Forest of Dean</i> in <i>Gloucestershire</i> is now legally enacted, Vol. ii. p. 136.
1632		Remarks on the various Esteem, at different Periods, of <i>French</i> and <i>Spanish</i> Wines in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 46.	1719		in the <i>British</i> Plantations, their great Abundance and Benefits, Vol. ii. p. 283.
1635		is now first made from Raisins in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 54.			<i>Wool</i> , [vide also <i>Staple</i>] <i>English</i> .
1638		in <i>England</i> , their Licences and Measures are regulated, Vol. ii. p. 63.	1313		a List of <i>English</i> Ports from whence to export it, Vol. i. p. 152.
1668		their Retail Prices in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 136.	1314		its Staple removed from <i>Antwerp</i> to <i>St. Omers</i> ; with its great Importance both to the <i>Netherlands</i> and to <i>France</i> , Vol. i. p. 154.
1140		<i>Wine-presses</i> , instanced to have been anciently used in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 81.			yet is this same Year removed to <i>Bruges</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1552		<i>Wine-taverns</i> , none such in <i>England</i> shall retail their Wines within Doors, Vol. i. p. 385.	1327		is at this Time prohibited to be exported from <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 166.
		their Number ascertained to be in every City and Town in <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1337		a Permission for some to be exported to <i>Brabant</i> , Vol. i. p. 167.
811		<i>Winet</i> , a great Northern Emporium, said to have at this Time been destroyed by the <i>Danes</i> , Vol. i. p. 39.	1338		and again this Year, Vol. i. p. 169.
		its Antiquity (as related by <i>Meursius</i>) not to be depended on.—Is confounded with the old Accounts handed down concerning the once famous Emporiums of <i>Fulin</i> and <i>Wifbuy</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1340		the <i>Weight</i> and <i>Price</i> of a Sack of it, Vol. i. p. 171.
1663		<i>Wire-mill</i> , the first set up in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 122.			for every Sack exported, it was now enacted, that two Marks of Silver shall be imported, <i>ibid.</i>
811		<i>Wifbuy</i> , a great Emporium in the Isle of <i>Gothland</i> , said to have been raised on the Ruin of <i>Winet</i> , Vol. i. p. 39.	1342		its Weight and Price per Sack, and per Pound Weight, Vol. i. p. 173.
1163		its Charter from the great <i>Henry the Lion</i> , Duke of <i>Saxony</i> and <i>Bavaria</i> , Vol. i. p. 86.	1343		its various Value in different Counties, and its Weight per Sack, <i>ibidem.</i>
1195		her once famous maritime Laws, some Account of them, Vol. i. p. 96.	1354		the total annual Amount of the Custom on its Exportation, (with Remarks on it and other Grants to the Crown) Vol. i. p. 186.
1255		its Condition in this Century, Vol. i. p. 119.	1357		<i>Denizens</i> and <i>Aliens</i> equally permitted to export it, and its Duty and Weight per Sack, Vol. i. p. 188.
1360		she commits Piracy on the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , Vol. i. p. 191.	1376		<i>Wool's</i> Exportation, and foreign <i>Woollen</i> Cloth's Importation, as yet connived at, Vol. i. p. 205.
1361		she is sacked or pillaged by the <i>Danes</i> , <i>ibid.</i>	1381		yet its unlimited Exportation was thought to have hurt the lately established <i>English</i> <i>Woollen</i> Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 210.
1388		is in vain besieged by Queen <i>Margaret</i> of <i>Sweden</i> , Vol. i. p. 215.	1415		is still much exported from <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 242.
		VOL. II.	1439		is strictly restrained from being exported any where but to <i>Calais</i> , or else into the <i>Mediterranean</i> , Vol. i. p. 264, 5.
			1464		its vast Vent in the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 280.
			1551		is still exported in vast Quantities to the <i>Netherlands</i> , Vol. i. p. 382.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.		A.M.	A.D.	
		<i>Wool.</i>			<i>Woollen Manufacture.</i>
	1604	— is prohibited to be exported; by King James's sole Proclamation, Vol. i. p. 481.		1390	— Antiquity of Kendal's and of West Country Cloths, Vol. i. p. 215, 216.
	1630	— King Charles I. prohibits its Exportation, (as also that of Hides and Fullers Earth) and likewise the Importation of foreign Wool-Cards, Vol. ii. p. 39.		1393	— <i>English</i> , now legally permitted to be of any Dimensions, and what Kind of Worsted might be exported, Vol. i. p. 219.
	1647	— is prohibited to be exported; by the long Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 80.		1399	— foreign; prohibited in England, Vol. i. p. 224.
	1660	— the first legal Act of Parliament prohibiting its Exportation; as also Live Sheep and Woollen Yarn, Vol. ii. p. 111.		1402	— its various Shiftings or Removes in England, Vol. i. p. 229.
	1661	— another Statute for the same, (with Remarks) Vol. ii. p. 116.		1410	— Says, Serges, Frise and Tapestry, were invented in the Netherlands, Vol. i. p. 237.
	1664	— the running of it into France is first forwarded by the great Colbert, Vol. ii. p. 126.		1417	— is communicated by the Norman, to those of Bretagne, Vol. i. p. 245.
	1696	— a fresh Law against its Exportation, and for the Importation of Irish Wool, Vol. ii. p. 216.		1429	— is great at Florence at this Time, Vol. i. p. 257.
		— its Running into France was the great Support of France's Woollen Manufacture, Vol. ii. p. 217.		1439	— a Statute enacting one sole Measure for Cloth throughout England, Vol. i. p. 265.
		— its whole Quantity annually produced in England and Ireland, <i>ibid.</i>		1452	— the first Subsidy on it in England, for Exportation, Vol. i. p. 273.
		— the Reality of its great Running is undoubted; but the Remedy extremely difficult, <i>ibid.</i>		1464	— <i>English</i> , their Dimensions legally regulated, Vol. i. p. 280.
	1699	— the <i>Wool</i> , and <i>Woollen</i> Manufactures, of Ireland, and of the English American Plantations, are to be carried no where but to England, by a Statute now enacted, Vol. ii. p. 226, 227.		1467	— of a Part of Devonshire, has a peculiar Indulgence, Vol. i. p. 283.
		— a Computation of the total annual Value of the <i>Wool</i> and <i>Woollen</i> Manufactures of England, and how much of the latter is exported yearly, Vol. ii. p. 228.		1483	— of England, their Quality, Dimensions, &c. again legally regulated, Vol. i. p. 299.
	1737	— <i>Wool</i> and <i>Woollen</i> Yarn of Ireland again prohibited to be carried any where but to England; and both are restrained from Exportation to foreign Parts, Vol. ii. p. 362.		1488	— to be fully dressed before Exportation, Vol. i. p. 304.
	1753	— all the Ports of Britain and Ireland are now mutually to be open for it, Vol. ii. p. 402.		1489	— their various Prices, Vol. i. p. 305.
		<i>Woollen Manufacture</i> , viz.			— are improved by King Henry VII. Vol. i. p. 306, 307.
	960	— of Flanders, its Commencement; though it certainly was ever, more or less, in use in all civilized Countries, and particularly in Britain ever since the Romans Time, Vol. i. p. 50.		1512	— the Prices of them, and of Wool and Workmanship, are much advanced in fifty Years in England, Vol. i. p. 342.
	1090	— <i>English</i> , its various Changes, Vol. i. p. 71.		1515	— are first enacted to be weighed, Vol. i. p. 345.
	1172	— Spanish Wool is early used in the English Broad Cloth Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 89.		1519	— of Spain, was once considerable; and how it came to be lost, Vol. i. p. 349, 350.
	1197	— Broad Cloth is made in England at this Time, with its Dimensions, Vol. i. p. 97.		1526	— of the same again, Vol. i. p. 357.
	1301	— of Flanders and Brabant; the Time and Grounds of its Declension enquired into, Vol. i. p. 143.		1534	— why the Counties near London could not long preserve their Woollen Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 363, 364.
		— it and the Fisheries, their gradual Removal from Flanders to Holland, and partly to England, <i>ibid.</i>		1537	— of England, much is now exported to Bretagne, in Exchange for their Linen, Vol. i. p. 367.
	1305	— its Vastness in general in the Netherlands, Vol. i. p. 148.		1540	— of Scotland, a Law for regulating them, Vol. i. p. 369.
	1328	— <i>English</i> , an Aulneger established for measuring its Dimensions and Substance, and some think for foreign Cloth likewise, Vol. i. p. 160.		1549	— an excellent Statute for its Regulation in England, Vol. i. p. 380, 381.
	1331	— of England, its great one commences, Vol. i. p. 161, 162.		1552	— another general one for the same End, Vol. i. p. 383.
		— Remarks on its State, prior to this Time, Vol. i. p. 162.		1555	— in England, the Weavers' Complaints against the Clothiers are now regulated, Vol. i. p. 389.
	1337	— sundry Laws made for promoting it, and what England's Condition was before this Period, Vol. i. p. 166.		1567	— new Draperies brought into England by the Persecutions in the Netherlands for Religion, Vol. i. p. 406.
		— King Edward's farther Measures for promoting it, Vol. i. p. 167.		1582	— its vast Quantity exported, <i>ibid.</i>
		— sundry Causes of its Removal from Flanders and Brabant into England and Holland, <i>ibid.</i>		1603	— dying and dressing it, before exported, is urged by Raleigh, Vol. i. p. 465.
	1351	— Wool, <i>English</i> , a Subsidy on it, Vol. i. p. 183.		1608	— is attempted by Alderman Cockayne, unsuccessfully, Vol. i. p. 473.
	1353	— of England, the Grounds for laying a Duty on it, Vol. i. p. 185.		1614	— her Medley Cloth is now invented, Vol. i. p. 490.
	1361	— its Exportation by England to Schonen, Vol. i. p. 192.		1622	— its Quantity annually manufactured at this Time in England, Vol. ii. p. 13.
	1376	— Cloth, is enacted to be fulled before it shall be exported, Vol. i. p. 204.		1630	— King Charles II's Commission for regulating Abuses therein, Vol. ii. p. 40.
		— of Ireland, called Frise, its Antiquity, <i>ibid.</i>		1633	— his Proclamation against Frauds in it, Vol. ii. p. 47.
				1637	— is said to have been carried into Holland, by some Families from Norfolk, &c. Vol. ii. p. 58.
				1646	— of France, commences for Broad Cloth, Vol. ii. p. 79.
				1647	— is encouraged in England, by the Long Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 80.
				1651	— a curious View of its State in England, Holland and France, Vol. ii. p. 86.
				1666	— the English Law for burying in Woollen is beneficial to it, Vol. ii. p. 130.
				1667	— dying and dressing of it is now brought to Perfection in England, Vol. ii. p. 132.
				1669	— a general Mistake rectified, concerning the Material of superfine Broad Cloth, and also

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

A.M.	A.D.	
		so of fine Stuffs, Stockings and Caps, Vol. ii. p. 137
1675		— a brief View of it in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 158.
1678		— <i>England's</i> Law for burying in Woollen is farther strengthened, Vol. ii. p. 167.
1698		— is discouraged in <i>Ireland</i> by the <i>English</i> Parliament, Vol. ii. p. 225.
1699		— total Value exported from <i>England</i> , this Year, Vol. ii. p. 227, 228.
1700		— Duties thereon legally abolished, Vol. ii. p. 228.
1707		— for its Benefit, <i>England</i> tolerates the Importation of Bone Lace, &c. from the <i>Spanish Netherlands</i> , Vol. ii. p. 245.
		— dressing and dying of them before Exportation is farther legally encouraged in <i>England</i> , <i>ibid.</i>
1721		— Cloth Buttons and Button-holes are prohibited in <i>England</i> , Vol. ii. p. 305.
1727		— its Sufficiency to be examined in three Western Counties, by an Inspector, Vol. i. p. 316.
		— <i>English</i> black Woollen Goods legally prohibited to be died without Woad, Indico or Madder; and <i>Blue</i> not to be died with Logwood, <i>ibid.</i>
1739		— Wool and Woollen Yarn legally permitted to be imported from <i>Ireland</i> into <i>England</i> , and former Laws against their being exported from <i>Ireland</i> to foreign Parts are now farther enforced, Vol. ii. p. 362.
		— the immense Benefits of <i>England's</i> Woollen Manufacture, <i>ibid.</i>
1515		<i>Woolsey</i> , Cardinal, his Pensions from foreign Princes, Vol. i. p. 345.
966		<i>Wolves</i> , King <i>Edgar's</i> Method of clearing <i>England</i> of them, Vol. i. p. 52.
1451		— they were not as yet quite extirpated from <i>Scotland</i> , Vol. i. p. 273.
1512		<i>Woolwich</i> was the first or oldest Royal Dock in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 341.
1534		<i>Worcester</i> City monopolizes the Woollen Manufactures to herself and other Corporation-Towns, exclusive of the open Country, Vol. i. p. 363.
1348		<i>Worsted</i> Stuffs; <i>Norwich</i> is already eminent for their Manufacture, Vol. i. p. 178.
		— an Inquiry, whether so named from the Town of <i>Worsted</i> in <i>Norfolk</i> , Vol. i. p. 179.
1376		— from <i>England</i> , already exported, Vol. i. p. 204.
1393		— and again, Vol. i. p. 219.
1442		— much of them made in <i>Norwich</i> , <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Suffolk</i> , Vol. i. p. 267.
1467		— they are farther regulated, Vol. i. p. 282.
1524		— are still increasing at <i>Norwich</i> , <i>Farmouth</i> and <i>Lynn</i> , Vol. i. p. 354.
1650		— its Manufacturers at <i>Norwich</i> and its Neighbourhood are erected into a Corporation, Vol. ii. p. 85.
1661		— their still farther Increase and Improvement at <i>Norwich</i> and its Vicinity, Vol. ii. p. 115.
1275		<i>Wreck</i> of the Sea, what shall legally be so deemed in <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 128.
1365		— of Ships, King <i>Edward III.</i> of <i>England's</i> equitable Determination of one, Vol. i. p. 195.
1714		— of Ships and Goods stranded, a Statute in their Favour, Vol. ii. p. 265, 266.
872		<i>Writing</i> , the <i>French</i> Manner of it is introduced into <i>England</i> by King <i>Alfred</i> , Vol. i. p. 43.
931		— why the Writers in all public Offices are stiled Clerks, down to this Day, Vol. i. p. 49.
1454		— it was not as yet generally used in ordinary Business in <i>France</i> , (according to <i>Voltaire</i>) Vol. i. p. 275.
		— Neither were the Customs and Usages of Cities registered till now, <i>ibid.</i>

A.M.	A.C.	
		X.
3524	480	<i>Xerxes</i> , Monarch of <i>Persia</i> , his vast Army at crossing the <i>Hellespont</i> , for invading of <i>Greece</i> , Vol. i. p. 9.
3525	479	— his immense Army and Fleet are overthrown, <i>ibid.</i>
3603	401	<i>Xenophon's</i> memorable Retreat, Vol. i. p. 10.
		Y.
	A.D.	
	1086	<i>Yarmouth</i> , Great, in <i>Norfolk</i> , its Condition at this Time, Vol. i. p. 67.
	1208	— its first Charter of Freedom, Vol. i. p. 104.
	1228	— is by this Time a Port of Commerce and Shipping, Vol. i. p. 110.
	1306	— she has a considerable Commerce and a great Herring Fishery, Vol. i. p. 148.
	1308	— is a Place of great Commerce, Vol. i. p. 149.
	1332	— and the same at this Time, Vol. i. p. 153.
	1318	— and the like at this Time, Vol. i. p. 179.
	1357	— its famous <i>Herring Fair</i> is now regulated by Act of Parliament, Vol. i. p. 188.
		— and the said <i>Fair</i> is at this Time governed by the Barons of the Cinque Ports, Vol. i. p. 189.
	1360	— her Herring Fair farther regulated, Vol. i. p. 191.
	1101	<i>Yard</i> or <i>El</i> , in Measure; its Standard is fixed by the Length of King <i>Henry I's</i> Arm, Vol. i. p. 75.
	1485	<i>Yarm</i> of the King of <i>England's</i> Guard are now first appointed, Vol. i. p. 302.
	430	<i>York</i> City, its various Names in the <i>Saxon</i> Times, Vol. i. p. 19.
	1070	— its Condition soon after the <i>Norman</i> Conquest, Vol. i. p. 62, 63.
		— a probable Conjecture of the Proportion of Riches and Bulk between it and <i>London</i> at this Time, Vol. i. p. 62, 63.
		— it was more eminent than <i>London</i> , whilst the <i>Romans</i> held <i>Britain</i> , Vol. i. p. 63.
	1086	— its Condition in <i>Domesday</i> Book, Vol. i. p. 67.
	1137	— is very considerable at this Time, Vol. i. p. 80.
	1189	— is now considerable, and has many <i>Jews</i> living in it, Vol. i. p. 93.
	1199	— her new Charter, Vol. i. p. 98.
	1336	— she has two <i>Brabant</i> Woollen Weavers settle there, Vol. i. p. 166.
	1379	— is made a County within herself, Vol. i. p. 207.
	1415	— its former Greatness and present Decay considered, Vol. i. p. 243.
	1485	— King <i>Richard II's</i> Bounty to it, as being now much decayed, Vol. i. p. 301.
	1544	— it obtains a legal Monopoly of Coverlits, Vol. i. p. 372.
	1547	— is still more decayed, and the Causes inquired into, Vol. i. p. 377.
	1736	— her present Condition, Populousness and Magnitude, compared with <i>London</i> within its ancient Walls, Vol. ii. p. 356.
	1720	<i>York-Buildings Company</i> , its Rise, History and Fall, Vol. ii. p. 289.
	960	<i>Ypres</i> , in <i>Flanders</i> , is founded at this Time, Vol. i. p. 51.

	A. C.	Z.
3700	304	Z <i>eno</i> , the Philosopher, lived ; also <i>Epicurus</i> , <i>Heraclitus</i> , <i>Democritus</i> and <i>Praxiteles</i> , Vol. i. p. 12.
	A. D.	
	1582	<i>Zant</i> Isle was first enriched by <i>England's</i> Trade for its Currants, Vol. i. p. 423.

C H R O N O L O G I C A L I N D E X .

A.M.	A.D.		A.M.	A.D.	
	7 . i .	<i>Zeeland's Netherland Isles</i> are by some said to have been now first in-banked and fortified, Vol. i. p. 30.			<i>Hanse-Towns</i> to sue for Peace, after twice vanquishing them at Sea, Vol. i. p. 266.
		— were thought to have once been overflowed by the Sea, <i>ibid.</i>	1443		— they and <i>Holland</i> have commercial Privileges granted to them in <i>Norway</i> , proceeding from the Crown of <i>Denmar</i> 's Enmity to the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , Vol. i. p. 268.
808		— are now said to have been fenced in by the <i>Danes</i> or <i>Normans</i> , Vol. i. p. 37.	1471		— <i>England's</i> Grant of Privileges to the Town of <i>Veer</i> , Vol. i. p. 288.
1008		— were formerly annexed to <i>Flanders</i> , Vol. i. p. 56.	849		<i>Zirikzee</i> in <i>Zeeland</i> , an ancient Port of Commerce, Vol. i. p. 42.
1322		— are now stipulated to belong to <i>Holland</i> , Vol. i. p. 156.	1205		— was at this Time considerable for Commerce and Shipping, Vol. i. p. 103.
1403		— they and other Parts of the <i>Netherlands</i> gain much of the Commerce of the <i>Hanse-Towns</i> , Vol. i. p. 230.	1421		<i>Zuyder</i> (or <i>South</i>) <i>Sea</i> , is formed by an Inundation happening between the Provinces of <i>Holland</i> and <i>Friseland</i> , Vol. i. p. 247.
1430		— their native Productions are very inconsiderable, Vol. i. p. 259.			<i>Zanguebar</i> and <i>Ajan</i> , (vide <i>Africa</i>)
1438		— their commercial Treaty with <i>England</i> , Vol. i. p. 263.			<i>Zetland</i> , (vide <i>Shetland Isles</i>)
1441		— they, jointly with <i>Holland</i> , reduce the			

E R R A T A in the C H R O N O L O G I C A L I N D E X .

Anno	
1711	Under <i>African Company</i> , for <i>effectual</i> , read <i>ineffectual</i> .
622	Under <i>Alexandria</i> , for Vol. ii. read Vol. i.
1492	Under <i>America</i> , after <i>first</i> , read <i>certain</i> .
1302	Under <i>Foreigners</i> , here; should immediately follow, 1328 and it is confirmed by King Edward III. Vol. i. p. 160. instead of 1325 a <i>List of foreign Nations trading</i> , &c.

P O S T S C R I P T

P O S T S C R I P T

T O T H E

S E C O N D V O L U M E of this W O R K.

THE Amount of our national Debt, on the 5th of *January*, 1763, was 122,603,336*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.* And the annual Interest payable for the same, was, 4,409,797*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* A Burden so immense, and so far surpassing all former Experience, may truly be said to be more than sufficient to ingross the Attention of the ablest Statesmen.

For the arduous Task of effecting the gradual Diminution, and, at Length, the final Reduction thereof; [the latter not to be hoped for in the Compass of one Generation] all Men are agreed, that it is indispensably requisite to be instantly set on Foot, by every possible and rational Means. Whereby we may, in this single Respect, get to be upon a *Par* with neighbouring *arbitrary* Potentates, who, having no solid or permanent *Credit*, have therefore *no Debts* but such only as they can annihilate at Pleasure.

I. For this transcendently-important End, the primary Step, obviously occurring to every Man's Thoughts, will be the utmost Public or National *Frugality* or *Æconomy*; to be *strictly* and *steadily* pursued throughout every Branch of the Revenue, wherein any possible *Saving* can be rendered practicable. Whereby the *Sinking Fund* may not only be sacredly preserved inviolable, but likewise gradually augmented by such *Savings*. Possibly the Augmentation of that Fund may be accelerated by Means seemingly thought difficult, but which may hereafter, nevertheless, be rendered practicable.

II. The Sale of many large *Wastes, Commons, Parks, Chases, Forests, &c.* (of late much talked of) might doubtless not a little contribute to that great End; provided it can be effected without encroaching on private Property, and likewise, on the other Hand, without too far affecting the Property and Prerogatives of the Crown, whose former Grants (more especially within little more than the last 100 Years) have been so extravagant and improvident, as scarcely *now* to have any Thing very considerable left to give away. Many of those former Grants were too frequently made to unworthy and all-grasping Favourites; but, this presumed or supposed one, if practicable, is placing the Crown in the most resplendent and patriotic Light imaginable.

III. The gradual Reduction (even to Annihilation) of sundry great nominal Employments in diverse Branches of the Revenue, and in the Law, and possibly also in some other Departments, being, in Fact, no other than absolute *Lay Sine-Cures*, may possibly, sooner or later, merit due Consideration. Some curious Inquirers make the Amount of them to approach very near to 100,000*l.* *per Annum*, of one Kind or another. The Fee Simple whereof, at 3 *per Cent.* will amount to a principal Sum of 3,300,000*l.* which Saving, if practicable, would prove no inconsiderable an Increase to the *Sinking Fund*.

Such *Lay Sine-Cures* were in Being four hundred Years ago, and possibly much farther back; of which there is one pre-nant Instance in our first Volume, (p. 203, 204) extracted from the undoubted Authority of the seventh Tome of the second Edition of *Rymer's Fœdera*, (fol. 38.) under the Year 1470: It is a memorable Grant from our great King *Edward III.* to his Favourite *Jeffery Chaucer* (our ancient celebrated Poet, whom that King styles *his beloved Esquire*) of the important Employment of *Comptroller of his Customs and of the Subsidy on Wool and Leather in the Port of London*; but it was on this express Condition, "That he shall write with his own Hand the Registers or Entries belonging to his said Office of *Comptroller*; and shall also constantly act in Person in his said Office, and not by a Deputy or Substitute." By which we may learn, that this great Prince saw (and probably intended to prevent) the bad Tendency of such *Sine-Cure* Employments.

But, lest we should be thought to presume too far in Matters of such high Importance, we shall, with all due Deference, submit the farther Consideration thereof to those whose exalted Stations more immediately enable them to make such-like important Regulations and Improvements for the public Benefit. And although perhaps they, in the Prosecution thereof, may encounter, for a short Time, much Obloquy, Reproach and Opposition, from some *ill-judging*, and from perhaps many more ill-designing and interested Opponents; yet if, in the Issue, they shall be able to effect the Relief of the Nation, from only but some considerable Part of our almost insupportable Burden, they may rest assured, that their said substantial Service will infallibly be transmitted to Posterity with Honour and Applause, as the Deliverers of a grateful People.

P O S T S C R I P T.

On the 10th Day of *February* 1763, the *Definitive* Treaty of Peace was signed, and was soon after ratified, between the Crown of *Great-Britain* on one Side, and those of *France* and *Spain*, on the other; also, at the same Time, between the two last-named Crowns and that of *Portugal*; and on the 22d of *March* 1763, the said Peace was solemnly proclaimed at *London*.

In which *Definitive* Treaty, the most material Alterations from, or Explanations of, the Preliminary Articles of Peace, of the third Day of *November* 1762, are,

Dunkirk.

I. That in Lieu of the Vth of the Preliminaries, relating to *Dunkirk*, the XIIIth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty stipulates, “ That *Dunkirk* shall be put into the State fixed by the last Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and by former Treaties. The *Cunette** shall be destroyed immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, as well as the Forts and Batteries which defend the Entrance on the Side of the Sea; and Provision shall be made at the same Time for the Wholsomeness of the Air, and for the Health of the Inhabitants, by some other Means, to the Satisfaction of the King of *Great-Britain*.”

East-India.

II. That, instead of the Xth Preliminary, the XIth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty stipulates, “ That *Great-Britain* shall restore to *France*, in the Condition they now are in, the different *Factories*” [in the Preliminary Article called *Comptoirs*] “ which that Crown possessed, as well on the Coast of *Coromandel* and *Orixa*, as on that of *Malabar*, as also in *Bengal*; at the Beginning of the Year 1749: And *France* renounces all Pretensions to the Acquisitions which she had made on the Coast of *Coromandel* and *Orixa*.” [i. e. Fort *St. David* and its Dependencies.] “ And his most Christian Majesty shall restore, on his Part, all that he may have conquered from *Great-Britain* in the *East-Indies*, during the present War; and will expressly cause *Nattal* and *Tapanoully*,” [i. e. *Bencoulin*, &c.] “ in the Island of *Sumatra*, to be restored. And he farther engages, not to erect Fortifications, or to keep Troops in any Part of the Dominions of the *Subah*” [whom our common Accounts formerly called the *Nabob*] “ of *Bengal*. And, in order to preserve future Peace on the Coast of *Coromandel* and *Orixa*, the *English* and *French* shall acknowledge *Mahomet-Ally-Khan* for lawful *Nabob* of the *Carnatick*; and *Salabat-jing* for lawful *Subah* of the *Decan*; and both Parties shall renounce all Demands and Pretensions of Satisfaction with which they might charge each other, or their *Indian* Allies, for the Depredations or Pillage committed on either Side during the War.”

To this Article his Grace the Duke of *Bedford* subjoined a Declaration, importing, “ That for the preventing of all Subject of Dispute, on Account of the Limits of the Territories of the *Subah* of *Bengal*, as well as of the Coast of *Coromandel* and *Orixa*, the said Territories of the *Subah* of *Bengal* shall be reputed to extend only as far as the *Tanaon* exclusively; and that the *Tanaon* shall be considered as included in the Northern Part of the Coast of *Coromandel* and *Orixa*.”

III. Instead of the IVth Article of the Preliminaries, whereby the *French* King obliges himself (only) on his Royal Word, not to fortify the Islands of *St. Pierre* and of *Miquelon*; that King, by the VIth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty, “ absolutely engages, not to fortify the said Islands, &c. as in the said Preliminary Article.”

America.

IV. Instead of the Words of the XIXth Preliminary Article, whereby “ his Catholic Majesty cedes and guarantees to his Britannic Majesty, all that Spain possesses on the Continent of North-America, to the East or to the South-East of the River *Mississippi* :” By the XXth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty, “ his Catholic Majesty cedes and guarantees, in full Right, to his Britannic Majesty, *Florida*, with the Fort *St. Augustine* and the Bay of *Pensacola*; as well as all that Spain possesses on the Continent of North-America, to the East, or to the South-East of the River *Mississippi*: And, in general, every Thing that depends on the said Countries and Lands, with the Sovereignty, Property and Possession, and all Rights acquired by Treaties, or otherwise, which the Catholic King and the Crown of *Spain* have had, till now, over the said Countries, &c. in the most ample Manner and Form, &c.”

Africa.

V. Instead of the latter Part of the IXth Article of the Preliminaries, whereby *France* cedes, in full Right, and guarantees, to the King of *Great-Britain*, *Senegal* :” In the Xth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty, it is thus expressed: “ His most Christian Majesty cedes, in full Right, and guarantees to the King of *Great-Britain*, the River *Senegal*, with the Forts and *Factories* of *St. Louis*, *Podor* and *Galam*; and with all the Rights and Dependencies of the said River *Senegal*.” Which Forts and Territory were thought so important by the House of Commons, that, on the 30th of the said Month of *March*, they passed a Vote of Credit for his Majesty, to expend as far as 7,000*l.* for repairing and improving the same.

As we have before freely animadverted on the heavy Load of our national Debt, we shall now presume, with equal Freedom, to make some brief Remarks on the Benefits which, we sincerely and impartially believe, will accrue to the Kingdoms of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, from the said *Definitive* Treaty of Peace, in all the four Quarters of the terraqueous Globe; from which Benefits will naturally result a very great Increase of our national Commerce and Riches, and consequently of the national Revenue, necessarily increasing the *Sinking-Fund*, and, by like Consequence, proportionably decreasing our public Burdens.

And, First, with regard to *Asia*; the XIth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty sufficiently demonstrates the great Superiority we have thereby obtained in *East-India*. This must necessarily produce a great Increase of our Company’s Commerce thither, and a proportionable Increase of the Customs, as well as

* A *Cunette* (sometimes called a *Cuvette*) is generally described to be a deep Trench, (mostly a wet one) dug along the Bottom of a broader or larger dry Ditch; for rendering the Approach to the Place more difficult.

of our national Wealth, and of the *Sinking-Fund*. It has been very lately asserted and computed by Persons of Credit, who were possessed of the best Means of knowing our *East-India* Company's Circumstances, that, including the great Superiority obtained by the said XIth Article, that Company's *annual Revenue in India* will now exceed 600,000*l*. A Sum surpassing all former Emoluments, and much more likely to increase than to diminish.

II. In *Africa*; our Possession of the late *French* Settlements on the River *Senegal* affords us the profitable Command of the generally-necessary Article of *Gum-Senegal*, so indispensably necessary for the perfecting of many of our *own* Manufactures. And by the vast Enlargement of our continental as well as Island Dominions in *America*, the Demand for *Negro-Slaves* from that and other Parts of the *African* Coast will undoubtedly much increase, and therewith that of our Shipping and Mariners; and also a proportionable (or perhaps greater) Increase of our outward-bound Cargoes, so much consisting of our own various Manufactures, for the Purchase of those Slaves, &c.

III. With regard to our new Acquests, both from *France* and *Spain*, on the Continent of *North-America*, (or, in Effect, of the great Bulk of all *North-America*) if we look but a little Way into Futurity, it must afford us an almost unbounded Prospect of Felicity, considered either in a commercial or a political View. An Empire (it may now well be literally termed) of so great Importance even to our present Generation, and much more so to Posterity, as may well make us for a while forget our national Burdens, great as they are; most especially when in our Thoughts we revolve the abject Situation we were in but little above *seven Years* ago, both in *Europe* and *America*! Insulted and invaded by a perfidious Foe, even in Time of Peace, until, by a most auspicious Change of Measures, the Consequence of so noble a Change of Ministers, whose Names can never [*may they never*] be obliterated from our Annals, we were, by the divine Blessing, amazingly extricated, not only from a disgraceful Condition, but became, at Length, every where Conquerors, to the Extent of almost a Quarter of the terraqueous Globe, where we now probably have many more new Fellow-Subjects than for a long Series of Time we shall be able to enumerate. Subjects, who, to *us alone*, must now have Recourse for all their *European* Wants, until now supplied by a quite interfering and contrary Means: Subjects, who, on the other Hand, must now necessarily *supply us alone* with all their *American* Productions, to their own much greater Emolument than under their former Situation. Such pleasing future Prospects must needs afford a large Scope for a luxuriant Imagination, much easier to conceive than fully to describe. How great an Increase of Commerce and Riches, of Power and Influence must so vast an Extent of Country on the Continent of *America* hereafter afford to the *British* Empire!

IV. By the extensive Province of *Florida*, now yielded to us by *Spain*, (whereof a good Part is said to be very improveable, when in *British* Hands) and by the farther Addition of almost the only valuable Part of *Louisiana*, our Empire in *North-America* is not only rendered vastly more extensive, (and yet uniformly compact) but likewise extremely *secure*, down from our Province of *Georgia*, Southward, to the Cape of *Florida*, and thence, turning Westward, along the great Gulph or Bay of *Mexico*, up to the Mouth of the River *Mississippi*; all which has (with respect to Security) *now* no other Frontier but the Ocean. An extreme Advantage this to so commercial a Nation! But this is not all the Benefit of such large Concessions: For, by the Advantage of the Bay and fine Harbour of *Pensacola*, &c. we are enabled, in Time of War, to *command* the neighbouring Seas and Coasts belonging to those two Nations, with Advantages needless, and perhaps improper, to be enlarged on.

V. By our said Treaty with *Spain*, we have effectually established our (before disputed) Right to the profitable Benefit of our (unlimitedly) cutting of Logwood on the Shores of *Campeachy*; where we are now also impowered to have Habitations for our People, and Storehouses for our Goods; where also, in case of any future Rupture, it will always be in our Power to form a more *effectual* Establishment. By this important Concession, a great Bone of Contention, of near one hundred Years Standing, is likewise most fortunately abolished; and therewith more and other future Advantages are in View, *than we chuse to name*.

VI. Even with respect to the new System of the *West-India* Islands, we may observe, that, although for our getting rid of our late most troublesome Neighbours on the *American* Continent, and of our obtaining of them such other important Advantages (as above) in different Parts of the World, it has been judged expedient to restore the *Sugar-Islands* we had conquered, together with one (so called) *neutral* Island, *viz.* *St. Lucia*; have we not, by the IXth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty, obtained the Islands of *Granada* and of the *Grenadines*; and likewise the neutral Isles of *St. Vincent*, *Dominica* and *Tobago*, with the additional and permanent Benefit, of for ever annihilating the very Name or Appellation of any *neutral* Isle in those Seas? whereby each Nation's Possessions and Property there, are now distinctly ascertained, and a final Period put to so long a Plea for Altercation.

VII. Lastly, the effectual Demolition of the impregnable Part of the Sea-Port of *Dunkirk* will infallibly be *now* executed; not merely because so stipulated, (as it has thrice before been) but because we have, *in our Hands*, (what we never before effectually had) a sure Pledge for its being effectually performed.

Unquestionably, these are most substantial and most important Advantages. And if, in any reasonable Degree, they shall appear to be adequate to the Blood and Treasure by us spent in procuring them; it is undoubtedly of no Kind of Consequence to the Public in general, to inquire by whom they were obtained. Posterity, we are certain, will be the most impartial Judges thereof; and to Posterity we shall submit the Whole, after subjoining, for our own innocent Vindication, that, to the best of our Knowledge and Belief, we are by no Means conscious of having in any, even the least, Degree, exaggerated the above-named Advantages obtained for the Public: *Such Advantages* (more especially in a commercial

P O S T S C R I P T.

commercial Sense) as this Kingdom never knew or experienced, in any Period of Time whatever, since it was a Nation !

We need say nothing of the Restitution of our Isle of *Minorca*, as being generally esteemed no more than an Equivalent for our restoring of the Isle of *Belle-Isle* ; though doubtless a most favourable Equivalent for *us*.

The Money or Supply voted by Parliament, and passed into a Statute, for the Service of the current Year 1763, amounts to 3,500,000*l.* to be raised by an additional Duty on foreign Wines, and on *Cyder* and *Perry*.

Most gloriously to crown all our unparalleled Successes and Conquests in our late War, Brigadier-General *Draper* arrived, on the 16th of *April* 1763, with Advice, that he, with his Majesty's Land and Naval Forces, jointly with those of our *East-India* Company, under the Command of Admiral *Cornish*, had, on the 6th of *October* 1762, besieged and taken the large City of *Manila*, the Capital of the great Island of *Luconia*, the Principal of the *Spanish Philippine* Isles : And (beside a great Booty, not as yet particularly specified) the said Sea and Land Commanders had agreed with the *Spanish* Governor to ransom the said City and Island for four Millions of Dollars ; and that, moreover, our naval Force had made Prize of a large *Acapulco* Ship, valued at three Millions of Dollars : The farther Particulars whereof may soon be expected.

Thus the *British* Arms have surprizingly, and almost marvelously, triumphed in the very extremest Parts of *Asia* Eastward, as well as over the great western Continent of *North-America*, and also in *Africa* !



A P P E N D I X :

Comprehending certain Matters relative to the foregoing Work, which, for the most Part, could not properly be brought into a Chronological Method or Order. As,

- I. That excellent small Treatise which, in our Preface, we promised to exhibit, verbatim, Section I. in this APPENDIX, as being long since out of Print, and become somewhat scarce: Intituled, "OBSERVATIONS concerning the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Seas; being an Abstract of the Marine Affairs of ENGLAND." By Sir PHILIP MEDOWS, Knight.

To the R E A D E R.

THE Dominion of the Sea, as it is most apt to be made the fair Colour, and specious Pretence, to a War betwixt *England* and *Holland*, when the real Causes of such War are hidden and remote; so nothing will so effectually preserve a lasting Union between them, by hindering the Root of Discord from growing again, as a true Knowledge and right Understanding of that Matter. About which, there are many traditional Mistakes, and popular Errors, too current among us, and such as are not of a simple and innocent Nature, but very dangerous, and of evil Consequence. The Consideration whereof gave the first Occasion to the following Discourse, which was composed several Years since, was read and presented to his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, and well accepted by him; and has since remained a Manuscript in the Hands of several Persons of Quality. And though it might receive a new Turn and Air, more accommodate to the present State of Things; and though the Time when it was written, the Person for whom, and the Niceness of the Subject itself, obliged the Author to more of Caution and Reserve, than perhaps would now be needful; yet he was not willing to make any Alterations in it, chusing rather to speak the Language of *Truth*, than of *Times*; for what was once true, is always so, though not always equally fit to be made public. But surely now, if ever, it is seasonable to remove all Obstacles and Impediments out of the Way of a good Understanding between the two Nations, when their most intimate Union and Conjunction is not only, as at other Times, highly expedient, but absolutely necessary.

The P R E F A C E ; shewing the Author's Design.

THE following Discourse may possibly, upon a slight and superficial View, seem to have some Tendency towards the Diminution of the Rights of *England*, and consequently the Enlargement of those of other Governments; but upon a serious and deliberate Perusal, there will not appear any just Ground for such Imputation. It is, doubtless, very commendable in a Subject, if he can, with sound Judgment and convincing Reason, to advance the Pretensions of his Sovereign amongst foreign Nations. If it be the Part of a good Judge, *Ampliare Curiam*, it is much more of a good Subject, *Ampliare Coronam*: For we all shine in the Glory of the Crown that is over us, and even private Persons have something of Lustre reflected on them, from the Honour and Grandeur of the Monarchy under which they live. Upon which Account, Mr. *Selden* has excellently well deserved of the Public, by heightening the Sea-Sovereignty of the Crown of *England*, in his learned Book, entituled, *Mare Clausum*; a Treatise so comprehensive of what can be said on that Argument, that he, who should now write of the same, would certainly incur the old Censure of writing an *Iliad* after *Homer*.

But if all the Claims and Pretensions of the Crown of *England*, supported by the Authorities and Allegations produced in that Book, shall be vouched as the proper Measure and Standard of Right and Wrong betwixt us and other Nations; if the controverting thereof by them, shall be esteemed by us as an Invasion and Usurpation, and consequently the just Cause and Foundation of a War: If what is well written must be fought for too, not being to be gained but by a longer Tool than a Pen, the King of *England* will unavoidably be cast upon this hard Dilemma, either of being involved in endless and dangerous Quarrels with all his Neighbours abroad, or of having his Honour and Reputation prostituted at Home, as tamely suffering the best Jewels of his Crown to be ravished from it, and the Regalities thereof, transmitted to him from his most noble Progenitors, to be usurped by Foreigners. Nor does the Mischief cease here; for in case he should at any Time enter into a War, for the more vigorous asserting and maintaining those Pretensions, and they not be included in the Terms and Conditions of the following Peace, the Inference will be this; That he was so far worsted in the War, as to be constrained to buy a Peace, if not by a total abandoning of them, yet at least by a temporary Recession from those Pretensions.

Let me add one Consideration more; if a War betwixt *England*, and any other Kingdom or State, be grounded and stated upon a Sea-dominion, by Help of this Advantage, an Enemy will gain the Weather-gage of us, and derive from it a considerable Benefit to himself; *Hoc Itacus velit*—A Dutch-Cause and Quarrel, at such a Time, when we most need their Friendship and Assistance: This will awaken Fears and Jealousies, and strongly alarm them to an early securing of their own Navigation and Commerce, against those who would impropriate the Seas. They will not so much regard the Justice of our Cause, as the Consequences of our Success, and will be sure to range themselves with Heart or Hand, or both, as Occasion shall require, on that Side to which they shall be invited by a common and complicate Interest: It will not be a War betwixt this Prince and That, betwixt *Holland* and *England*, but betwixt the Continent and an Island, and the Question will be briefly this, Whether the Island shall have the Sea to herself, or whether the Continent shall have Share with her? As this is consonant and agreeable to Reason, to suppose that it will be so, so it is verified by Experience, that in Fact it has been so. We need look back no farther than the Year 1665. *England* was then in open War with *Holland*, and, as previous thereto, the Parliament granted a Royal Aid, the End whereof is publicly declared in the Preamble of the Act, viz. *To equip, and set out to Sea, a Royal Navy, for the Preservation of his Majesty's ancient and undoubted Sovereignty and Dominion in the Seas.* This was exactly calculated for the Meridian of *England*, it served to inspire our Captains and Officers with Honour, to animate our Seamen with Courage, to dispose the whole Body of the People with Chearfulness and Unanimity, to undergo so mighty a Supply, answerable to the Greatness of the Undertaking. But it served not so good Effects beyond Sea, as soon appeared; for the Balance of Success had no sooner inclined to *England*, by that signal Victory, obtained under the happy Conduct of his then Royal Highness, over the Dutch Fleet, commanded by Lieutenant-Admiral *Opdam*, but *France* stood over to *Holland*, *Denmark* was following, and had the War continued, and the Series of Success not been interrupted by the Fatalities of the Plague, Fire, and other Accidents, by Occasion whereof a Peace intervened, there had at that Time been as formidable a Confederacy and Conjunction formed against *England*, as that at *Cambray* against *Venice*.

An. 16 & 17
Car. II.

An. 1665.

An. 1523.

To remedy the said Inconveniencies, and obviate the like, I thought it useful in the following Discourse, carefully to distinguish betwixt the Question of Right, and the Question of Fact; betwixt the Pretensions of the Crown of *England*, and the Possessions of it; betwixt what it has continually claimed and demanded as an ancient Right, and what it has been actually seized of, by a long, peaceable, and uninterrupted Enjoyment, which implies a Consent and Acknowledgement on the Part of other Nations. The latter of these is the true Touchstone of Wrong and Injury, for what has been anciently claimed, may have been as anciently denied, and so remained *Lis pendens*, a Question undecided: But what has been peaceably enjoyed, and thereby passed into an acknowledged Right, afterwards to detain or controvert, is a manifest Injury and Usurpation. And by this, we shall easily discern, whether the Crown of *England* maintains its Ground, or whether it has lost any Thing of what it formerly had, by new Encroachments and Disseisins, such as may furnish Matter for a just Resentment and Vindication. In the mean Time, the Pretensions of the Crown stand as they did; what they were, that they now are, no Diminution of them, no Derogation from them. It is Courage in a Nation strenuously to maintain their own, and it is Justice rightly to distinguish their own; and the best Temper of Government, is, neither to do a Wrong, nor take it.

I thought it needful also to examine the accustomed Salutation at Sea, by the Flag and Topsail, and to endeavour to clear the true Significancy and Import of it, and the rather, because it has been the Occasion of spilling much Blood in *Europe* within these forty Years last past, and may be of the Effusion of more, if a timely Remedy be not applied to so growing an Evil, which is almost become a common Make-bate betwixt the *European* Nations. And all this, partly by overstraining a fine Thread, and laying greater Weight upon it than it will bear; but chiefly for Want of a certain and determinate Regulation; for whilst Sea-Captains are, by the Generality of their Instructions, referred only to former Use and Custom, and what that is, not distinctly known, many Irregularities and Indiscretions ensue, not unlike to those of some Gallants at Land, who think it a Point of Honour to quarrel for the Way, or jostle for the Wall, with all they meet; but with this Difference, these do it only to the endangering their own Persons, but the others to the engaging their Masters many Times in unnecessary Feuds and Disputes.

This is the Mark, at which the following Discourse is levelled, and by these Measures it has been guided. And the whole Design of it tends to this, to prevent needless Quarrels, and such as are stated to Disadvantage abroad, and to justify our King's Reputation against Censure and Reflection at Home. That whilst he preserves the public Peace, his Honour may not be impeached, nor yet his Honour (of which he has so quick a Sense) be made Use of through mistaken Appearances to imbroider his Peace; but be left free to steer an even Course betwixt the tender Regards of the one, and the prudential Considerations of the other. In order to which Design, it was necessary for me to remove some Obstacles and Impediments, as I found them in my Way. To clear the true Notion of Dominion and Sovereignty in all the chief Branches and Dependencies of it. To trace Matters of Fact through the national Treaties made betwixt our Kings and other Princes. To vindicate some Passages in our Books and Rolls from Mistakes and Misapplications. And all this without any Vanity of refuting Mr. *Selden*, (who if he has extended the Rights of the Crown of *England* to the Wrong of other Princes, *Viderint ipsi*, let them look to it, whose Concern it is;) but merely in Prosecution of the Design of a Discourse, which, besides that it asserts the Honour of our King, by shewing in Fact, as to Sea-matters, how he maintains whatever his Ancestors enjoyed, may, as is humbly conceived, be further serviceable for these two Ends.

First, To put a Stop to some popular Errors, which prevail to the great Inconvenience of the King, by continual prompting and exposing him, upon pretended Points of Honour, to a perpetual Strife with all his Neighbours, for Things not safe to be insisted on, never enjoyed, nor likely ever to be obtained.

Secondly,

Secondly, To pacify and allay those Jealousies, which dispose foreign Princes upon all Occasions to enter into Confederacies prejudicial to the Interests of *England*: For as it has been the Policy of *France* in this last Age, to load *Spain* with an Imputation of affecting an universal Monarchy: So it is the Practice of *Holland*, to charge *England* with an Affectation of a Sea-monarchy, to the Belief of which we too unwarily contribute; and under this Covert the *Dutch* advance their own Designs, as the *French* have done theirs under the former.

As to the Method of this Treatise, it is divided into these four general Heads.

I. What is meant by the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Seas, and what the true Notion or Idea of it is.

II. What Things are incident to this Dominion; and inseparably follow it.

III. What the Salutation at Sea by the Flag and Topsail signifies, and whether it has any Relation to the Dominion of it.

IV. The whole Matter of Fact betwixt the Crown of *England*, and foreign Princes and States, in the several Incidents of Sea-dominion, is distinctly examined, and impartially reported.

These General Heads contain several Subdivisions, concerning the *Quatuor Maria*. *The Laws of Olcron*. *The Roll in the Tower De Superioritate Maris*. *The Fishery licensed and limited*, &c.

Observations concerning the Dominion and Sovereignty of the SEAS, &c.

IT has been learnedly argued on both Sides, whether there be any just Dominion or Property in any Sea: For, in the primitive and natural State of Things, antecedent to humane Fact and Consent, the whole Earth was common and undivided unto all Mankind; but then, as it was common, so it was without Culture, Men living upon the spontaneous Productions of it, in an easy and innocent, but rude and simple Manner. Their Dwellings were Tents; their Drink, Water; their Bread, Roots and Nuts; their Clothing, the Bark of Trees, or Skins of Beasts. Wherefore, to better the Condition of human Life, by the Encouragement of ingenious Arts and Industry, Consent, either express or tacit, introduced Occupancy and Property, that every Man might enjoy to himself, as a Reward, the Benefit of his own Skill and Labour. Then were Houses built, Fields sown with Corn, Vineyards planted, and the Manner of Living heightened by progressive Steps and Gradations, from the plain State of simple Necessity, to a Degree of Convenience; from Convenience, to Delight; from Delight, to Luxury. But forasmuch as the wide Sea is not capable of Cultivation or Improvement, by Art or Industry, it may therefore be reasonably supposed, never to have been impropriated by Consent, but left to its primitive and natural Communion.

How Dominion was first introduced.

Privata nula Naturā, sed aut ceteri Occupatione, aut, &c. Cic. de Offic. lib. 1.

Nam propria Telluris Herum Natura nec initum, nec me, nec quenquam fecit. Hor. ii. Sat. 2.

If it be objected, that sundry People and Nations have been Lords of several Seas; as the *Athenians*, *Carthaginians*, *Rhodians*, and *Romans*: To that, will be replied, that this was Force and Empire, without Property; an Usurpation, not a Right; and that an armed Conqueror, by the same Rule, that he dispossesses what is proper, may impropriate what is common; only with this Difference, that it is extensively more unjust to debar many from their common Right, than to dispossess a single Person of his private Inheritance.

I shall not enter upon the Merits of the Cause, as not being to my Purpose, but as to the forementioned Argument, how plausible soever, it concludes fallaciously; as if that, which is but *Causa una*, one Cause, were *Causa unica*, the only Cause; whereas there may be other Reasons and Considerations, besides that of encouraging Industry, why Communion was changed into Property, and those equally extendible to Sea, as well as Land. Possibly the Consent of some Nations may divest themselves of a joint Right, and invest it in one, in order to a public Benefit. And this is the best Part of that Title, which the *Venetian* has to the Gulph; which being a particular and remarkable Case, it will not be amiss briefly to touch upon it, in the following Paragraph.

The *Ottoman* Power extending itself into *Europe*, to the Subversion of the Eastern Empire, conquering all *Greece*, with *Macedon* and *Epirus*, and penetrating to the very Banks of the Gulph, almost within Sight of *Italy*: The *Italian*, and other neighbouring Princes, to interpose the best Skreen they could, betwixt themselves and the near approaching Danger, did, by a concurring Interest, impatronize the *Venetian* in the Gulph, who, by Reason of their Potency in Shipping, and the immediate Concern of their own imminent Peril, were the most proper State to be made the Bulwark of *Christendom* at Sea. Thus the Pope, by the Ceremony of a Ring, wedded their Duke every Year to the *Adriatick*. And in the General Council of *Lions*, in the Presence of the Ambassadors of several Princes, upon Complaint made against the *Venetians*, for laying Impositions upon all Ships sailing within the Gulph, Judgment was given in Favour of the Republic, upon Consideration of their guarding that Sea against the Courses of the Pirates and *Saracens*. And the neighbouring Princes would not so much as send a Galley, without asking Leave of the Senate; which Respect was so providently managed by that wise Council, the better to assert their marine Sovereignty, that sometimes they would give Leave, under some Restrictions and

Of the Dominion of the State of *Venice* in the Gulph.

Fiav. Blend. Decac. ii. 18.

*Joan. Palat. de Do-
min. Mar. l. ii. c. 6.*

and Conditions, as in the Case of the Sister of *Uladislaus* King of *Naples*; sometimes they denied Leave, as in the Case of *Mary*, Sister of *Philip* King of *Spain*, in the Year 1630, whom the Senate would not permit to be transported from *Naples* to *Trieste*, in the Gallies of *Spain*, but in those only of the Republic. But it is to be considered also, that the Gulph of *Venice* is not a wide Sea or Ocean, nor a Streight or narrow Sea, called in Latin *Fretum*, but a *Sinus*, a Bay or Gulph, closed at one End; in the Bottom whereof the City of *Venice* is situate, upon several Isles or Insules. The Seas of *England* are of a different Nature and Condition, they are open both above and below, and they are the Midway-passage betwixt all the Northern and Southern Nations. The Wares and Merchandises of *Muscovy*, *Poland*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Germany*, and the *Netherlands*, are conveyed by Shipping to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, the *Levant*, &c. and so back again from the South to the North, through the North-East Sea betwixt *England* and *Germany*, and the Western Channel betwixt *England* and *France*, which shews, of what Influence and Import this Dominion, on the Part of *England*, is to the rest of the World.

CH A P. I.

What is meant by the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Seas, and what the true Notion or Idea of it is.

BEFORE I proceed, it will be necessary, first, to explain the Terms, what is meant by *Dominion*, what by *Sovereignty*, and what by the *Seas*; lest we lose Things in Words, and take up with Names, instead of Realities. By *Dominion*, is to be understood Property, (for so is that Word *Dominion* always taken in its legal Sense) or a Right of possessing and using any Thing as one's own, and of excluding all others from a promiscuous and equal Use thereof. That is mine, which is so mine, as it is not another's, *Eodem Modo*, in the same Manner as it is mine: And this Property is twofold, either Public or Private, for Property is not opposed to Public, but to Common. Public Property excludes Communion amongst Nations; private Property, Communion amongst Persons. For, as particular Mannors and Tenements, divided by their respective Bounds and Butties, are the private Property of particular Persons, which they possess privatively of other Persons. So Countries and Territories, like greater Mannors, divided each from other by Limits and Borders, are the public Properties of Nations, which they possess exclusively one of another. The whole Territory of *England* is the public Property of the *English* Nation, and this Property excludes Aliens, or all born out of the King of *England*'s Liegeance, from taking real Inheritances, or holding Lands and Tenements any-where in *England*. The supreme Rule and Jurisdiction in and over this Territory, is that which we call Sovereignty, and is the public Property of the King, in Right of his Crown of *England*. He is sole Lord of this great Mannor, and all the Lands in *England* are holden, either mediately or immediately, of him. And as he is Head and chief Ruler, he bears within him the Person of the whole Nation, and thus all *England* is his Territorial Property. And the Royal Demesns and Possessions, annexed to the Crown, as the public Revenue thereof, and as distinct from the private Possessions of particular Persons, are his Patrimonial Property. He has them in his public and politic Capacity, as King, not in his private and natural, as an individual Person; for Kings, as well as Subjects, may have Possessions in a private Right, as the King of *Egypt*, who bought the Lands of his Subjects for Corn, he had not those Lands in Right of his Crown, as King, for he was King before he had them.

I have done with those two Terms, Dominion and Sovereignty. I pass to the third, and that is, the Sea or Seas. Whereby Sea is not to be understood, such a collective Body of Waters, singly and solely as Waters; for the moveable inconstant Waters, whether of Sea or River, barely as such, are not a capable Subject of Property; but as Waters contained within a fixed and certain Boundary, and supported by a standing Bottom. In the first Sense, no Man goes twice into the same River; in the second, a River is the same in a Succession of Ages. And in this latter Sense, the Sea, as it is a solid *Alceus*, or Receptacle of Waters, contained within a certain Boundary, is as truly and as properly Territory as the Land. It is *Territorium à Terra*, from the standing Bottom of Earth, by which the Waters of it are supported, and from the unmoveable Shoars of Earth, within which those Waters are contained.

Having sufficiently explained the Terms, if one should ask me, What is meant by the Dominion and Sovereignty of the *British* Seas, which the Kings of *England* are said to have continually claimed, in Right of their Crown of *England*? I would answer, By Dominion is meant the public Property of those Seas, as Part of the Territory of their Realm of *England*, and consequently all other Princes and People excluded, not from all, but from an equal Use of them. By Sovereignty is meant, that sole supreme Rule and Jurisdiction, which the Kings of *England*, successively, have over the whole Realm of *England*, of which those Seas are a Part. If he should further ask me, How does this Right in the Crown of *England* appear, and by what Proofs is it evidenced? I would refer him to Mr. *Selden*, whose Proofs and Arguments, whether they come up to the Height of such a Dominion as I have here described, which they ought to do, or else will fall short of the Mark, is not for me to say; I leave that to the Judgment of his Reader, wishing they were so convincing and demonstrative, that all other Nations, as well as our own, would rest satisfied therewith. But if he asks me of Matter of Fact, whether the Kings of *England* have, for any long Time, been in the actual and peaceable Possession of such Dominion, as a Right acknowledged by the express or implied Consent of other Nations? this I shall examine by and by.

But whereas I hinted before, that the Dominion of the Crown of *England* in the *British* Seas, did not exclude other Princes and States from all Use, but from an equal Use of those Seas, this needs a little Explication. In order to which, it is to be considered, that as all Property first began, by human Fact and Consent, antecedent to which was Communion: So in this Consent was implied a Reservation and benign Exception of such Use, as might be of great Benefit to others, without any considerable Damage

to the Proprietor; a River, as a Fishery, is a private Dominion, no Man may fish there, without the Owner's Leave, because it would be a Diminution of his Profit; if navigable, as a Way, it is public to all the Subjects of that Prince, who is Lord of the Territory; as it is running Water, it is common to Man and Beast to drink of it, and wash with it. A Field is a private Property, but the Market-path over it is public, and when it was first made a Property, it was with Reservation of a Path. For Fields were not distinguished by Metes and Bounds to their respective Owners, with Design to confine every Man to his own Home, but with Exception of Liberty to pass and repass in a harmless Manner, over each others Properties in Pursuance of their lawful Occasions. The Sea, *say we*, is the public Property of the Crown of *England*; but yet, as it is a Way, it is common to the peaceable Traders of all Nations. A Path over a Field is of some Damage to the Soil; though compensated with a greater Utility; but a Way over the Sea is of no Damage to the Water; and the Sea, being a fluid Body, is all Path, where a Ship can sail, and a common Highway from one Nation to another. And this is so far from being a Damage to any, that it is highly beneficial to all; for as there is no Man so self-sufficient, as not to need the continual Help of another, so neither is there any Country which does not, at some Time or other, need the Growth and Productions of another.

*Quid prohibetis
Aquis? Usus com-
munis Aquarum est.*
Ovid.

Well then, since it is the Nature of Property in general, so to make a Thing mine, as it is not another's, *eodem Modo*, in the same Manner as it is mine; and the Dominion of the Sea in one Prince does not exclude another from all Use of it; it may not be unfitly demanded, What are those proper Uses, which are so peculiarly reserved to the Crown of *England*, in Right of such supposed Dominion, as that all other Nations are excluded from them? And this will lead me to the second general Head which I proposed, *viz.*

C H A P. II.

What Things are incident to the Dominion of the Sea, and inseparably follow it.

I Answer, these three Things:

1. A Right of excluding all foreign Ships of War from passing upon any the Seas of *England*, without special License for that Purpose first obtained.
2. The sole marine Jurisdiction within those Seas.
3. An appropriate Fishery.

First, All Foreigners are excluded by Virtue of such Dominion from a general Liberty (without first asking and obtaining special Licence) of putting out upon the *British* Seas Ships fitted and equipped for War, when and in what Number they please. The Reason is plain, because it is the Territory of another Prince; and to enter it, without Leave, with an armed Force, and in such Numbers, as may justly occasion Fear and Suspicion of Danger, is a public Hostility. The *Persians* were retrained by Pact and League made with the *Athenians*, from entering with armed Vessels within the *Cyanean* and *Chelidonian* Islands; but had the *Persians* acknowledged the Territorial Property of those Seas to have been in the People of *Athens*, there had been no Need of such Pact, for in the Reason of the Thing itself, abstracted from Covenant, it had been as much an Hostility to have entered those Seas with a Fleet of War, as to have landed an Army upon *Attica*; for both were equally the *Athenian* Territory.

Plut. p. Cim.

Secondly, From the juridical Cognisance of all Causes, Civil and Criminal, for and concerning all Matters and Things done and committed in and upon those Seas, the Persons whom those Causes concern there abiding. The Reason is, because Jurisdiction is an essential and inseparable Part of the Sovereignty, which a Prince has within his own Territory. All Foreigners, whilst in it, owe him a local Obedience, and are triable by his Laws, and before his Judicatories only as the sole supreme Judge of the Place. And for any to appeal from him, is to set a Superior over him, and to exercise Jurisdiction without his Territory, without an Authority derived from him, is to King it in another's Kingdom, to set up co-ordinate Supremes within one Realm in Matters of the same civil Cognisance. Which is as much a Contradiction, as to affirm many Infinites, for as the Infinity of one makes all others finite, so the Supremacy of one makes all others subordinate.

Thirdly, From a Right of fishing within those Seas, without special Licence first obtained from the Lord of the Seignory, and under such Conditions and Considerations as he shall think fit. The Reason is, because this is the patrimonial Property of his Crown, and the Fishery is in a Manner all the Profit that his great Sea-territory yields him. The Dominion of the Sea, without an appropriate Fishing, is as if a Vineyard should be a Property, but the Grapes common. Or like an Estate or Possession of Land, vested in one, to the Use of another; and such we had many here in *England*, till a good Statute executed the Possession to the Use, and so conjoined what ought not to have been divided. Nor can it be alleged, that a promiscuous fishing in the Sea is of no Damage to the Proprietor, for admitting the Multitude of Fish to be so great as to suffice all Mens' Use, which is not always true, yet this will abate the Price of the Market for Sale, nor can the Fishery be farmed out, if Occasion be, at so good Advantage. For so we read, that the Eastern Emperor let out to Farm the fishing in the *Ægean* Sea near *Byzantium*, at the yearly Rent of Ten Thousand Crowns, and sometimes more.

*27 Her. VIII.
Cap. x.*

Nicoph. Greg. l. ix.

I am sensible, that what I have already said, and Part of what follows, will be thought by some to run too much into the Niceties of Law and School, and that it is a Thread spun too fine. But without the

Help of such a Thread, how fine soever it may seem, we shall wander without End in a Labyrinth of Phrases and Forms of Speech, we shall lose Things in the Ambiguity of Words, and mistake Shadows for Substance. He who affirms a Sea-dominion, and by it understands any Thing less than Property, embraces a Cloud for *Juno*. To ride actual Master at Sea, with a well-equipped Fleet, or to have such a Plenty of naval Stores in constant Readiness, as shall be sufficient to answer all Occasions, is not the Dominion of the Sea: This is Power, not Property, though the Property and Honour too, especially of an *Island Prince*, are best secured and supported by such Power. Neither is the Honour of the Flag, and of requiring foreign Ships to lower their Sails and do a Reverence, any Part of the Dominion of the Seas, nor has any Relation to it, as I shall shew presently. Much less do such usual Expressions and Words as these, the *British Seas*, the *Sea of England*, *Our Seas*, import any legal Dominion, but only denote a geographical Description, as *Mare Flandricum*, *Mare Normannicum*, *Mare Arvernorum*, *Mare Aquitanicum*, and a hundred others do. And nothing more usual, than for Seas to receive their Denominations from the Shores they roll upon; and *Our Seas* are the Seas which roll upon our Shores. But that which occasions the ordinary and most frequent Mistake, is, the Word *Dominion*, it being equivocal and of a doubtful Sense, as the *Latin Words Imperium and Dominium* likewise are. For sometimes they are taken strictly and legally, denoting Property, and thus *Imperium* and *Dominium* are the same with public and private Property, according to that of *Seneca*, *Rex omnia possidet Imperio, singuli Dominio*. The King possesses all by his Sovereignty, and yet particular Persons have their private Possessions too. But then again, sometimes they are taken loosely and historically, denoting Power only and Command, as, *Pompeio datum est Imperium Maris intra Herculis Columnas*, The Roman People gave *Imperium Maris* to *Pompey*, the Command of the Sea, not the Property of it; they commissioned him their Admiral or General at Sea, as far as the *Streights Mouth*. Thus some of the Roman Emperors were intitled *Terræ Marisq; Domini*, Lords or Despots of Sea as well as Land; so is *Vespasian* called by *Josephus*: And yet they were but Lords in Power, not in Property; for by the very Text of the Roman Law, as it was afterwards compiled by *Justinian*, the Sea is accounted as common as the Air, and that by natural Right. And thus some Men understand no more by Dominion of the Sea, than what our usual Sea-phrase imports, to ride Master at Sea, or of the Sea. But it is one Thing to be Master of it in an historical and military Sense, by a Superiority of Power and Command, as the General of a victorious Fleet is, another Thing to be Master of it in a legal Sense, by a possessory Right, as the true Owner and Proprietor of it is. In like manner we say of a General at Land, that he is Master of the Field; Master of it in Power, not Owner of it in Title. Property is a fixed and permanent Right, a Man may lose his Seisin, and yet retain his Title, an Usurper is no Owner, but Power is flitting and transitory, and so soon as the Possession is lost, the Power is gone. If we confound Power and Property, *Potestas & Proprietas*, by a promiscuous Use of the one for the other, the Dominion of the Sea will be like that of our *Cornishmen's* Ball, at one of their Hurlings; it is his who can catch it, so long as he can keep it, till another gets it from him.

Sen. de Benef. l. viii. Cap. 5.

Jure naturali communia sunt cœlium, aer, aqua profundi, & Mare. Inst. de Rer. Div. Par. I.

Tacit. Annal. 4.

Sueton. Vit. Augusti.

I shall add one Quotation more, out of the Roman Story, not wholly unworthy Observation: *Tacitus* says, *Italiam utroque Mari duæ Classes Misenum apud & Ravennam præsidebant*: Two Fleets guarded Italy on both Seas, one at *Misenum*, the other at *Ravenna*. And *Suetonius* ascribes the first Institution thereof to *Augustus*; *Classem Miseni & alteram Ravennæ ad Tutelam superi & inferi Maris collocavit*: The Fleet at *Misenum* was for the Safety of the upper Sea towards *Gaul* and *Spain* Westwards, the other at *Ravenna* was for the Safety of the lower Sea, towards *Epirus* and *Greece* Eastwards. Our Kings in *England* have so exactly followed this Model of *Augustus*, that one would think, they had copied from his Original. Has *Italy* an upper and lower Sea? So has *England*: Our upper Sea is that Northwards betwixt *England* and *Germany*; our lower Sea that South-westward betwixt *England* and *France*. Had the Roman Emperors their distinct Fleets. one for each Sea? Our Kings had their distinct Admiralties, one for the North, and another for the South, reckoning North and South from the Mouth of the River *Thames*. Their Fleets were *ad Tutelam Maris*, says *Suetonius*, for the Safety of the Sea. Ours *ad Custodiam*, say our Records, for the Custody or safe keeping it, from being infested by Pirates (a Trade frequent in former Ages amongst the Northern People) and consequently for securing the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects and Allies. The two Fleets did *præsidere Italiam*, says *Tacitus*, guard *Italy* as a Garrison Town does a Frontier. Ours were also called *Navæ Præsidariæ*, Garrison-ships, to guard the open Shores and Landing-places of a large Island, against the hostile Insults and Descent of Foreigners. They are our moveable Garrisons, our floating Castles, fifty of which will defend an Island better than five thousand standing ones built round the Shores.

Of the *Quatuor Maria*.

Besides the two Admiralties of the North and South, the Books of our municipal Laws make frequent Mention of the *Quatuor Maria*, the four Seas, environing *England* to the East, West, North, and South. For *England*, as distinct from *Scotland*, is a Peninsula, bounded on the North by an Isthmus of Land and the Northern Sea. And it is observable, that to be *infra* or *intra quatuor Maria*, within the four Seas, is, in Construction of our Law, to be within the Kingdom of *England*; and to be *extra quatuor Maria*, out of the four Seas, is equipollent to being out of the Kingdom of *England*. And it is to be further noted, that not only he who is upon the Land, but he also who is upon the Sea, is in our Law said to be *intra Mare*, within the Sea, because he has Sea still before him, till he be arrived on the opposite Shore, and then, and not till then, he is *extra Mare*, out of the Sea, or beyond it. And when an *Englishman* is upon the other Shore, he is then within the Liegeance of another Prince, and therefore out of the Kingdom of *England*; but whilst upon the Sea, he is within the Liegeance of his own Prince, and therefore within the Kingdom of *England*. For *England* is not always taken strictly for the Land of it, in which Sense the Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, and *Mann*, are no Part of *England*, but sometimes comprehensively for all the Dominions of it, and in legal Understanding, he is within the Kingdom of *England*, who is within the local Liegeance of the Crown of *England*.

The Use our Law makes of this technical Phrase, or artificial Form of Speech, *intra* or *extra quatuor Maria*, within or without the four Seas, is this, partly to effoign or excuse Men from Appearance in Courts upon Writs of Summons; for if it can truly be alleged, that the Party summoned is *oultre la Mer*,

Mer, beyond the Sea, this is accepted as a good Effoign, to save his Default. But principally to be a certain and regulated Distance, within which our Law will admit of some Presumptions, which, beyond that Distance, it will not. For Example, if a Husband be within the four Seas, and his Wife has Issue, the Law presumes the Issue legitimate, and will admit of no Proof to bastardize the Child, because, within so little a Distance, Man and Wife might clandestinely come together, and none can safely swear they did not; but if the Husband be out of the four Seas, the Law is otherwise. By the Statute of 18 *Edw. I.* a Fine, levied in the Common Bench, concludes him, who is within the four Seas, if he puts not in his Claim within a Year and a Day, because the Law presumes him near enough, to have timely Notice of so solemn an Act as a Fine is, and if he suffers himself to be foreclosed for Want of an Action or Entry, imputes it to his own Neglect. By the Statute of 4 *Hen. VII.* Cap. xxiv. the forementioned Term of a Year and a Day is enlarged to five Years: And what in the Statute of *Edw. I.* is said to be out of the four Seas, is in this of *Hen. VII.* said to be out of the Realm, as equipollent Phrases, and signifying the same Thing. And if a Man be out of the Realm, what Day a Fine is levied, though it be a public Act, the Law supposes him not to have sufficient Notice of a Thing done within the Realm, and therefore interposes an Exception to the saving of his Right. And this is all which our Law-books mean, when they say, the Sea of *England* is within the Realm of *England*, as in the Place quoted in the Margin. But whether the Sea be so within the Realm of *England*, as to be Part of the Territorial Property of it, exclusively of all other Kingdoms and States, that they meddle not with. But to be within the four Seas, and to be within the Realm of *England*, is, as to some Purposes, in Construction and Intendment of our Law, one and the same Thing.

Coke on Littl. Sect. 397.

Coke 8 Rep. 10th Lord's Case.

Coke on Littl. Sect. 439.

Our Law-books have many other Phrases and Expressions of special Use, but yet do not reach the controverted Point betwixt *England* and other Nations. As where it is said, the Sea is of the Liegeance of the King, and Parcel of his Crown of *England*, *Le Mer est del Liegeance del Roy, & Parcel de son Couronne d'Engleterre.* And in another Place, it is said, the Sea of *England* is within the Liegeance of the King, as of his Crown of *England*. As to the King's Liegeance, it stands thus in our Law; all Natives, or natural-born Subjects, or Persons born within the King's Liegeance (for these do tantamount) where-soever they are, whether at Sea or Land, in *England* or any foreign Country, *quocunque sub Axe*, they still owe a native, or natural and inseparable Faith and Allegiance to their Liege-Lord the King. Whilst in *England*, or upon the Seas, besides their natural Liegeance, they are within the local Liegeance of their own Sovereign, and under his immediate Protection and Defence. But when within the Dominions of a foreign Prince, though, as to Persons, they still retain Faith to their natural Sovereign; yet, as to Place, they are out of his actual Obedience, and within the Protection of another, which draws Subjection along with it, and makes them the temporary local Subjects of that other Prince. And as this is the Case of *Englishmen* abroad, so is it of Aliens here in *England*. A Child born at Sea, in any of the King's Ships, or other *English* Vessel, navigated by *English* Master and Crew, is a Native; if born upon the Land of *England*, in any Fort or Town possessed by an Enemy, it is born out of the King's Liegeance, and therefore an Alien. But whereas it is said, the Sea is within the Liegeance of the Crown of *England*, this is to be understood extensively of the Liegeance of the Crown of *England*, that it reaches to Sea as well as Land, not exclusively of the Liegeance of other Crowns, as if no Crown had Liegeance at Sea, but that of *England* only; or, as if no Foreigner, aboard his own Vessel, within any the four Seas, were within the Liegeance of his own natural Sovereign, for this is manifestly repugnant to daily Fact and Experience, as we shall see anon, when I come to the Question of Fact.

Coke 5 Rep. Sir Henry Co. Bart. Case, fol. 118. Coke on Littl. Sect. 439.

Coke 7 Rep. Calvin's Case, fol. 6.

As to that other Expression of the Seas being Parcel of the Crown of *England*, the forementioned Author, in the Place before cited, expounds his Meaning to be, that it is Parcel of the Inheritance of the Crown of *England*. Thus *Jetsam*, *Flotsam*, and *Lagan*, appertain to the King by his Prerogative. Goods thrown over-board, to lighten a Ship in Distress by Weather, are called *Jetsam*; Goods of a wrecked Ship, floating upon the Waters, are called *Flotsam*; Goods sunk, with a Cork or Buoy tied to them, to direct to the Place, are called *Lagan* or *Ligan*: All these Goods, if the Ship perishes, and no Owner can be proved, belong to the King in Right of his Crown, as Treasure *trove* and *estrais* at Land do, and all Derelicts, whose Property is lost, the Law adjudges them to the King, as Owner paramount. Also Royal Fishes, as Whales, Sturgeons, &c. taken by the King's Subjects on the Seas of *England*, appertain to the King by his Prerogative, but no Mention made in any of our Law-books, of an appropriate Fishing, exclusive of the People and Subjects of other Princes and States.

Coke in Constable's Case, ut supra.

Coke Rep. 7. Case de Savans, fol. 16.

I have mentioned these Passages, which occur in the Books of our municipal Laws, because, though of excellent Use and undeniable Verity, when fitly applied to what they are designed and intended, yet if misapplied to the Case of the Dominion of the four Seas, as it stands betwixt *England* and other Nations, they may and do occasion Error and Mistake. Those Books handle Cases betwixt Subject and Subject, and sometimes betwixt Crown and Subject, but not betwixt Crown and Crown, I mean betwixt *England* and other Kingdoms. Matters of this Nature must be looked for in the public Treaties and Transactions of State betwixt our Kings and foreign Princes, or in a long peaceable Possession, which we call Prescription; and these I shall examine by-and-by.

Thus far I have endeavoured to clear the true Notion of Sea-dominion, neither extending it to impeach the free Navigation and Commerce of peaceable Traders, due to them of natural Right, and by the Law of Nations, notwithstanding such Dominion. Nor yet making it a verbal Notion only consisting in Words and Forms of Speech, without any real Fruit and Effect, but have instanced in three weighty Things, as the inseparable Incidents of it. I should now proceed to the Matter of Fact, but forasmuch as some, without Examination, take it for granted, that the accustomed Salutation at Sea by the Flag and Topsail, is an Act of Recognition and Acknowledgment of the Sovereign Dominion of the Sea inherent in that Prince, to whom such Salutation is performed, I shall crave Leave to examine this in the first Place.

C H A P. III.

What the Salutation at Sea by the Flag and Topsail signifies, and whether it has any Relation to the Dominion of it.

May 1652.

THE Salutation at Sea by the Flag and Topsail, was never covenanted in any the public Treaties, betwixt *England* and other Nations, but in those with the *United Netherlands* only. And never in any of them till the Year 1654. And I am inclinable to believe, that there were particular Reasons why it was then covenanted; partly, because at that Time the Royal Dignity of *England* was debased and disguised under the obscurer Name of a Protectorate; and they who had not refused it to an anciently crowned Head, might make some Scruple to do it to a new Republic. And partly, because that War began upon a Dispute for the Honour of the Flag. I cannot say it was the sole Cause of the War, but it was the first Occasion of it. For whilst *Blake* was in *Dover* Road with the *English* Fleet, *Tromp* with double the Number of Ships, but not equal in Goodness, stood over from the Coast of *Calais* directly towards him, and came up close with him, with his Flag aloft, Jacks and Pendants flying, and all the Bravery he could display. *Blake* was too stout to brook the Affront, and so in plain *English* the two Generals fell together by the Ears, neither of them knowing how soon he might be called to a severe Account by his Superiors, for what he had done. But they justified themselves, by casting the Blame one upon the other, and thus the Servants Quarrel soon became the Masters, and both Nations engaged in a fierce War: Which ended in 1654, and in the 13th Article of the Treaty of Peace then concluded, to prevent the like Disputes for the future, it was covenanted, *That the Ships of the United Provinces, as well those fitted for War, as others, which should meet in the British Seas any the Ships of War of England, should strike their Flag, and lower their Topsail, in such Manner as had been any Time practised before, under any former Government.* But whereas some think, that this was prejudicial to *England*, to take that by Covenant, which they held before by Prescription; I am not so clear in that Opinion. For what stood before upon the Foot of Courtesy, or of Custom at the best, was now confirmed by a supervening Contract, and passed into a national Law, founded upon mutual Consent. And from the Treaty in 1654, it passed into that made at *Westminster* by his late Majesty in 1662; and from thence into that made at *Breda* in 1667, in which, as in the former, the Flag and Topsail are expressly covenanted for in the *British* Seas. But by a later Treaty, viz. 1673, instead of the *British* Seas, there is an Enlargement to the Seas, betwixt *Cape Finisterre*, to the middle Point of the Land *Van Staten* in *Norway*.

Here it is to be observed, that in the forementioned Treaties, the Salutation by the Flag and Topsail is no where said to be an Acknowledgment of the Sovereignty of the Crown of *England* in and over the *British* Seas, nor so much as intimated or implied; but, on the contrary, as it were on Purpose to prevent such a Construction, it is expressly said to be a Respect. The Words of the Treaty 1673 are these: *In Acknowledgment of the King of Great-Britain's Right to have his Flag respected, they, i. e. the Dutch, shall strike their Flag, and lower their Topsail, in the same Manner, and with the same Respect, as hath, at any Time, or in any Place, been formerly practised.* It is true, it has been offered at to make this Respect pass into an Acknowledgment of Sovereignty, but it was but an Offer, and so vanished; for in the Project or Concept of 27 Articles, delivered in the Year 1653, by the then *English* Commissioners to the *Dutch* Ambassadors, in the 15th Article it was thus proposed: *That the Dutch Ships, both Men of War and Merchants, (besides striking the Flag) should suffer themselves to be visited, if required, and should perform all due Offices of Honour and Acknowledgment to England, to whom the Dominion and Sovereignty of the British Seas of Right appertained.* But this Article was rejected by the *Dutch*, as were several other Proposals of a high Nature; for it was then urged, and for some Time insisted on, that there should be a Coalition of *England*, and the *United Provinces*, into one and the same Republic; not an Union only, but an Adunation, not a mere Coition into a stricter Bond and League of Friendship, but a Coalition of both into one Government. But this was rejected too, as impracticable.

Mare Clausum, li. 2.
ii. cap. 26.

If the Question were only concerning the Antiquity of this Ceremony, how long it has been practised amongst these *European* Nations, (for it had a Time when it first began, and it does not obtain universally) we have a Record in our Admiralty, which would be pertinent to this Purpose. It is an Edict or Proclamation, published by King *John*, at *Hastings* in *Suffex*, in the second Year of his Reign, near 500 Years since, and is transcribed by Mr. *Selden* out of the Records of the Admiralty, to the following Purport: *That if any Ships or Vessels, laden or unladen, refused to lower their Sails at the Command of the King's Lieutenant or Admiral, or of his Lieutenant, then to be compelled to do it by fighting them, and, if taken, their Ships and Goods to be confiscated; as may be seen more at large in the Place noted in the Margin.* But the Proclamation says not, that this lowering of their Sails was to be done, as an Acknowledgment of the King's Dominion in the Western Channel, to which Sea it especially relates; and yet none could have better required it than King *John*, for he was at that Time in actual Possession both of *England* and *Normandy*, and consequently was actual Lord of both Shores, and might have reckoned the Channel as an Appendant and Accession to the Land, and to have followed it as the Accessory does the Principal; as he is Lord of the intermediate River, who is Lord of both the Banks. But as this Proclamation expresses no such Thing, so neither does the penning of it seem to incline that Way: For it mentions not Ships of War, who, as such, ought the rather to be obliged to make such Acknowledgment, as being most likely to dispute it; but only Ships laden or unladen, *Nefs ou Vesseaux charges ou voides*, referring to Merchants and Traders, be their Ships light or freighted; and these Merchant-men are to do it, not at the Command of every-body, but *au Commandement du Lieutenant du Roy, ou de l'Admiral du Roy, ou son Lieutenant*, at the Command of the King's Lieutenant, or the King's Admiral, or his Lieutenant, intimating a personal Respect due to their Rank and Quality, especially from simple Traders.

However, it is certain, that this honorary Respect or Civility, call it what you will, is no natural Expression of a Subjection to a Sovereign; for it is not founded in Nature, but in Institution, and is a Practice

Practice peculiar to the Western Nations; and the Modes of Respect are so various in different Countries, that what in one is a Civility, in another is a Rudeness. And as it is no natural Expression of Subjection, so neither is it a necessary one, as it must necessarily signify that or nothing; for lowering the Flag or Sails, is but like uncovering the Head, by vailing the Hat or Bonnet*, which, amongst us, is used as a Token of Subjection to our King, of Respect to our Superiors, of Civility to our Equals, of Courtesy to our Inferiors. Thus we see one and the same specific Act of uncovering the Head, as it relates to Persons of different Orders and Degrees, admits of divers Significations. Some of our Sea-captains, though irregularly enough, and for Want of explicit Orders, have required of the *Dutch* the Honour of the Flag and Topsail in the *Mediterranean* and *Baltic*; where the Crown of *England* never pretended Sovereignty. And as in the forementioned Treatise of 1673; it is particularly named a Respect, so it is covenanted to be done, not only within the *British* Seas, but every-where betwixt the Capes, *Finisterre* in *Spain*, and *Staten* in *Norway*, beyond the Limits of the Sea-Sovereignty of *England*, and consequently has no Relation to it. Besides, this Honour to the King's Flag is required from his own Subjects, but it is needless to require from them an Acknowledgment of Sovereignty, to whose Benefit it redounds; the Import is, that Foreigners would acknowledge it, to whose Profit it is opposed.

Well-then, if this Ceremony does not relate to an Acknowledgement of a Sovereignty in the Sea, what is it that it relates to? And what is the true Import and Signification of it? I answer, it imports these two Things: 1. It is *Cultus Superioris*, it is a Reverence or Respect performed to a Person of superior Quality and Degree. 2. It is *Symbolum Pacis & Amicitiae*, it is a Sign or symbolical Expression of Peace and Friendship. Sometimes it signifies both these together, and sometimes but one of them, according to the different Degrees of the Persons performing it; but it always signifies one of them, and never any Thing more. The *Dutch*, and other smaller Republics, perform it, both as a Respect to the crowned Head of *England*, and as a Salutation of Peace and Friendship also. But crowned Heads cannot perform it as to one of a superior Order, because they are in a Parity and Equality of Degree; but they do it upon the latter Account only, as it is an Expression of Peace and Amity. The *Dutch* and others do not, by the Flag and Topsail, recognise the King of *England* as Sovereign of the four Seas, nor acknowledge themselves thereby his local Subjects, and their Persons, Ships, and Goods, to be under his immediate Jurisdiction and Protection, whilst in and upon those Seas; but they acknowledge him as pre-eminent in Order and Quality, not as Sovereign over them, but as superior to them in Dignity and Degree. Were I to express it in *Latin*, I would do it by that old *Roman* Phrase of *Comiter colere*, or *Observare Majestatem*, they pay Honour or Respect to the Majesty of a crowned Head. And as to the crowned Heads, though they cannot, as I said before, pay Respect to a Superior, because of the Parity of their Degree; yet, as to the Sea-salutation by the Flag and Topsail, there is a Peculiarity on the Part of *England*, even in Reference to them. A foreign King, when Ships of War of another Nation approach his Havens, and come within Reach of his Castles, will expect, and justly may, that the Commander should salute him first; the Guest or Stranger gives the first Salute to the Master of the House, who thereupon re-salutes him, and bids him welcome. And what does this Salutation signify, be it by lowering Flag and Topsail, or by firing Guns, but that they are come armed before his Doors only as Friends, and without Intention of doing him Hurt? But the Peculiarity on the Part of *England* consists in this; *England* is an Island, whose Frontier is the Sea, whose Forts and Castles are the Ships of the Royal Navy, which bear Analogy and Proportion to the Frontier Towns and fortified Places of inland Dominions; and therefore when met with in the Seas of *England* by the Ships of War belonging to any other crowned Head, these latter ought not to approach the Ships of War of *England*, who are in their Stations upon their Guard and Duty, with a Flag aloft in a Posture of Challenge and Defiance; but do, in their Course and Passage, call to the Guard-ships of *England*, to tell them, *They are Friends*; and what they cannot do by Words at that Distance, they do by mute Signs, by striking their Flag or Topsail, which in Effect expresses those Words. And when they salute those Guarders, by discharging their Guns, it is, in Effect, to tell them, they were not charged against them; and though they steer their Course along the Coasts of an open Island, yet they design no Hostility. This is no Diminution to the Majesty of any Monarch, how great soever, and were the Salutation thus stated with crowned Heads, it would be less controverted, and the Crown of *England* lose nothing by it neither.

But if the *Dutch* perform this Ceremony, as a Respect to a crowned Head, without Relation to a Sea-sovereignty, why not to *France* as well as *England*? since they are equally crowned Heads, and one has one Bank of the Channel, and the other has the other: And what shall then become of the peculiar Privilege of the Crown of *England*? This Peculiarity on the Part of *England*, as an Island whose principal Defence is at Sea, I have touched already. But as to the *Dutch* performing equal Respect at Sea to the Crown of *France*, as to that of *England*, I do not doubt, but they will do it when required thereto. And what Remedy is there against it, unless by Contract? for though I may not be covered when I will, yet I may put off my Hat and be uncovered when and to whom I please. The *Dutch* steer their Course by the Pole-star of Trade, not by the Punctilios of Honour. And were this Construction put upon their striking their Flag to the Flag of *England*, that it is a Recognition of a Sea-sovereignty; they would do the same to *France* the rather, and not as a Thing imposed, but upon Choice, thereby to disappropriate and lay common, what *England* would inclose as her Property. Nor would it be a new Thing for *France* to set up for the Honour of the Flag and Topsail, for it was expressly stipulated in the 12th Article of the League offensive and defensive, made in the Year 1635, betwixt *Lewis XIII.* and the States General, that upon Occasion of any Conjunction of the *French* and *Dutch* Fleets, *The Dutch Admiral should first salute the French with Flag and Topsail, and fire his Guns, in such Manner as had been practised towards the King of Great-Britain upon the like Occasion.* And *Henry II.* and *Henry III.* of *France*, did both of them publish their Royal Edicts, one in the Year 1555, the other in 1580, com-

160 ab. Aitz. Hist.

P. 177.

Ludw. Scrin.

Piaet. II. Tom. 2.

* It is so called in the Journal of King *Edward VI.* wrote with his own Hand. The Words are these: "The *French* Men of War would have passed our Ships without vailing Bonnet, which they seeing, shot at them, and drove them at length to vail Bonnet." See page 11 of King *Edward's* Journal, in the second Part of Doctor *Burnet's* History of the Reformation.

manding all foreign Ships indefinitely (I suppose Traders) to lower their Topsails to the Ships of War of *France*, upon Pain of Seizure and Confiscation; and some *Hamburgers* were forcibly taken, for not conforming to those Edicts. But may not the present *French* King say, what *Cæsar* once did, *Sylla fecit, non ipse faciam*? Did the two *Henrys* do this in the faint Times of their languishing Reigns, and shall not I do it, who can cover with Fleets of War the three Seas, which cover the Coasts of *France*? I have read somewhere in the *French* Memoirs, I think in those of the Duke de *Sully*, that the whole naval Strength of the Crown of *France*, in the Beginning of *Henry IV.* was about half a Dozen Ships of War, such as they were, at *Brest* and *Roche*, and about a Score of Gallies in the *Mediterranean*. But this last-named great King dressed a new Plan of the *French* Monarchy, and drew out the Lines of it larger than before; and though his great Design was interrupted by an immature Death, and by the succeeding Minority of his Son, yet the great Cardinal, I mean *Richlieu*, resumed it again. He first taught *France*, that the *French* *Flower-de-Luces* could grow at Sea as well as Land. He decked and adorned the lofty Sterns of his new-built Ships with this prophetic Inscription—*Florent quoque Lilia Ponto*.

Having done with the Sea-salutation, I come to the fourth general Head, under which,

CHAP. IV.

The whole Matter of Fact between the Crown of England and foreign Princes and States, in the several Incidents of Sea-Dominion, is distinctly examined and impartially reported.

I Am now upon a Question of Fact only, how far this Dominion and Sovereignty in the Seas has been acknowledged, as a Right inherent in the Crown of *England*, by any of the neighbouring Nations; either expressly in public Treaties and Transactions of State, or impliedly, by an immemorial, peaceable, and uninterrupted Possession, commonly called Prescription. This I call the Question of Fact, and distinguish it from that of Right, to which it is subsequent. For a Right to any Thing, in one, is antecedent to the Acknowledgment of it by another, and though his Non-acknowledgment may render it controverted, yet it may be a just Right and legal Claim notwithstanding. The Right of the Crown of *England* to the Dominion of the Seas I meddle not with, it stands, as it did, unmoveable, like *Terminus* in the Capitol with a *Cedo Nulli*, it gives Place to none. But the Enquiry is, whether in Fact it has been consented to by foreign Nations; by which Test, we shall be able to discover, whether the Crown of *England* has lost any Thing in Matter of Sea-sovereignty, which it formerly possessed. In order to which, I shall distinctly handle and examine the three great and inseparable Incidents of the Sovereignty, which I before named.

1. The Exclusion of foreign Men of War from passing upon any the Seas of *England*, without special Licence, for that Purpose, first obtained.
2. The sole marine Jurisdiction within those Seas.
3. The appropriate Fishery.

I begin with the first, and the Enquiry is, Whether any sovereign Prince or State, having Occasion to enter upon any the Seas of *England*, with Men of War, either in intire Fleets, or as Convoys to Merchants, have first asked Leave so to do of the King of *England*, as the supreme Lord of the Territory.

I have often met with a traditional Story, both in Discourse and in printed Pamphlets; that Queen *Elizabeth* having Intelligence that *Henry IV.* of *France* had a Design to increase the naval Strength of his Kingdom, and to equip a considerable Fleet of War, not only for the *Mediterranean*, but for the Seas also toward *England*, she sent to bid him desist from it. That the Queen might request him not to put out upon these Seas with an unusual Fleet, as that which might occasion Jealousy in her Subjects, and oblige her to an extraordinary Expence in arming proportionably, and consequently tend to weaken the Amity and good Assurance betwixt the two Crowns; I say, that she might do this, for I do not find that she did it, is neither morally impossible, nor wholly disagreeable to the Practice amongst Princes. But that she did, *pro Jure*, interdict and forbid him so doing, as an Intrenchment and Invasion of her Right, by entering with an armed Force upon the Territories of her Crown, without her Leave; for this I shall suspend my Belief till better Vouchers be produced. It is too common amongst Men, first, to form their Opinions, and then to seek their Proofs; and some, rather than not find them, will devise them.

There is another current Story of the same Alloy; that Queen *Elizabeth* seized in the Bay of *Cascais* in *Portugal*, sixty laden Ships belonging to the *Hanse-Towns* of *Germany*, and afterwards confiscated both Ships and Goods; *For having presumptuously passed over her Seas, without first obtaining her Royal Permission.* In this, several Mistakes are complicated together, one in Law and two in Fact. That in Law is this; supposing the Seas to have been universally acknowledged as the Queen's undoubted Right, yet ought not the *Hanseatics*, who were Friends, and peaceable Traders, and pursuing their lawful Occasions, to have been confiscated, for not asking Leave of Passage over these Seas, had there been nothing more in the Case, because they needed not in Law so to have done. No more than a Market-man needs ask Leave of the Owner to pass his Field, over which the Market-path lies. The two Mistakes in Fact are these.

1. The said sixty Sail of Ships did not in Fact pass the Seas of *England*, and therefore could not be confiscated upon that Account. Mr. *Cambden*, our faithful Annalist, says expressly, and so does *Thuanus* too,

Cambden ad annum
1587. *Thuan. Hist.*
lib. xcv.

too, that they passed on the North of *Scotland*, by the *Orcades*, *Hebrides*, and great Western Ocean on the Backside of *Ireland*, a long and dangerous Passage, to avoid being intercepted in the Channel by the Queen's Ships.

2. The sole Reason why they were confiscated was this; because they carried Goods of *Contrabanda*, prohibited Goods, viz. Corn, which at that Time *Spain* wanted, and naval Provisions to the Relief of an Enemy, who at that Time was preparing a new Fleet for the Invasion of *England*, in Revenge of the Disgrace he had received the Year before, viz. in 1588. And this they did contrary to the Queen's Proclamation and monitory Letters to the *Hanse-Towns*, whereby she forbade them to supply *Spain*, her declared Enemy, with such Provisions, under the Penalty of forfeiting Ships and Goods. Thus the *Dutch*, in the Year 1652, when by their Interest and Influence in the Court of *Denmark*, they had caused an *English* Fleet of above twenty Merchant-men, laden with Pitch, Tar, Flax, Hemp, and other naval Stores, to be arrested in the *Sound*, supposing that *England*, with whom they were then in War, would be distressed for Want of such Provisions, they published a Placart, forbidding all in general to import into *England* any the aforesaid Materials, upon Pain of Confiscation thereof, as being a Relief to an Enemy, in Things they particularly wanted for prosecuting the War against them. I inquire not here, *Quo Jure*, by what Right, the *Dutch* did this; and whether it was not a Violation of the free Commerce of neutral Nations. But I only instance in the Fact, as parallel with what the Queen did: Nay, the States did far more than what the Queen did, comes to; for they, in the Year 1599, almost in the Infancy of their Republic, published a Placart, forbidding all Nations any Commerce with *Spain*, not in this or that prohibited Commodity, but in all Goods and Merchandises whatsoever. *Vetant Populus quoscunque ullos Commeatus Refve alias in Hispaniam ferre.* They are the very Words of *Grotius*, in his *Belgic Annals*, the eighth Book: This by the Way only.

Grot. Hist. de Rebus Belg. lib. viii. Pag. 3. 2. Edit. Amstel.

If we consult the public Treaties, which have been betwixt *England* and other Sovereigns, concerning Ships of War passing these Seas, we shall find the Manner to have been as followeth. The usual Covenants are, and have been, that the Ships of War, of either Side, may freely come into the Roads, Havens, and Rivers, each of other, provided they be not in such Number as may occasion Suspicion; and therefore the Number is ascertained, and not to be exceeded, unless to avoid imminent Danger, and in such Case, Notice to be given thereof. For Example: In the Treaty concluded at *Madrid*, in the Year 1630, betwixt *Charles I.* of *England*, and *Philip IV.* of *Spain*, which Treaty was but a Renewal of the former made with King *James*, in the Year 1604, it is, in the 8th Article, agreed, *That it shall be lawful to have Access unto each others Ports with Ships of War, whether they shall arrive there, either by Force of Tempest, or for necessary Repairs, or for Provision of Viſuals; so they exceed not eight, when they come of their own Accord, nor stay longer than they shall have Cause. And when any greater Number shall have Occasion of Access, they not to enter the Port, without the Privy or Consent of the King.* This is the Form of all the Treaties; and Articles, like to this, have been agreed betwixt *England* and *France*, and *England* and *Holland*, but they are always reciprocal; and as their Ships of War are restrained from Access to the *English* Ports, so are the *English* from Access to theirs in equal Manner. And it is to be noted, that the Restraint is only from Access to each others Ports, but never any Restraint of foreign Ships of War from entering, in what Number they please, the Seas of *England*. Thus in the Year 1639, which was but nine Years after the Treaty aforementioned at *Madrid*, a *Spanish* Fleet, of above sixty Sail, equipped for War, entered the Western Channel, without Leave first asked, bound for *Ostend*, to supply the *Spanish* *Netherlands* with Men, Munition, and other Necessaries, and passed the Channel to the Height of *Dover*. And the *Dutch* Fleet put out in like Manner upon the North-East Sea, and fought the *Spanish* Fleet in the *Downs*. It is true, that Sir *John Pennington*, who then commanded the *English* Guard, endeavoured to hinder them from fighting so near the Ports, to the Disturbance of the Security and Protection of them, and troubling the Commerce and Intercourse of the King's Lieges and Allies. But no Complaint made, either then or afterwards, of the two Fleets of War entering the Seas aforesaid, Parcel of the Dominion and Territory of the Crown of *England*, without a special Licence first asked and obtained. And it would be Time mis-spent, to recount how often, either *Spaniards*, *French*, or *Dutch*, have entered these Seas with armed Fleets and Convoys, as their Occasions obliged them, freely, without Leave and without Controul. I speak not here of the private Notices and Intimations, which one Prince may, in friendly Manner, give another, to satisfy him of the Reason of any extraordinary military Preparations, and of the Clearness of his Intentions towards him: But of a formal previous Leave to be asked and obtained by a foreign Prince or State, before they put out to Sea, upon the maritime Territory of the Crown of *England*, in a warlike Equipage.

In the Year 1652, the States General gave public Notice, by their Ambassadors here in *England*, that they had resolved to fit out to Sea an extraordinary Fleet of one hundred and fifty Men of War, besides those in present Service, for the Security and Preservation of their Navigation and Commerce. They did not ask Leave to do it, but first resolved upon it, and then gave Notice, and they pretended this Notice was an Argument of their Sincerity and good Will, in order to prevent all Misunderstandings, and sinister Interpretations. But they in *England* understood it otherwise, and relented it as a Bravado and Insult.

I Pass now to the second Incident of the Sovereignty, to examine the Matter of Fact as to that, viz. The Marine Jurisdiction.

Of the Marine Jurisdiction, and the Laws of *Oleron*. *Vet. lib. l. 1. c. 1. printed at B. ordeaux 1621.*

It is commonly affirmed by *English* Writers, that our King *Richard I.* (the *French* give a different Account) did, in his Return from the Holy Land, make and declare certain Marine Laws, for the better Regulation of Commerce, which, from the Place of their first Publication, were called the Laws of *Oleron*: A small Island, situate in the Bay of *Aquitain*, and a Member of that great and wealthy Dutchy, which was in the actual Possession of King *Richard*, as his maternal Inheritance; for it came to his Father

Father Henry II. by Marriage with *Eleanor*, Daughter and Heir of *William Duke of Aquitain*. And by the Way it may be noted, that this Dutchy, either in whole or Part, continued in the Possession of the Kings of England by ten Descents, to the 32d of Henry VI. near three hundred Years, though that of Normandy continued but five Descents, and ended in King John. But whether these Laws were published, as aforesaid, by King Richard, or whether about sixty Years after, as some printed Editions would have them; is not an Inquiry pertinent to this Place. Be it admitted, those Laws were published by King Richard, who was actual Duke both of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, and in Right of the latter, Lord on both Sides the *English Channel*: The great Intercourse betwixt his *English* and *French* Subjects, and those of his Allies, required a certain Rule of Sea-laws for the more speedy and impartial Determination of all Controversies, which might occasionally arise. These Laws of *Oleron*, as to the Main of them, are but a Transcript of the old *Rhodian* Laws, with some new Additions and Amendments, accommodated to the Practice of that Age, and the Customs of the Western Nations; who thereupon might readily conform to them, as to a common Standard and Measure, like a Law of Nations, for the more equal Distribution of Justice amongst the People of different Governments. But to infer from hence an universal Monarchy at Sea, and that King Richard, in Right of his imperial Crown of England, and ducal Crowns of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, did, as sole or supreme Legislator for the Marine, authoritatively impose Sea-laws upon the People and Subjects of other Nations, is but a strained Inference. The Romans were far enough from yielding a Sea-sovereignty to the little Republic of *Rhodes*, and yet were so well satisfied with the Equity of their Sea-laws, that they not only conformed to them, but incorporated them into the Body of their Digest. And as the *Rhodian* Laws obtained in the *Mediterranean*, and the Laws of *Oleron* in the Western and *English* Seas: So the Laws of *Wislbuy* (a Town situate upon the little Isle of *Gotland*, in the Eastern Part of the *Baltic*, formerly under *Denmark*, now under the Crown of *Sweden*) called from thence *Leges Wislbuicenses*, were received by the general Consent of the Northern Traders, as a common Measure for all nautic Affairs, to the Northwards of the *Rhine*, and throughout the whole *Baltic*.

Lib. 11. Digest.

Peck in Comment.
ad Tit. Dig. &
Cod. de Re nautica,
l. 171.

That the Sea is within the Jurisdiction of the King of England, is a Matter unquestionable, not at Home only, but amongst all Nations. His Admiral has, and ever had, through a long Series of Ages, the Conusance of all Contracts, Pleas, and Quarrels made upon the Sea, out of the Bouy of any County of England. Which Power is enlarged by the Statute of the 15th of Richard II. Cap. iii. to Death, and Mayhem upon great Ships in the main Stream of great Rivers. And by the Statute of 28 Henry VIII. Cap. 15. a Court of Commission may be held under the great Seal, *Coram Admirallo*, &c. to hear and determine all Treasons, Felonies, Robberies, &c. done or committed upon the Sea. But then it is evident and undeniable also, that the neighbouring Kingdoms and States, who border upon the Sea, have their distinct Admiralties likewise, and have long since had, where their Subjects and People receive final Sentence in all maritime Causes, without Exception of any Seas, or without Appeal to the Admiralty of England, as the last Resort, or as having supreme Conusance of all Things done and committed in and upon the *British* Seas. If a *French* or *Dutch* Vessel take a Pirate of what Nation soever, who has committed a Robbery upon the *English* Seas, they do not remit him to the Admiralty of England, as to the sole Tribunal of the Place, where the Fact was done, to receive Sentence there; but they carry him before their own Judicatories, and judge him as an Enemy of Mankind by the Law of Nations. If one Foreigner does any Injury to another, be it Fraud or Violence, upon the *British* Seas, the Party injured makes not his Complaint to the Admiralty of England, as the proper Court, and as having the sole juridical Conusance of his Plea, but resorts to the Jurisdiction of his own Sovereign, or to that of the Sovereign of the Wrong-doer, and there impleads him, and prays for Justice. If a *Frenchman* kill a *Frenchman*, one Alien another, upon the Land of England, the Fact is committed within the local Liegeance of the King of England, and against the Peace and Protection of his Crown, and therefore triable before his Courts; but if two *Englishmen* be under the Pay and Service of the *French* King, and one of them kill the other, aboard a *French* Man of War, within the four Seas, the *French* King's Judicature will have the Conusance of the Crime, as done within his Liegeance, and against the Peace and Protection of his Crown.

Thus stands the Matter of Fact, as to the marine Jurisdiction, and thus it has been for many Ages; but yet there is an ancient Precedent, which seems to impugn something that has been said, and not to take Notice of it, were to report Things unfaithfully; and therefore I crave Leave to examine it. It is a Bundle or Roll in the Tower of London, superscribed *De Superioritate Maris Angliæ & Jure Officii Admiraltatus in eodem*: Record, I can scarce call it, for it is not any judicial Act or Monument of a Court of Record; and it may be read, as it is transcribed at large by Lord Chief Justice Coke, and by Mr. Selden, who highly insists upon it.

1. c. In 1. 2. Part.
1. of 22. the Ad-
miralty, Seid. Mar.
1. May, lib. ii. Cap.
27.

I shall abbreviate it truly; and in short the Case was this.

Of the Roll in the
Tower, De Super-
ioritate Maris, &c.

A League had been concluded betwixt Edward I. of England, and Philip the Fair of France, in which it was covenanted, that each should defend the other's Rights, and neither relieve the other's Enemy. After this, a War ensued betwixt Philip and the Earl of Flanders, whom Edward secretly favoured. Whereupon Reyner Grimbald, who was General at Sea for the King of France, took several Ships both of England, and of other Nations trading to Flanders, and confiscated Ships and Goods, and imprisoned Persons, as carrying Relief to an Enemy. Upon which, and other Complaints, Commissioners were appointed by both Kings, called in the Roll, writ in Norman French, *Auditours Deputez per les Roys d'Angleterre & de France a redresser les Damages faits*. The Plaintiffs, who were of several Nations, appear by their Procurators or Attorneys before the said Commissioners, and join altogether in one Bill or Libel, as being all involved in one common Cause. In the Rehearsal of the said Libel, it is alleged, that, Whereas the Kings of England, by Reason of the said Kingdom, from Time to Time, whereof there is no Memory to the contrary, have been in peaceable Possession of the sovereign Dominion of the Sea of England, and of the Isles of the same, by ordaining of Laws, &c. And whereas it is covenanted in the League lately made betwixt the two Kings, that each should defend the other's Rights, Franchises, and Liberties, &c. Monsieur Reyner Grimbald, Commander

Commander of the Fleet of the King of France, who names himself Admiral of the said Sea, being commissioned by that King to serve him in his War against Flanders, hath, contrary to the said League, wrongfully assumed the Office of the Admiralty in the said Sea of England, upon Pretence of the said Commission, taking the People and Merchants, &c. They pray, That the Persons, Ships, and Goods, so taken, may be delivered to the Admiral of the King of England, to whom the Conuzance of the whole Matter of Right appertained.

He who shall read more at large, in the Places before-quoted, the magnificent Attributes given to the Kings of England, of their being peaceably possessed, Time immemorial, of the Sovereign Dominion of the Sea of England, by ordaining Laws and Statutes, prohibiting Arms and armed Vessels, taking Sureties, and giving Safe-guards, and ordaining all other Things necessary to the Preservation of Peace and Right amongst all People passing upon that Sea, &c. will at first View be ready to cry out—*Fuimus Troes! fuit Ilium!* We were English Men! England was! And yet perhaps no Need of such Exclamation. At first reading, it seemed to me, at some Distance, like a Stone Wall athwart my Way, and no Possibility of passing farther; but, when I examined it more nearly, I found it but a Silken Curtain of specious Words drawn artificially before the Eye, and easy to be put back by the Hand.

1. First, It is to be noted, that all this is but a *Plaidoyé*, a Plea or Action, a supplicatory Libel, or Bill of Complaint. No definitive Sentence or Arrest, nothing that did pass in *rem judicatam*. This alone, were there nothing more, is sufficient to abate the intrinsic Value of it. The Roll makes no mention of any Decision given by the Delegates upon any the Matters contained in the Libel, and either none was given, which seems most probable, and those Controversies decided some other Way, or the Roll is left imperfect.

2. Though the Interests of several Nations, as Danes, Germans, Hollanders, &c. suffered Damages by the Seizures of *Grimbald*, in like Manner as the English did, and therefore joined with them in the same Libel; yet the Libel was penned by English Council, as is manifest by the Address or Direction of it; *Avous Seigneurs Auditeurs deputez*, To you, Lords Auditors deputed, *par les Roys d'Angleterre & de France*, by the Kings of England and France; where England has the Preference of Order to France, contrary to the Stile of Neutral Nations of that Age.

3. The Allegation of the Kings of England, having been Time immemorial in the peaceable Possession of the Sovereignty of the Sea, was not made by the French Delegates in the Name of the King their Master, but by English Advocates in Favour of their Client's Cause. The French King had commissioned *Grimbald* to exercise Jurisdiction at Sea, by arresting and confiscating Ships and Goods, and imprisoning Persons, for carrying Relief to the Earl of Flanders, his Enemy; by which Commission *Grimbald* justified himself for doing such Acts, as were manifestly repugnant to the peaceable Possession of the said Sovereign Dominion on the Part of England. If the King of France had acknowledged the Admiral of England, the only competent Judge of Things done and committed upon the Sea of England, why did he, together with the King of England, depute Auditors or Delegates for determining those Matters then in Controversy?

4. The Art in penning the said Libel is remarkable: It affirms, the Marine Jurisdiction of the Admiral of England; but it does not except against a Power in the King of France, to constitute an Admiral with the like Jurisdiction, and that upon the Sea towards Flanders. For it is certain, that the Crown of France had Admirals before the Time of Philip the Fair. It is true, that great Body of the Kingdom of France had been cantonized and divided, after the Manner of the German Nations, into many *Franca Feuda*, as they called them, Free Fees, which are supreme and independent Sovereignities, only the Persons of those Sovereigns under a personal Obligation of Fealty to another. The respective feudatary Princes were fiduciary Homagers to the Kings of France, but the Crown of France had no Regal Jurisdiction or Authority within those Principalities. Thus, the great Dukedoms of Aquitaine and Normandy were under the Kings of England, that of Britany was under a Duke of its own, the Earldoms of Provence, Toloze, and Flanders acknowledged their own Sovereign Counts. In those Days, the Crown of France had only a small Sea-coast upon Picardy, and some in the Mediterranean: But, in the Time of Philip the Fair, that Crown was in the actual Possession of all Normandy: And as the other Principalities became reincorporated into the Body of France, from whence they had formerly been dismembered, as now they all are, excepting some Part of Flanders; that Kingdom, as it enlarged itself to the Sea, by the Accession of many new Coasts, so the Marine Jurisdiction thereof increased proportionably. I say, the fore-recited Libel does not deny a Civil Power or Capacity in the Crown of France to create an Admiral, and to invest him with Marine Jurisdiction: But the Exception is partly against *Grimbald*, and partly against his illegal Practices and Seizures, contrary to the Alliance made betwixt the two Kings. Now this *Grimbald* was a Foreigner, and a Mercenary; he was a Genoesse, whom the King of France had hired, with several Gallies of that Republic, to serve him in his War against Flanders. The Plaintiffs, in their Libel, call him *Maistre de la Navy du Roy de France*, Master or Commander of the French Fleet, but would not vouchsafe him the Title of an Admiral, only *Que se dit estre Admiral!* that he called himself an Admiral, and craftily reclaim the Conuzance of their Cause from him, as an incompetent Judge, to the Admiral of England, as an undoubted Authority, and before whom they were sure to gain their Process.

Forcat. de Gall. Imp.
l. 2.

I Have done with the Marine Jurisdiction, and proceed now to the third and last Incident of the Dominion of the Sea, and which inseparably follows it, and that is the sole Fishing; without which, it would be a Property without Profit, a Name without a Thing. He, who has the Soil, or Ground, has the Herbage, and other Growth of it, or else a Rent for it; if others may freely depasture with him, it is a Common. The Enquiry is upon the Matter of Fact, as to fishing upon the Seas about England, in which, our public Treaties, made betwixt our Kings and other Sovereigns, will be our best Direction. And they stand thus: All the ancient Treaties, I could meet with, concluded betwixt the

Of the Fishery.

several Kings of *England* and their old Confederates the Dukes of *Britanny* and *Burgundy*, which in those Ages were the most powerful Neighbours they had at Sea, are of the same Tenor, and run in the same Form, viz. They covenant on both Sides, that their respective Subjects should freely, and without the Let or Hinderance one of another, fish every where upon the Seas, without asking any Licences, Passports, or Safe-conducts. This is the general Form of them all. For Example: In the Treaty betwixt *Edward* the IVth of *England*, and *Francis* Duke of *Britanny*, the Article, in the *French* of that Time, runs thus: That the Fishermen, both of the Kingdom of *England*, and Dutchy of *Britanny*, *Purront peaceablement aller par tout sur Mer pour pescher & gagner leur vivre, sans impeachment, ou disturber de l'une partie ou de l'autre, & sans leur soit besoigne sur ceo requirir saif Conduet.* And the same Form had been used before, in the Treaty betwixt *Henry* the VIth, and the then Dutches of *Burgundy*. Thus also in the famous Treaty, called *Intercursus magnus*, made in the Year 1495, betwixt *Henry* the VIIth of *England*, and *Philip* the IVth Archduke of *Austria*, and Duke of *Burgundy*, in the 14th Article it is agreed, *Quod Piscatores utriusque partis poterint ubique ire, Navigare per Mare, secure piscari, absque impedimento licentia seu salvo conductu.* And this Form is also kept to, in the Treaty made betwixt *Henry* the VIIIth, and *Charles* the Vth, Emperor and Duke of *Burgundy*. In the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, after that Seven of the Seventeen Provinces had set up distinct Sovereignties of their own, they still enjoyed the same Freedom of Fishing, as they had done before, when united with the House of *Burgundy*. And in the Treaty made betwixt King *James* of *England* and *Philip* of *Spain*, in the Year 1604, the ancient Treaties of Intercourse and Commerce betwixt the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and Princes of the *Low-Countries*, are revived and reconfirmed. From whence it appears, upon the whole Matter of Fact, That the Kings of *England*, in their Treaties with other Sovereigns, not once or twice, but in a Succession of Ages, not by Surprise, but deliberately, and when the Business of the Fishery came under special Consultation, did not challenge to themselves the sole Right thereof, exclusively of all others, as being appropriated to the Crown of *England*: For had they esteemed the Fishery the Property of their Crown, and all Aliens excluded from it, they would not have admitted the Subjects of *Brittany* and *Burgundy* to a promiscuous Fishing with their own Subjects, without some valuable Consideration had been given for it, or at least some Licence obtained, as a beneficiary Grant derived from them, or some Acknowledgement made by Way of a *Salvo Jure*, a Saving, to the Right of the Crown of *England*. Else it would be as unreasonable, as if a Man should throw down the Inclosures of his own Ground, and lay that common which before was his Property, which is too gross a Reflection upon the Wisdom of those Ages. And this may be farther illustrated by a familiar Instance. Suppose here in *England* two great Manors, and betwixt them a large Lake of fresh Water, well stored with Fish, and it can be proved, That not only Time out of Mind, the Tenants of the two Manors have promiscuously fished therein, but that also the Lords of both Manors have, in several Ages, contracted each with other, for a free Fishing, without Leave or Licence to be first asked or obtained for their respective Tenants. And, in the Contract, no Exception or Reservation is made of the Fishery, as Parcel of the Inheritance of one of the said Manors, nor any Words creating a Tenure, whereby one should hold of the other; nor expressing or implying, that it was but a Temporary Sufferance, that one of the Lords should share for a Time in the Profits of the Fishing, without any Share in the Fee or Inheritance of it: And this by the free Donation of the other, commonly called *De Gratia Speciali*, or for a valuable Consideration, usually termed, *Quid pro quo*, or to hold by some small Acknowledgement or Tenure, as of a Pepper-Corn yearly: But the Contract stands on both Sides upon an equal Foot, both Lords equally giving and taking an undisturbed Liberty for their respective Tenants. This, I humbly conceive, is good Evidence, that the Fishery lies common to both Manors. Suppose again, this Lake to be the Sea, and the two Manors to be two Kingdoms, and the Case will still be the same.

None of our Leagues and Treaties made either with the House of *Burgundy* or with the House of *Austria*, since the Union of those two Houses, or with the *States-General*, since their Disunion from both, have ever reserved to the Crown of *England*, any annual Payment, Fee-Farm, or Consideration for their Liberty of Fishing in our Seas. A certain Sum was never agreed, an uncertain one could never be demanded. And yet Sir *John Borroughs*, in his Book of *The Sovereignty of the British Seas*, says, That *Philip* the Second, King of *Spain*, obtained of Queen *Mary*, his Wife, Licence for his Subjects to fish upon the North Coasts of *Ireland*, they paying yearly for the same one Thousand Pounds Sterling; which was accordingly paid into the Exchequer of *Ireland*. But, instead of an authentic Record, he vouches only the Hearsay of Sir *Edward Fitton*, Son to Sir *Henry Fitton*, sometime Treasurer of *Ireland*, who, he says, had often testified it. This may the rather be suspected of Mistake, because Mr. *Cambden* relates, how that Queen *Elizabeth* having sent four Ambassadors, whereof one was Principal Secretary of State, and not lightly to be supposed ignorant of such an Affair, to treat at *Bremen* with the Ambassadors of *Denmark*, upon Complaint of that King's forbidding Foreigners the Freedom of Fishing betwixt *Norway* and *Island*, both appertaining to the Crown of *Denmark*: The Queen's Ambassadors openly affirmed, That the Kings of *England* had in no Time forbid the Freedom of Fishing in the *Irish Sea*, albeit they were Lords of both Banks.

The said Mr. *Cambden*, in his Description of the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*, speaking of *Scarborough Castle*, says, That the *Hollanders* and *Zelanders* take wonderful Quantities of Herring upon this Coast; *Cum veniam prius veteri instituto ex hoc Castro impetraverint*: Whereas they were wont, by ancient Use, to ask Leave first of the Castle. For, says he, the *English* always gave Leave to Fish, reserving that Honour to themselves, but slothfully resigning the Profit to others. But, all this while, he quotes no Authority neither, nor directs us to any Original Record, where we might consult the plain Truth of the Case. Perhaps, what he historically calls, *asking Leave*, was but giving Notice of their Arrival, and acquainting the Governor who they were, and what their Business was upon the Coasts, lest, under the Disguise of Fishermen, Pirates, and Enemies, might privily hide themselves. And probably, he, by his Civilities to the Fishermen, might make some Perquisites and Profits to his Place, by permitting them, as Occasion required, to dry their Nets ashore, to fetch Victual or fresh Water from Land, to fish within the Havens and Bays, where commonly the best-fished Fish are taken. But it is not likely, that the Governor of *Scarborough* had so indefinite a Power, as to enable him to give Leave, upon bare asking, without

any farther Condition or Consideration, to all Foreigners, to fish at pleasure, within the Royalties of the Crown. However, it is too manifest, That no Prince nor State did ever pay to the Crown of *England* any yearly Sum of Money, or other valuable Consideration, for the Liberty of their Subjects fishing upon the Seas of *England*: For, had such Sum been paid, it would have passed into the Account of the *Exchequer*, as a Branch of the Royal Revenue, and there remain upon Record.

As for the Case of my Lord of *Northumberland*, in the Year 1636, that is extraordinary, and will not pass for a Precedent. The *Dutch* Busses were then required by the *English* Admiral to take Licences from him for fishing in the Northern Seas, and to pay moderate Rates for the obtaining those Licences, which they did, to redeem themselves from the forcible Molestations of a well-appointed Fleet. So that this was the Compulsory Act of private Persons, not the Voluntary Act of the *States-General*; who were so far from consenting to what was done, that they made Remonstrances and Complaints of this Proceeding by their Ambassadors here in *England*.

And as it appears not by the Records of the *Exchequer*, That any Recompence was given by Foreigners for Liberty of Fishing within our Seas; so neither does it appear by any the public Treaties, That the Subjects of any foreign Prince should ask Leave for so doing, by Stipulation and Contract, though they were sure to have it without paying any Thing, only, by the bare asking, to keep in Memory a perpetual Acknowledgement of a beneficiary Grant derived from the Crown of *England*, as Supreme Lord of the Fee. On the contrary, the Treaties caution for a Liberty of Fishing, *absq; Licentia*, without any Leave or Licence first to be asked. And yet *England* has asked Leave, and covenanted so to do, of a foreign Crown. I would not have mentioned this, had it been a Secret; but it is a Thing public and in Print. By Treaty made and concluded in the Year 1490, betwixt *Henry* the Seventh of *England* and *John* the Second King of *Denmark*, which Treaty was afterwards renewed betwixt our *Henry* the Eighth and their *Christiern* the Second, *Anno* 1523, it was mutually covenanted, That the Liegemen, Merchants, and Fishermen of *England*, should fish and traffic upon the Northern Sea, betwixt *Norway* and *Island*; but under a *Proviso* of first asking Leave, and renewing their Licences from seven Years to seven Years, *de Septennio in Septennium*, from the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway* and their Successors: They are the Words of the Treaties. But as Navigation enlarged, and *England* grew more opulent in Trade, and potent at Sea, all this is gone into utter Disuse and Discontinuance; and the Kings of *England* may with better Right prohibit the Subjects of *Denmark* from passing the *English* Sea or *Chanel*, without special Licence first obtained, than the Kings of *Denmark* can, the Subjects of *England* from passing the *Northern Sea* betwixt *Denmark* and *Island*. Vid. *Caroli. in. in. 2. cap. 15. Ric. 2. art. 39. in Schedula. About Anno 1330.*

There is a Record, which Mr. *Selden* quotes out of a Parliament Roll of King *Richard* the Second, is very remarkable. It is a Grant in Parliament of an Imposition, according to certain Rates and Proportions, upon all Vessels passing or fishing within the Admiralty of the *North*, viz. Upon the Sea Northwards from the Mouth of the *Thames*. The Rates were as follow; Vid. *Mar. Class. l. 2. cap. 15. Ric. 2. art. 39. in Schedula. About Anno 1330.*

1. To take of every Ship, going and coming upon that Sea, *Six Pence* a Ton for the Voyage.
2. To take of every Vessel fishing for Herring, *Six Pence* a Ton by the Week.
3. To take of Vessels fishing for other Fish, *Six Pence* a Ton for every Three Weeks.
4. Of Ships laden at *Newcastle* with Coals, *Six Pence* a Ton for every Three Months.
5. To take, of all other Ships passing the Sea within the said Admiralty, laden in *Prussia*, *Norway*, *Sconen*, or elsewhere in those Parts, *Six Pence* a Last for the Voyage.

Some collect and infer from hence, (I confess, I cannot) That King *Richard*, by Assent in Parliament, did impose these Rates, not only upon Subjects, but Foreigners, for trading and fishing within the *North-East* Sea, as Part of the Territorial Property of the Crown. Were it so, it would be a Matter of mighty Weight and Moment. But it is questionable, Whether those Words of Universality, *Cheescun Nief & cheescun Vesseau* (for the Roll is wrote in *Norman French*) every Ship and every Vessel, ought not to be restrained to *English* Vessels only, and not extended to those of Foreigners. And if extended to Foreigners, since the Grant is said to be made, *per l'Advis des Marchands de Londres & de autres Marchands vers la North*, it is worthy the considering, Whether those Words, *other Merchants towards the North*, are not in like Manner to be extended to Foreigners as well as Natives; that is to say, to *Hanseatics*, and all other Merchants, whether *English* or others, dwelling or trading towards the North; who, having often Occasion to pass and repass the Northern Sea, at that Time infested with Rovers, advised the said Grant: Which Word implies a Request or Desire, somewhat more than a bare Consent. And what was this Impost for, which they advised might be laid upon all their Ships and Vessels? The Roll tells us expressly, That it was *pur la garde & tuition du Mer*, &c. for the Guard and Security of the Sea and of the Coasts of the Admiralty of the North, with two Ships, two Barges and two Ballengers, armed and arrayed for War. And it is most probable, That not the King himself, but private Persons, commissioned from him, undertook, at their own Expence, to equip and arm the said Vessels, for the Benefit of the Merchants, and Security of their Commerce, and by this rated Impost to be reimbursed their Charge, and rewarded for their Service. This may be collected from the first Article in the Roll, where there is an Exception of Ships laden with Merchandizes, in *Flanders*, bound for *London*, and laden with Wool and Skins at *London*, or elsewhere within the Admiralty of the North, to be unladen at *Calais*, of which Ships the *Six Pence* per Ton aforesaid was not to be required. But then it follows, *Les queux Niefs les Gardeins de la ditte Mer ne seront tenus de les Conduire sans estre allowez*, The Guardians of the said Sea were not obliged to give Convoy to those Ships, without an Allowance in Consideration thereof.

So that upon the whole Matter, here is nothing that relates to the Dominion of the Sea; for the Imposition upon the Ships and Merchandizes was not *Jure Coronæ*, in Right of the Crown, for passing over the Districts or Fishing within the Royalty of it, but *Ratione Oneris*, in Consideration of a Charge, which some Persons sustained; and that by Contract, to preserve and defend the Freedom and Security of Navigation and Commerce. And it was very just and reasonable, That what was undertaken for a common Good and Benefit, should be supported and defrayed by a common Charge and Contribution. The Roll does not say, That the Impost was granted to the King, as an additional Revenue to his Crown, but it was for the Guarders of the Sea, to reimburse their Expence, and recompense their Service. And the Case is parallel with this: Suppose the *Hamburgers* and other *Hanseatics* trading to the *Streights*, who have very small or no Convoy of their own, and apprehensive of the Courses of the Rovers of *Africa*, the *Turks* and *Moors*, should contract with the King of *France*, or others commissioned from him, to supply them with Convoy from the Mouth of the *Streights*, till they are arrived at the respective Ports whither they are bound, and in Consideration thereof to give so much a Ton upon every Ship so convoyed. This would have no relation to any Sovereignty in the Crown of *France*, in and over the *Mediterranean Sea*, but would be a particular Contract only a *Quid pro quo*, something to be done, and something to be received in Consideration of so doing.

There want not Examples in History of those, who have exacted Tribute upon all passing certain Seas adjacent to their Territories, and yet not as proprietary Lords of those Seas neither, but only as Protectors and Defenders of the Navigation thereof. Thus the *Romans* imposed a Tax upon all Ships sailing in the *Erythrean* or *Red Sea*, towards the Maintenance of a Maritime Force, for the Repression of Piratical Excursions. And the *Athenians* did the same in the *Hellepont*. Thus the Duties in the *Sound*, payable to the Kings of *Denmark*, began at first, not on Account of any Sovereignty over that Sea, but because those Kings were at the Charge of maintaining continual Fires upon the *Col* and *Annot*, and floating Tons or Buoys upon the Sands, as a Direction to Merchants in that dangerous Entrance into the *Baltic*: For which, was anciently paid them at *Cronenburg-Castle*, in the *Sound*, no more, till new Exactions crept in, than a Rose-Noble for an empty Ship, and if laden, a Rose-Noble more for her Lading. Nor could any refuse Payment, pretending, that he had an able Pilot, and needed not the Direction of the King's Fires: For 'tis not reasonable, that the Contumacy of one or more particular Persons should frustrate or evacuate a public Benefit.

In the Seventh Year of King *James*, Anno 1609, a Proclamation was published of high Importance, inhibiting all Persons, of what Nation or Quality soever, not being natural-born Subjects, from fishing upon any the Coasts and Seas of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and the Isles adjacent, without first obtaining Licences from the King, or his Commissioners, authorized in that behalf; and those Licences to be renewed yearly. This was the first that ever I could meet with of this Nature: Not but that particular Fishermen of *Diep*, *Calais*, *Bruges*, &c. have sometimes, both before and since, taken Licences here in *England* for their Fishing: But then they did it, either as an abundant Caution, or to gain an indefinite Liberty of fishing every-where, close upon the *English* Shores, and within the Friths, Bays, and Havens, without Fear of Molestation: And they did it *ex proprio motu*, without the Privy and Knowledge of their Sovereigns; and paid nothing for it to the Treasury of *England*, only gave Fees and Gratuities to the Secretaries, and others, for Dispatch of their Licences. But here is a Royal Edict, or Law, by way of Premonition to all the neighbouring Princes and States, together with their Subjects, to take Licences of the King, or his Commissioners, for fishing upon any Coasts and Seas of *Great-Britain*; the Number of their Ships and Vessels, together with their Tonnage, to be specified, in order to a rateable Composition to be paid yearly into the *Chequer* of *England*. And King *Charles* the First, in the 12th Year of his Reign, Anno 1636, published another Royal Proclamation to the same Tenor also. By which Acts, those two Kings kept up the continual Claim of the Crown of *England*, to a sole and appropriate Fishery in the *British* Seas, and consequently to the Sovereignty and Dominion thereof; but neither of those public Edicts obtained, from any of our Neighbours, their due and just Effect. Thus stands the Case of the Fishery.

The Reasonableness
of a limited Fishing.

And thus I have gone over all the chief Branches of the Sovereignty, and have faithfully related the Matter of Fact, and how the Practice is, and has been, betwixt us and our Neighbours, in reference to them all; not so fully indeed, and amply, as I might, but sufficiently to my Purpose, who designed not a Volume, but an Abstract. There is still one Thing behind, concerning the Fishery, which I shall mention, and so conclude. It is by way of Temperament or Relaxation, and yet without renouncing any Thing: It is a *Medium* betwixt grasping at *all* and holding *nothing*; it is what would greatly accommodate *England*, if it can be obtained, or if a proper Season presented for offering at it: I say, a Season, moderate *England*, if it can be obtained, or if a proper Season presented for offering at it: I say, a Season, or fit Conjunction. For what in Natural Philosophy, amongst Chymists, is a just Degree of Heat, necessary to the Production of all great and admirable Effects, *that* in Politics, amongst Statesmen, is a fit Conjunction. The Temperament or Expedient, which I mean, is briefly thus: A Limited Fishing; not a Licensed, but a Limited one, without Licence. This hath both a Foundation of solid Reason to support it, and is backed also with Precedents and Authorities, sufficient to vindicate it from the Imputation of a new Project. The Reasonableness of it may be thus shewn. The Sovereignty of any Sea, and the Right of the sole Fishing in it, are so intimately connexed, yea, so coessential one to the other, that he who controverts the one, will infallibly dispute and opineastre the other; but he who acknowledges one of them, will by a necessary Consequence yield both. And yet it is a Thing undoubted, and never brought into Question by any; but that every Prince, whose Country adjoins to the Sea, and whose Shores are indented with Bays, Creeks, Havens, and Rivers, has some Portion of the Sea belonging to him in Property, as an Accession of the Land, or appendant to it, or rather incorporated with it, like Veins and Arteries, integral Parts of the same Body.

Præf. Mar. Claus.
l. 2. cap. 22.

The forementioned King *James*, in the second Year of his Reign, Anno 1604, caused a Sea-chart to be published, describing all the Coasts round *England*, by straight Lines, drawn from one Promontory or Foreland to another, and all that was intercepted and included within those Lines, was called the *King's*

King's Chambers and Royal Ports. And in the Proclamation published the same Time, and which refers to the said Sea-chart, they are called *The Places of the King's Dominion and Jurisdiction*; and all Hostilities betwixt Foreigners in War one with another, but in Amity with *England*, forbidden within those Precincts. Our Law also makes a considerable Difference betwixt Havens, Rivers, Creeks, and Bays, and the *Altum Mare*, or High Sea; for the first are reckoned *infra Corpus Comitatus*, as the Law-phrase is, Parts and Members of the Counties of *England*; and all Pleas of Contract, and other Things done there, are triable by Verdict, and determinable at common Law. But the Court of Admiralty holds Plea and Conusance of all Things done upon the High Sea, as being out of the Body of any County, and consequently from whence no Jury can be returned for Trial of Issues.

*P. Co. Juris. of
Cap. 12.*

If there be no certain Standard in Nature, whereby to ascertain the precise Boundaries of that peculiar Marine Territory, I am now speaking to, which belongs to every Prince in Right of his Land; yet, by Treaty and Agreement, they may easily be reduced to Certainty. For, as to the Judgment and Opinion of private Persons, we cannot fetch from thence any true Measure; for though they all agree unanimously, that there is something due of Right, yet they vary in the *Quantum*, or how much. *Baldus* reckons one hundred Miles at Sea, as the District of the adjacent Land. *Bodin* affirms it for a received Law amongst Nations, that the Prince, whose Country abuts upon the Sea, should have sixty Miles Jurisdiction from the Shore, and that it was so adjudged in the Case of the Duke of *Savoy*. Another Doctor will tell us, that so much of the Sea appertains to the Land, as far as a Man can see from Shore in a fair Day. But this will not serve our Turn: For if a Man may see from *Dover* to *Calais*, I suppose the like may be done from *Calais* to *Dover*, and whose shall the Sea be betwixt? Therefore the surest Way is, to prescribe the Limits of fishing betwixt neighbouring Nations by Contract, and not by the less certain Measure of Territory. For if no Bounds be fixed, how many Inconveniencies, and what a licentious Extravagance, may such a Liberty run into? Why may not the *Dutch*, as formerly they have done, dredge for Oysters upon the Coasts of *Essex*, within the Fisheries of private Persons, and within Streams and Waters appertaining to particular Manors, by Grants from the Crown? Why may they not fish within the Mouth of the *Thames*? Or within our Creeks, Havens, and Rivers, as far as salt Water flows? Or to the first Bridge, if they will please to stop there? Is it reasonable, that there should be no Distinction, as to fishing, between Native and Alien? Why then do they challenge to themselves those smaller Seas and Inlets within the *Vly* and *Texel*, and all other Streams, which, breaking in at a strait Neck or Isthmus of Land, form *Peninsulas* of Waters, and, in the Nature of standing Lakes, are inclosed within the Banks of those *Low Countries*? The States there farm out the Fishing of the South-sea or *Zuyder*, and other Streams, to their own People and Subjects, under the Reservation of a yearly Rent to be paid therefore, and consequently exclude all others from it. I hint these Things, only to shew the Reasonableness of a limited Fishing; and as to the Authorities by which it is strengthened, I shall touch upon them also.

*Fald. ad L. de Rev.
Dom.
Fed. de Republ. lib.
i. Cap. 12.*

It was anciently covenanted betwixt the Crown of *Scotland* and the *Netherlands*, that they should not fish within fourscore Miles from the *Scottish* Shores. My Author is *Welwood*, a *Scotch* Lawyer, in a little Tract of his, which I have read, *De Dominio Maris*, in the third Chapter: His Words are, *Non possum præterire, quod ante sæculum hoc post cruentissimam ex Occasionibus Maritimis Discordiam inter Scotos Batavosque, Res in hunc Modum composita fuit, ut Batavi imposterum abstinerent ab Oris Scoticis ad octuaginta saltem milliaria.* Here the Distance from the Shores of *Scotland*, which Foreigners were to observe in their fishing, is set very large, no less than fourscore Miles.

In the second Year of King *James*, Commissioners were appointed and authorized, under the Great Seals of *England* and *Scotland*, to treat and conclude an Union betwixt the two Kingdoms. And in the Articles for regulating Trade betwixt them, it was, amongst other Things, mutually agreed, that the fishing within the Friths and Bays of *Scotland*, and in the Seas within fourteen Miles Distance from the Coasts of that Realm, where neither *English* nor other Strangers have used to fish, should be reserved and appropriated to *Scotchmen* only. And so reciprocally on the Part of *England*, *Scotchmen* to abstain from fishing within the like Distances off the Coasts of *England*. But if *English* and *Scots*, who, though the two Kingdoms be *sui Juris* and independent one upon another, are tied together in the same common Bond of Allegiance to one and the same Prince, be excluded from fishing within fourteen Miles from each others Coasts, how much more reasonable is it, that Aliens and Foreigners should be obliged to keep the like Distances?

*Scottish History
of Scotland, p. 483.*

King *James* finding, that his forementioned Proclamation, in the seventh Year of his Reign, for a licensed Fishing, was not seconded by a suitable Compliance on the Part of the neighbouring Nations, did about nine Years after, by Way of Expedient, propose a limited Fishing instead thereof. For thus I find it in a Letter from Secretary *Naunton* to the Lord *Carlton*, *English* Ambassador at the *Hague*, bearing Date *January* 21st, 1618. He acquaints him, how the King had, by him the said Secretary, desired of the Commissioners of the States, then residing at *London*, that they would write to their Superiors, to publish a Placart, prohibiting any their Subjects to fish within fourteen Miles of his Majesty's Coasts, that Year or any Time after, until Order be taken by Commissioners, authorized on both Sides, for a final settling of the main Business. And the said Ambassador was commanded to make the like Instance and Declaration to the States General, in the Name of his Master.

I am apt to believe, this Distance of fourteen Miles was the rather pitched upon, as the regulated Measure, which had been agreed upon betwixt the Commissioners of both Kingdoms in the second Year of the King, as I said before. I have done with the Authorities; and for the better Elucidation of what I have said, shall briefly sum it up into a fictitious Article supposed to be made betwixt *England* and *Holland*.

“ TO maintain a due Distinction betwixt Natives and Foreigners, in fishing upon the Coasts of their
 “ respective Sovereigns; and to prevent the manifold Inconveniencies, which occasionally arise by
 “ a promiscuous and unlimited Fishing; it is mutually covenanted, concluded, and agreed, that the
 “ People and Subjects of the *United Netherlands*, shall henceforth abstain from fishing within any the
 “ Rivers, Friths, Havens, or Bays of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, or within the Distance of
 “ Leagues from any Point of Land thereof, or of any the Isles thereto belonging; under the Penalty
 “ and Forfeiture of all the Fish, that shall be found aboard any Vessel doing to the contrary, and of all
 “ the Nets, Utensils, and other Instruments of Fishing. The like Distances, and under the same Pe-
 “ nalties, to be kept and observed by the Subjects of his Majesty of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, from any
 “ of the Coasts belonging to the *United Netherlands*. But beyond those Precincts and Limits, that the
 “ People and Subjects on both Sides be at Freedom to use and exercise Fishing where they please, with-
 “ out asking or taking Licences or Safe-Conducts for so doing, and without the Let, Hinderance, or
 “ Molestation one of another. Saving always the ancient Rights of the Crown of *England*, and that no-
 “ thing herein contained be interpreted or extended to any Diminution or Impeachment thereof, but
 “ that they remain in the same Force and Virtue, as before this Agreement.”

The Article is penned indifferently on both Sides, and so much the better, because the Equality of it is an Argument of its Equity; yet I could instance in several Benefits, which would redound to *England* from such an Article, were it passed into an Agreement, but they are not proper to be mentioned in this Place; and therefore I shall here conclude with this brief Apology, that what I have written, is for the Justice and Honour of the Government, the Conservation of the public Peace, the Maintenance of an inviolable Amity with our Allies, and is most humbly submitted to better informed Judgments.

S E C T. II.

Of the Importance and Dignity of Merchants.

HAVING, in the preceding Work, sufficiently displayed the immense Benefits of Commerce to Mankind, it remains, as it were by Way of Corollary, briefly to observe, that *Commerce*, whether *foreign* or *domestic*, whether in *Gross* or by *Retail*, necessarily implies the main and important Instruments thereof, to be *Merchants*. Doctor *Godolphin* might well have saved himself the Trouble (in his Preface to *A View of the Admiralty Jurisdiction*) of quoting of *Baldus*, a famous Civilian, in saying, what surely every one will readily admit to be true, “ *That the World could not live without Merchants.*” The first and most obvious Idea of a City, Town, or Village, is an Assemblage of People of various Conditions, seated together for their mutual Conveniency: Which Conveniency is alone to be supplied by the Instrumentality of Merchants. A City or Town therefore, or even barely (though in a lesser Degree) a Village, is a mere *Non-entity*, exclusive of the Aid of *Merchants*: As a Country without Cities, Towns, or Villages, creates the Idea of a *Wildernefs*.

In sundry free States in *Europe*, their Sovereigns or Governors are mostly either actual Merchants themselves, or at least are descended from such, and enjoy the Estates and Dignities acquired by the Commerce of their Progenitors. Of this last-named Class are likewise in *England* the following noble Families, viz.

1. *Coventry*, Earl of *Coventry*, descended from Sir *John Coventry*, Mercer, Lord-mayor of *London*, Anno 1425.
2. *Brown*, Viscount *Montacute*, descended from Sir *Stephen Brown*, Grocer, and twice Lord-mayor of *London*, viz. Annis 1438 and 1448.
3. *Legg*, Earl of *Dartmouth*, descended from *Thomas Legg*, Skinner, once Lord-mayor of *London*, who (according to *Collins's Peerage*, Vol. III. P. 100) married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*.
4. *Capel*, Earl of *Essex*, descended from Sir *William Capel*, Draper, and Lord-mayor of *London*, Anno 1503.
5. *Dormer*, Lord *Dormer*, descended from *Ralph Dormer*, Mercer, and Lord-mayor of *London*, Anno 1529.
6. *Osborn*, Duke of *Leeds*, descended from Sir *Edward Osborn*, Cloth-worker, and Lord-mayor of *London*, Anno 1583.
7. *Cranfield-Sackville*, Duke of *Dorset*, descended from Sir *Lionel Cranfield*, a Merchant of *London*, who, for his great Abilities, was preferred by King *James I.* to the high and most honourable Office of his Lord High-Treasurer, and was by that Prince also created Earl of *Middlesex*; and by his great Grandson King *George I.* the present noble Descendant was created Duke of *Dorset*.

The following Peerages are become extinct very lately, viz.

8. *Rich*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, descended from Sir *Richard Rich*, Mercer, and Lord-mayor of *London*, Anno 1441.

9. *Holles*,

See A Peerage,
 arising from
 a charter.

Two Peerages ex-
 tinct.

9. *Holles*, Duke of *Newcastle*, descended from Sir *William Holles*, Lord-mayor of *London*, Anno 1539. [The present noble Duke of that Title, although he writes himself *Holles-Pelham*, as collaterally descended from the former, is lineally descended (as I have been told) from Sir *John Pelham*, Lord-Treasurer to King *Henry IV.*]

N. B. There were other Peerages (*now extinct*) whose Possessors were descended from Merchants; as, *De la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*.—*Boleyn*, Earl of *Wiltshire*.—*Hicks*, Viscount *Campden*.—*Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, &c. And lest any of the noble Families above-named should question the Truth of their said Genealogies, (though far from being dishonourable) we shall, in our own Vindication, acquaint them, that we have faithfully transcribed the Accounts hereof from an *Octavo* Pamphlet in our Possession, published so lately as Anno 1750, intitled, “*A Treatise on Trade, or the Antiquity and Honour of Commerce.*” Sundry Peers there also *are*, and others lately *were*, who, though originally created or ennobled from their own Eminence in the Profession of the Law, were, however, descended from *Merchants* and eminent Traders. Many other Persons might be named, who, though not Peers, were, from Merchants, advanced to the Dignity of Privy-Counsellors, and other high and honourable Stations, by our Kings. Lastly, Were we yet farther to extend our Inquiries into all the Inter-marriages of our Nobility with the Daughters of *Merchants* and eminent Traders, whereby so many shattered Estates have been effectually repaired, it would not only take up more Room than was intended by this short Essay; but might possibly also give Offence where none is intended.

S E C T. III.

Of the various Causes of the Rise and Increase of great and populous Cities.

ALTHOUGH it be true, (as we have observed in the preceding Section) that all Cities where-ever situated, and whatever their Condition may be, principally and necessarily owe their Origin and progressive Support and Increase to *Merchants* and *Commerce*: Yet there is a very considerable Difference between mere Royal or Princely Cities, and Cities advanced to Greatness by Commerce and Industry alone. The former Sort may be considered to be, in a great Degree, peopled and supported by the Residence of the Sovereign and Nobility,—the national Courts of Justice,—Guards and Garrisons;—and by those Means having many Places of public Intertainment and Diversion,—Societies for the Advancement of polite and useful Knowledge,—many great and elegant Palaces, Churches, Convents, Theatres, Statues, Fountains, Columns, Pyramids, Obelisks, Bridges, Hospitals, Infirmarys, Schools, Libraries, Pictures; and, in fine, by every other Thing that can attract the Admiration, feed the Fancy, and delight the Senses of both the greater and smaller People, not only of their own Nation, but of Men of Quality and Wealth from other Nations; although perhaps without foreign Commerce, or much Home-manufactures. This was eminently the Character of ancient *Athens*, *Corinth*, and *Rome*; as it is at present, more eminently than any where else, of modern *Rome*, *Venice*, *Florence*, *Paris*, &c.

These, and such-like, are the Qualifications which constitute a truly-great and magnificent City: And whilst their respective Nations continue gradually to increase in Prosperity and Wealth, such a Capital City will be constantly increasing in its People, as well as in its Decorations and Embellishments of every Kind; as is at present so visibly the happy Case of the superb Metropolis of the *Britannic* Empire, wherein many of the before-recited Qualifications [though we cannot say all] are conjoined to and with a matchless foreign Commerce, salubrious Air and Water, an easy Approach, and a sufficient Plenty of all other good Things.

On the other Hand, Cities arrived at Greatness, or rather *Magnitude*, merely from their happy Situation for, and great Success in Commerce and Manufactures, (more especially if that Rise has been sudden) the Ornaments, Decorations, and other polite Embellishments of such Cities, even though arrived at a great Degree of Magnitude and Populousness, will usually be fewer and less considerable: Such Places therefore will attract few People to visit them, but merely on the Score of Commerce. Such, for Instance, may in some Measure be said to be the Case of *Petersburgh*, the upstart Capital of *Russia*, despotically or *compulsively* made so, on commercial as well as on political Considerations, within the Compass of the present Century; though, in almost all other Respects, most disagreeably situated and circumstanced. Such (we are sorry to say it) is partly the Case of some few of the very best-traded and most populous Places in *Great-Britain*, mostly risen up within the last three Centuries, whose Wealth and Plenty are apparent in almost every Countenance, but with little of any Thing like Embellishment and Elegance for attracting of Strangers to visit them; and from whence, such as, through Accident or Necessity, have visited them, we have often known to return with a coarser Character of them than they really deserved, merely for Want of that Elegance they had expected in such large, wealthy, and populous Places. This Consideration properly constitutes the very just Distinction which the judicious *Botero* has made (as we have partly noted under the Year 1590) between a *great* City and a *large* City; a Difference as great as there is between a plain and uneducated Trader, and an accomplished and polite Gentleman. Which Cities nevertheless (though properly to be termed mere *mercantile* ones) do, in Fact, obviously contribute much more to national Prosperity, (though not perhaps so much to national Fame) than those termed *Royal* or *Princely* Cities.

Under the said Year 1590, in our foregoing Work, we gave from the said *Botero*, (an eminent *Italian* Author of the 16th Century) a View of the Magnitude, &c. of most of the capital and principal Cities of *Christendom*, all but those within the *Baltic* Sea, which that able Author seemed to think were then scarcely worth his Regard. But we are sorry to say, that we have not been sufficiently enabled, from modern Travellers, to give so exact an Account as we earnestly desired to have done, of the present or modern

modern State (in Point of Commerce and Populoufness) of many foreign Cities : Most of those Travellers contenting themselves with tiresome and tedious Accounts of their Churches, Monasteries, Paintings, and Palaces, without giving us any Thing considerable on what ought ever to be esteemed a most essential Part of such Descriptions, *viz.* the mercantile and political State of those Cities, *i. e.* *The Number of their Inhabitants—their principal Staple Manufactures—and whether on the Increase or on the Declension*; and, in general, the true Light in which those Cities and Countries stand in relation to other Nations. Since *Botero* wrote, (above 170 Years ago) we may observe fundry vast Alterations in the Condition of Nations, and particularly of their Capital Cities : Thus *Venice*, then esteemed to consist of near 200,000 Inhabitants, has for some Time been in a retrograde State; and the like of *Genoa*, and also of *Prague* the Capital of *Bohemia*, likewise in a declining State; as is also *Lisbon*, since the *English* and *Dutch* have driven the *Portuguese* out of their vast *East-India* Commerce: Whereas, on the other Hand, the Cities of *Milen* and *Naples* have, since *Botero's* Days, almost doubled the then Number of their Inhabitants; and *London*, which then contained little more than one third Part of the *then* Inhabitants of *Paris*, appears at this Day rather to outdo that proud City, not only in Riches, but even probably in Number of Inhabitants. Moreover, the two Capital Cities of *Denmark* and *Sweden* are at this Time become so considerable, not only in Point of their public Edifices and Ornaments, but also in the Number of their Inhabitants, as now well to merit a Place in such Inquiries.

The national Controversy discussed, whether London or Paris be the largest City.

Let us now, however, briefly examine the present Magnitude of the two most famous Cities of *Europe*, *London* and *Paris*, by what has hitherto been esteemed the most just and equitable Rule of determining the Magnitude of Cities, *i. e.* by their annual Bills of Mortality. And as many Authors, who have gone before us on this Subject, seem agreed, that in such great and populous Cities there die annually a thirtieth Part, (or one out of thirty) of their whole Inhabitants, we will first try that Rule, *viz.* 1st, On a Medium of *six* succeeding Years for the Mortality of *London*.

1st Computation.

I. Anno 1755,	buried at London,	21,917	Persons
1756,	- - - - -	20,872	
1757,	- - - - -	21,313	
1758,	- - - - -	17,576	
1759,	- - - - -	19,604	
1760,	- - - - -	19,830	
Total,		121,112	
Annual Medium of six Years,		20,185	dying yearly at London.
		30	or the 30th Part of the People.
Total Inhabitants of London,		605,550	by this 1st Computation.

But if multiplied by 33, as others conjecture to be the Number dying annually in *London*, or the 33d Part of its Inhabitants,

Then 20,185
Multiplied by 33 the 2d Rule.

Gives the total Inhabitants of *London*, 666,105 by this 2d Computation.

2dly. Computation for Paris.

II. There died in *Paris* in the six following Years, as we had them casually, and at different Times, from the *Paris* News-papers, *viz.*

Anno 1733,	- - - - -	17,406	
1750,	- - - - -	18,084	
1756,	- - - - -	17,236	
1757,	- - - - -	17,237	
1758,	- - - - -	21,120	
1759,	- - - - -	18,446	
Total of six Years Deaths,		109,529	at Paris,
Yearly Medium of six Years at Paris,		18,254	
Multiplied by		30	the lowest Rule;
Total Inhabitants of Paris,		547,620	by the said lowest Rule;
Fewer People at Paris than at London,		57,930	by this Computation.
Total People at London (as above),		605,550	by the 1st Rule.
But if the Medium of the yearly Deaths at Paris		18,254	
be multiplied by		33	the 2d Rule,
Then the total Inhabitants in Paris, by the 2d Rule,		602,382	
Fewer People in Paris than in London,		63,723	
Total People in London, as above,		666,105	

As by Reason of so many additional Hospitals for the sick Poor of *London*, within the last thirty Years, 3dly, and lastly, the yearly Mortality Bill has sensibly decreased, whilst the Town has most visibly been increasing, there are some who think that there dies not above one Person in thirty-five yearly; they therefore reasonably conclude, that *London's* Inhabitants may now amount to 760,000: Whereas many of the Deaths in *Paris* are of the aged Religious of both Sexes: Yet, say they, on Account of secret Murders, &c. at *Paris*, may not *Paris* be concluded to contain 700,000 Souls; and this may probably be nearer the Truth than either of the above Computations. The best Account of the Magnitude of *London* and *Paris*.

1. The said six Years Mortality-Bills of *London* are copied from the yearly Bills published by the Company of *London* Parish-Clerks. Remark 1.

2. It is indeed still almost the general Opinion, that the true annual Mortality of *London* is by no means kept exact by the said Company of Parish-Clerks, who are said to omit many Deaths in Families of different Persuasions, dissenting from the established Church. Remark 2.

3. But, without farther insisting on what we are not properly able to prove, if our Accounts of the annual Deaths at *Paris*, which we took from the *Paris Gazettes*, be exact, it will follow, that, as there are many Thousands of religious or ecclesiastical Persons of both Sexes in *Paris*, who are liable to Mortality like other People, and doubtless are included in those annual Accounts, there must needs be many more Lay Inhabitants in *London* than in *Paris*, and consequently a much smaller Number of useless Mouths and Hands in the former than in the latter City. And thus we have, as impartially as we were able, discussed the national Controversy [for such it has been called] concerning the Magnitude of these two illustrious Metropolis's, from real Facts with regard to *London*, and, as we suppose, also in respect to *Paris*: In both which Cities, we shall here but just remark, that there are made the finest and most exquisite Manufactures, of almost all Kinds, that can be named in the known World, and therefore needless, as well as almost endless, to be enumerated; and with respect to the Vastness of the naval Commerce of *London*, enough has been already said, in the Body of our Work, on that most important Subject. Remark 3.

We have received, from a worthy and judicious *Dutch* Merchant, an exact Computation, not long since made in *Holland*, which he says was taken by public Authority, of the Number of Inhabitants of the undernamed nineteen Cities of the Province of *Holland*, viz.

	Inhabitants.	
<i>Amsterdam</i> , - - - - -	241,000	} Of 20,000 Souls, and upwards.
<i>Leyden</i> , - - - - -	70,000	
<i>Rotterdam</i> , - - - - -	56,000	
<i>Haarlem</i> , - - - - -	50,000	
<i>Hague</i> , - - - - -	38,000	
<i>Delft</i> , - - - - -	25,000	
<i>Tergow</i> , - - - - -	20,000	} Under 20,000 Inhabitants.
<i>Dort</i> , - - - - -	18,000	
<i>Alkmaar</i> , - - - - -	15,000	
<i>Hoorn</i> , - - - - -	12,000	
<i>Enkhuysen</i> , - - - - -	11,000	
<i>Gorcum</i> , - - - - -	6,600	
<i>Schiedam</i> , - - - - -	8,000	
<i>Brille</i> , - - - - -	5,000	
<i>Edam</i> , - - - - -	4,000	
<i>Purmerend</i> , - - - - -	2,600	
<i>Modenblick</i> , - - - - -	2,500	
<i>Schoonhoven</i> , - - - - -	2,500	
<i>Monikendam</i> , - - - - -	2,000	

Total Inhabitants of 19 Towns, in the }
single Province of *Holland*, - - } 589,200

As *Amsterdam* (as we have seen) has had many and considerably-different Computations of the Number of its Inhabitants, some even as high as to 300,000: Yet we are inclined to think, the above Computation still comes the nearest to Truth, though made thirty Years ago; and the like may be probable of most of the other Cities and Towns of that Republic, and probably also of many of the Cities and Towns throughout the rest of *Christendom*. Nevertheless, we may be frequently misguided by superficial Travellers, who, coming to lye a Night or two, or even longer, at a populous Place, where seeing many public Edifices and Streets, they too often pronounce at Random on this Subject, or else often take the Report of others, who, though Inhabitants of the Place, may be very incompetent Judges of such Matters. How widely different (for Instance) do many of the Natives of *London* speak of the Magnitude of the Place in which they have spent their whole Lives, for Want of due Attention, Judgment, and Observation? How vastly different (for one Instance) are the Accounts of different Travellers concerning the Magnitude of the famous City of *Nuremberg*, in *Germany*, as will be seen farther on in this Supplement?

S E C T. IV.

The Politico-Commercial Geography of EUROPE :

O R,

A compendious and comparative View of the various Productions, Trades, Manufactures, Exportations, Populousness, and Power, of the several Potentates, Republicks, and States thereof: And likewise of the Commerce, Magnitude, and People, of their most considerable Cities and Towns.

Extracted from the best modern Accounts thereof; and more particularly from the *English* Translation, Anno 1762, in six *Quarto* Volumes, of the new Geography of *Europe*, just published, in *High Dutch*, by Doctor *Busching*, Professor of Philosophy in the University of *Gottingen*.

WITH a more especial Regard to the present commercial Condition, Magnitude, and Importance of the most considerable Cities and Towns of *Europe*, it may be needful to premise,

I. That, beside the fine and judicious Distinction of *Botero*, betwixt a *large City* and a *great City*, [mentioned, in the Body of our Work, under the Year 1590] another Distinction may be equally essential, viz. between a great many seemingly-large Cities in *Papish* Countries, which nevertheless are very thinly inhabited by trading and industrious People; and very many *Protestant* Cities and Towns, which, though standing on much less Ground, are nevertheless crowded with many more Traders, Manufacturers, and other industrious Inhabitants. Thus, in *Poland*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, many of their larger Cities are constituted or consist, for the most Part, with ecclesiastical Edifices, as Cathedral, Collegiate, and Parish Churches, large Abbeys, Convents, Nunneries, Chapels, and Chantries; Episcopal and Deanry Palaces, and Prebendal Houses, with all their extensive Gardens, and other Outlets; although, beside the Habitations of their more immediate and numerous Dependants, there may be very little to be found therein of any Thing like Manufactures or Commerce. Such, for Instance, is the City of *Munster* in *Germany*, the City of *Bourges* in *France*, and many others which might be named. Even in *Protestant* Countries, and particularly in our own Nation, no adequate Judgment can be formed (as elsewhere noted) of the Populousness or *real* Magnitude of sundry Places, merely from either their greater or their lesser Number of Parish-Churches and Chapels; of which, *York* City, *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, &c. on the one Hand; and the extensive Liberty of *Westminster*, *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, *Manchester*, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, *Birmingham*, *Glasgow*, &c. on the other Hand, are obvious Instances.

II. It may also be herein farther proper to be observed, that when, under the Description of any particular City or Town, no Mention shall happen to be made of the peculiar Trade or Manufacture of such Place, the Reader is naturally to be referred to the Account, previously exhibited, of the general Trade, Productions, and Manufactures, of the Country or Province, under which such City or Town is ranked.

Russia.

With respect to the Commerce of *Russia*, in general it is allowed to be very advantageous to her; many in our Days being of Opinion, that her annual Exports amount to four Millions of Rubles, and that her Imports exceed not three Millions; whereby she gains annually from the rest of the World one Million of Rubles, or 225,000*l. Sterling*: [valuing a Ruble at 4*s. 6d. Sterling*:] But this is little more than a random Conjecture; there being others, who think that *Russia* gains considerably more on the general annual Balance of her Commerce, and that *Great-Britain* is the most considerable Loser of any Nation of *Europe*, in her Trade to *Russia*: Which Loss to us is likely to continue, until we can bring our *American* Continent Colonies to supply us with all the naval Stores we necessarily require; and also until we can supply ourselves with all the Linen, Thread, Pot-ash, &c. which we are now labouring gradually to effect, from *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *British America*.

Its Productions.

Russia's Productions and Exports, in general, are many, and very valuable, viz. *Furs* and *Peltry* of various Kinds, *red Leather*, *Linen*, and *Thread*, *Iron*, *Copper*, *Sail-cloth*, *Hemp* and *Flax*, *Pitch* and *Tar*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Tallow*, *Ising-glass*, *Linseed Oil*, *Pot-ash*, *Soap*, *Feathers*, *Train Oil*, *Hogs-Bristles*, *Musk*, *Rhubarb*, and other Drugs, *Timber*, and also *raw-Silk*, from *China* and *Persia*.

Her European Commerce.

Her foreign Commerce with the rest of *Europe* is much increased since her Conquests from *Sweden* of *Livonia* and especially *Ingria*, and since the establishing of her new Emporium of *Peterburgh*; whereby her naval Interchange with the rest of *Europe* is made much more short and easy.

Her Asiatic Commerce.

Russia carries on a Commerce over Land, by Caravans, to *China*, chiefly with *Furs*: And they bring back from thence *Tea*, *Silks*, *Cotton*, *Gold*, &c.—To *Böckhara*, near the River *Oxus*, *Russia* sends her own Merchandize, in Return for *Indian Silks*, curled *Lamb-skins*, and ready Money; and also from the annual Fair at *Samarcaud*.—She trades to *Persia*, by *Astracan*, cross the *Caspian Sea*, for raw and wrought *Silk*.

Archangel her only Sea-port of Communication with *Europe*, till *Peterburgh* was built.

Before her late Conquests from *Sweden*, her only Port of naval Communication with *Europe*, was *Archangel*, in the *White Sea*; it is a long and tempestuous Voyage from most Parts of *Europe*. That famous Port-Town is about three *English* Miles in Length, and one in Breadth, altogether built of Wood, excepting her Merchants-Exchange, which is a Stone-Building. The gradual Increase of *Peterburgh* has,

in some Measure, decreased the Trade of *Archangel*, which, however, still exports a great Quantity of the before-named Merchandize.

In *Russian Lapland*, there is a small and inconsiderable Port named *Kola*, in the North Latitude of about 69 Degrees, on a Bay of the Northern Ocean, since the Year 1554 frequented annually by some few *Dutch* Shipping; who bring thence only some Peltry, and salted and dried Salmon; but this being in so barbarous a Country, has little Connexion with the general Commerce of *Russia*. *Kola, in Russian Lapland.*

Moscow, a far inland Place, mostly built of Timber, (excepting the Palaces, Churches, Convents, and the great Fortrefs of *Cremlin*) is by some still thought to be the largest City of *Europe*, and particularly said to be so by Dr. *Busching*; who adds, That it has 1,600 Churches and Convents, and forty-three public Places or Squares: That its Inhabitants consist of Statesmen, Nobility, and their Retinues; of Merchants, Soldiers, Priests, Monks, Nuns, and their Servants; Mechanics, Carriers, Sledge-drivers, Labourers, &c. But that, since the Building and Increase of *Petersburg*, *Moscow* is greatly declined, and therefore is now by him supposed to be reduced to about 150,000 People; yet others think it has many more. *Busching* makes the Merchants Exchange to contain about 6,000 fine Shops. Here is the Scene of Trade, vast Numbers of Merchants and Traders, and particularly those to *China*.—*Moscow's* modern Condition is indeed hard justly to describe; few Voyagers giving themselves the Trouble of visiting it. The Grandeur of its many Palaces, Cathedrals, Convents, &c. and the Meanness of the Bulk of the Houses, carrying much seeming Inconsistency, even by *Busching's* and other modern Accounts: Yet, upon the whole, there are probably many more Inhabitants in it than the last-named, otherwise able Author inconsistently makes it contain, after telling us, that it is the largest City in *Europe*. In the Year 1755 it had an University erected in it. Here is a Silk Manufactory, vast Artillery Magazines, Hospitals, Squares, and mercantile Storehouses, &c. Within the Circle of *Moscow* stand Abundance of Towns.—The following considerable Places are in *Russia*, viz. *Tula*, a trading City on the River *Upa*, and contains 144 Churches and Convents. Here are great Quantities of Fire-Arms and *Russia* Leather made. — *Lower Novograd* lies on the *Volga*. Its Shops are richly furnished with all Sorts of foreign and native Merchandize. — *Rezan*, formerly a noted Place, is much decayed, from having been destroyed by the *Tartars* about 200 Years ago. — *Smolensko*, a large Town on the *Dnieper*, has considerable Commerce, both by Land and River Carriage. — *Kiow*, the Capital of the *Don-Cossacs*, stands likewise on the *Dnieper*, and is a large irregular City, filled with Churches, Convents, Shops, and Tradesmens Houses. — *Woronitz* stands on a River running into the River *Don*; is a large and populous Place. It was here that *Peter the Great* first made a large Dock-yard for Ship-building, in order to obtain a Naval Sovereignty on the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*: But, although he failed therein, and was afterward obliged to yield up to the *Turks* *Azof*, [or *Azow*] near the Mouth of the great River *Don*, and also *Taganrok*, on the *Palus Mæotis*, whereby he was precluded from the *Black Sea*: Yet *Woronitz*, (or *Voronitz*) is said to be still a Place of considerable Trade, by Means of the said River *Don*. — *Novograd-weliki*, or *Great-Novograd*, is an ancient, large, and celebrated City, on the navigable River *Wolcow*, just where it runs out of the *Ilmen* Lake, and afterward disembogues into the *Finland* Gulph, was once a most eminent Staple and Emporium of the *Hanse Towns*, till the Year 1490, (as related in our Work under that Year; but is now much decayed. Yet it is said the best red *Russia* Leather is still manufactured here. — *Plescow*, on the River *Welika*, is said to be a Place of considerable Trade. — *Twer*, a large Town on both Sides of the River *Volga*, has seventy Churches and Convents, and carries on a considerable Trade in Corn. *Moscow City, on the Oka, which runs into the great River Volga, and other Towns of Russia, briefly described.* *Tula.* *Lower Novograd.* *Rezan.* *Smolensko.* *Kiow.* *Woronitz.* *Great-Novograd.* *Plescow.* *Twer.*

There are vast Deserts in *Russia*, especially in its Northern and North-eastern Provinces; and in many Parts of it the People are still Pagans. Not one-third Part of the Country is sufficiently peopled, nor cultivated: So that, if there be nine or ten Millions of People in all the more ancient Empire of *Russia*, as it stood before the Conquests made in the former Part of this XVIIIth Century, it is probably as much as can be reasonably computed.

Russia's most important Conquests from *Sweden* by *Peter the Great*, are, 1st, The fine and well cultivated Country of *Livonia*, containing many good Towns, Villages, and Farms: But as the commercial Part of Geography is solely our present Province, we shall confine our Enquiries to such Places as more immediately are connected therewith.

Livonia, or *Liefland*, (including *Lettenland* and *Esthonia*) affords all the Necessaries of Life in great Plenty, being mostly a fertile Soil; and in a plentiful Year exports many thousand Lasts of Rye and Barley to *Holland*, *Spain*, and other Parts, and is therefore stiled the Granary of the North; though *Poland* surely with more Reason and Eminence merits that Character. It has great Plenty of Horned Cattle and Horses, (but the Wool of their Sheep is said to be so coarse as to resemble Goats Hair.) From hence immense Quantities of Flax, excellent Hemp, (usually called *Riga Rine Hemp*) Lintseed, Leather, and Skins are exported, by Ships from *Britain*, *Holland*, *France*, and other Parts. Yet, from the many cruel Wars, and the Devastation of so many of their Towns and Villages, it is thinner of People than from so large and fine a Province would otherwise be expected. *Livonia's Product and Commerce. (To Russia)*

Riga, its Capital, is situated on the River *Duna*, or *Dwina*, near the *Baltic Sea*, and has long been famed for Commerce and Opulence, having handsome Houses of Stone; and, by Means of an excellent Harbour, carries on a great Trade of Exportation of Hemp, Flax, Ship and House Timber, Naval Stores, Iron, Cordage, Corn, Furs, &c. to the above-named Countries, some think, in Summer, by about 500 Ships, and to and from *Russia* by Sledges in Winter. It is well fortified, contains six Lutheran Churches; and is a reasonably large City; though we have not met with any Computation of the exact Number of its Inhabitants. *Riga, its Capital.*

Revel is a strong and opulent City on the *Baltic Shore*; a Place of considerable Commerce, much after the Manner of *Riga*. It is the Capital of that Part of *Livonia* called *Esthonia*. Here a Part of the *Russian* Navy is usually stationed. *Revel.* *Narva*

Narva.

Narva stands on a River of the same Name, disemboguing into the Gulph of *Finland*; and, though not large, it carries on a Naval and Land Commerce, of the like Kind with *Riga*.

Illy, The Conquest of *Ingria*, (or *Ingermanland*) adjoining to *Livonia*, or the Government of *Peterburg*, though not so good a Country as *Livonia*, contains the following Places, viz.

Kronstadt.

Kronstadt, built by the Czar *Peter the Great*, on a small Island, eight Leagues by Water from *Peterburg*. Its People consist of about 20,000, of Burghers, Sailors, and Soldiers. It is the principal Station for the most Part of the *Russian Navy*, and is therefore made very strong.

Petersburg.

Petersburg, (in Latitude 59 Deg. 57 M.) the usual Residence of the *Russian Court*, State-Offices, &c. Till the Year 1703 there were only two small Fishing-Huts on the waterish and swampy Spot, where this great City now stands, on both Sides the River *Neva*, and consequently in both Provinces of *Ingria* and *Carelea*, between the Bottom of the *Finland Gulph* and the Lake *Ladoga*; Part of this City is also built on several small Islands formed by the Branches of the River *Neva*, so as to appear like several distinct Towns rather than one single City. *De Dieu*, the *Dutch Resident*, wrote to his Masters concerning the Magnitude of this City, Anno 1721, which he then, probably, exaggerated. Mr. *Salmon's Modern Gazetteer* says, there were no less than 60,000 Houses built within three or four Years after the Foundation was laid, (if he has not, through Mistake, added a Cypher too much.) Dr. *Busching's* seems the most moderate Account of its Magnitude, viz. That it is about six Miles every Way, and contains about 8,000 Houses; of which Number about 600 are of Stone, and the rest are of Timber; and it may contain above one hundred thousand People. It has neither Gates nor Walls; only in the Middle of the City there is a strong and beautiful Fort. The Admiralty and Dock-yards are also fortified.

Its extensive Commerce, respecting all the before-named Commodities of *Russia*, renders it of great Importance; a vast Number of foreign Shipping frequenting it in Summer, as to a Mart for all *Russian Merchandize*; and in Winter 3,000 Sledges, each drawn by one Horse, are employed for Passengers in its Streets. There are about twenty *Russian Churches*, four *Lutheran Churches* for the *Germans*, and several *Calvinist* ones for the *French* and other Protestants, and some also for *Roman Catholics*. It has an University, several Academies, Hospitals, Convents, &c.

Wiburg.

Illy, In *Carelia*, also conquered by the great *Peter*, stands the Town of *Wiburg*, its Capital, formerly deemed the Bulwark of *Sweden* on the Side of *Russia*. It is situated on the Gulph of *Finland*, and carries on a considerable foreign Trade in Tar, and sundry Sorts of Timber, &c.

The Dutchy of
Courland.

Mittau.

Libau.

West of *Livonia* lies the Dutchy of *Courland*, which, with *Samogitia* and *Semigallia* properly, is subject to its own Dukes; though too much under the Influence of *Poland* or else of *Russia*; but the latter more especially of late Years. Its Commodities are much the same as those of *Livonia*. *Mittau*, the Capital, and the usual Residence of its Prince, on the River *Aa*, is a pretty extensive Town, of about 12,000 Inhabitants; having two *Lutheran Churches*, one *Calvinist Church*, and one *Papist* one; and affords much the same Merchandize as *Livonia* for Exportation.—*Libau*, a City and Port of good Trade, on the *Baltic Shore*; having one *Lutheran* and one *Papist Church*, and two Schools. It consists intirely of wooden Houses. Dr. *Busching* thinks, that annually above 150 Ships usually arrive at *Libau*, to load Pot-ash, Goat-skins, Timber, Hemp, Flax, and other Naval Stores, Lintseed, and other bulky Merchandize.

The Kingdom of
Prussia.

West of *Courland* lies *Brandenburgh-Prussia*, or the Kingdom of *Prussia*. Its principal Commodities for Commerce are, Corn and Buck Wheat, in great Quantities, Hemp and Flax, Pitch, Pot-ash, Wax, Honey, Sturgeon, Hops, Pit-coal, Amber, Seeds of Flax and Hemp, Caviar, Tallow, Hogs-bristles, and Timber of many Kinds. The Inhabitants of this Kingdom were, by Dr. *Busching*, computed to amount to 635,998 Persons capable of bearing Arms: And, if so, it must then be more populous than is generally imagined.—Since the Year 1719, it is computed that about 34,000 Colonists have removed thitherward from *France*, *Switzerland*, and *Germany*: Of which Number 17,000 were *Saltzburgers*. These Emigrants have built 400 small Villages, 11 Towns, 86 Seats, and 50 new Churches, and have founded 1,000 Village-Schools, chiefly in that Part of the Country named *Little Lithuania*.—That their Manufactures are continually increasing, viz. Glass, Iron-works, Paper, Gunpowder, Copper and Brass Mills; Manufactures of Cloth, Camblet, Linen, Silk, Stockings, &c.—That the King of *Prussia* has constituted a Board for Commerce and Navigation, having the Cognizance of all Cases relative to Trade and Commerce.

Koningsberg.

Pillau.

Memel.

Koningsberg, its capital City, is situated on the River *Pregel*, a large and beautiful City, seven Miles in Circumference; containing about 3,800 Houses and 60,000 People; [by which Computation of Dr. *Busching's* there must be very near sixteen Persons, on an Average, in every House.]—*Koningsberg* has ever made a considerable Figure in Commerce and Shipping; its River being navigable for Ships; of which 493 foreign ones arrived here in the Year 1752, besides 298 Coasters; and that 373 Floats of Timber were in the Compass of that Year brought down the *Pregel*: Of which see more in the Body of our Work under the Year 1749.—*Pillau*, (near *Koningsberg*) is a strong City, and has a fine Harbour, famous for the best Sturgeon, from the Roe of which Fish Caviar is made. Vessels of the greatest Burden are here cleared and take in their Ladings, which have not Water enough in the *Frischaf* to carry them up to *Koningsberg*! Anno 1720, King *Frederic William* induced 20,000 Protestant *Switzers*, *French*, *Palatines*, and *Franconians*, to settle in *Prussia*, at the Expence (says Dr. *Busching*) of five Millions of Rixdollars. And Anno 1732, 350,000 Dollars were farther distributed to a fresh Colony of 12,500 *Saltzburgers*; by which, and such-like wise and salutary Measures, *Prussia* has been well peopled and cultivated, so as in Length of Time to have made ample Returns to his said Majesty for the said Expence.—*Memel* is a well fortified trading Sea-port, of above 400 Houses; to which, Anno 1752,

70 Ships arrived, and 69 failed to foreign Parts; whither they carried and still annually carry great Quantities of Flax, Hemp, Linen, Thread, and Lintseed.—*Tilsit*, an inland Town, is next to *Tilsit*. *Koningsberg* the largest and most opulent of this Kingdom, carrying on to *Koningsberg* the greatest Trade in those Commodities; having about 600 Houses and 7,000 Inhabitants, (says Dr. *Busching*) being near twelve Persons to each House.—And *Insterburg*, on the *Pregel*, contains 350 Houses and 3,000 Inhabitants; having a Granary and Salt-Factory. *Insterburg*.

POLAND, LITHUANIA, and POLISH PRUSSIA.

The Soil of these three Countries (says Dr. *Busching* and many others) is so exceeding fertile, and yields such Plenty of Grain, that near 4,000 Vessels and Floats, mostly laden with Corn, come annually down the *Vistula* to *Dantzic*, from *Podolia*, *Volhinia*, the *Ukrain*, and from other Parts of *Great* and *Little Poland*. So that their Harvests make ample Amends for the superior Labour which Agriculture requires. *Poland, Lithuania, and Polish Prussia.*

Poland, properly speaking, has not any Manufactures of her own: All her Merchandize being exported raw or unwrought; to her great Shame. Ecclesiastical Bigotry (as will ever be the Case every where) is of infinite Detriment to her Commerce. And, maugre all her natural Advantages, she is constantly sinking deeper into Poverty. *Poland*, however, exports Grain of all Kinds, Flax, Hemp, Lintseed, Hops, Honey, Wax, Tallow, Hides, Leather dressed after the *Russian* Manner, Pitch, Pot-ash, Masts, Ship and House Timber, Horned Cattle, Horses, &c. All which, nevertheless, are greatly overbalanced by her Imports. *Poland* is said to have two Millions of *Jews*, in her Villages alone, exclusive of their great Numbers in Cities and Towns; who carry on the Bulk of her Commerce; whilst her Clergy are possessed of Two-thirds of her Lands and Revenues. *Jews their great Number in Poland.*

1. *Warsaw*, on the River *Vistula*, lying almost in the Center of *Poland*, is the Royal Residence. It has several elegant Stone Buildings and Palaces, many fine Churches and Convents; but little of any Thing like Commerce.

2. *Cracow*, its Capital, is the largest and best built City in *Poland*, stands also on the *Vistula*, with an University. Yet, although it has rich Salt Mines in its Vicinity, its Commerce is very inconsiderable; and (as *Morery* and *Collier* justly remark) it is, from various Causes, a declining City. It is said to have no fewer than fifty Churches and Convents.

3. *Lemberg* is a large City, the Capital of *Red-Russia*: But whence the Opulence which some Authors pretend it to be possessed of proceeds, we shall not undertake to find out.

4. *Kaminitz*, the Capital of *Podolia*, the best frontier Fortification of *Poland*, on the Side of *Turkey*; but, possibly for that Reason, it cannot thrive in Commerce.

1. Of *Lithuania*, *Wilna* is the capital City. It is very large, but has often been destroyed by Fire: Yet its Inhabitants have some considerable in-land Trade on its navigable River, of the same Name, running into the *Baltic* Sea, whereby they send their Merchandize as far as *Koningsberg*. Yet its Trade is said to be mostly managed by Foreigners, its Natives being poor and lazy. Its private Houses are generally of Timber, but its public ones are of Stone or Brick, such as its Churches and Convents, both of the *Roman* and *Greek* Communion, and also those of the Nobility. *Lithuania. Wilna.*

2. *Grodno* is also a large Place, and the next best to *Wilna*, and has also a good inland Trade. *Grodno.*

3. 4. *Mobilow* is a handsome trading Town, on the River *Nieper*; as is also *Witepsk*, a fortified inland trading Town, on the *Duna*. *Mobilow, and Witepsk.*

The famous City of *Dantzic* is the Capital of that Part of *Polish Prussia* named *Pomerania*, and also of the whole Province; situated on the River *Vistula*, about four *English* Miles before it falls into the *Baltic* Sea. It is still a most eminent commercial City, although it seems to be somewhat past its meridian Glory, which was probably about the Time that the President *de Thou* wrote his much esteemed *Historia sui Temporis*; wherein, under the Year 1607, he so highly celebrates its Commerce and Grandeur. It is a Republic, with a small adjacent Territory about forty Miles round it, under the Protection of the King and Republic of *Poland*. Its Magistracy and the Majority of its Inhabitants are *Lutherans*, although the *Romanists* and *Calvenists* be equally tolerated in it. It is large, rich, beautiful, and populous, having twenty-six Parishes, with many Convents, Hospitals, &c. The older Authors make her Inhabitants amount to 200,000 in Number; but later Computations fall very considerably short of it, as appears by its annual Bill of Mortality exhibited by Dr. *Busching*, who tells us, That in the Year 1752 there died there but 1,846 Persons. Its own Shipping is numerous, but the foreign Ships constantly resorting to it are more so, whereof 1,014 arrived there in the said Year 1752: In which Year also 1,288 *Polish* Vessels came down the *Vistula*, chiefly laden with Corn, for its matchless Granaries; from whence that Grain is distributed to many foreign Nations, *Poland* being justly deemed the greatest Magazine of Corn in all *Europe*, and *Dantzic* the greatest Port for distributing it every where: Beside which, *Dantzic* exports great Quantities of Naval Stores, as Oak-plank, Deal, Pitch and Tar, Masts, Cordage, Hemp and Flax; also Tallow, Hides, Furs, Honey, Wax, Sturgeon, Amber, Hops, Iron, Copper, Lead, Glass, Earthen Ware, Saltpetre, Pot-ash, Linen, fine distilled Strong-waters, Salt, Opium, Vitriol, Vermillion, Beer, &c. Dr. *Busching* affirms, That it appears from ancient Records, as early as the Year 997, "That *Dantzic* was a large commercial City, and not a Village or inconsiderable Town, as some pretend." Vide its Foundation, as exhibited in the Body of our Work, under the Year 1169. *Dantzic.*

Thorn.

Thorn, higher up on the *Vistula*, is deemed the most ancient Town of either of the *Prussia's*, and, next to *Dantzic*, is the fairest and largest one of *Polish Prussia*. By Means of *Thorn* all the Merchandize of *Poland* is conveyed down the *Vistula* to *Dantzic*. The Bulk of its Inhabitants are *Lutherans*, who have several Churches, and also the Magistracy and University. The *Romanists* have also some Churches, Convents, and a Jesuits College. Yet *Thorn* is considerably decayed in Point of Commerce, compared to what it was in elder Times.

Elbing.

Elbing is the next best Town in *Polish Prussia*, standing on a River of the same Name, running into a Bay of the *Baltic*, called the *Frisch-baf*. It is a large and strong Place, of considerable Trade, having nine *Lutheran* Churches, one large Popish one, a *Calvinist* and *Mennonite* Place of Worship. Its Trade is much in the Manner of those of *Brandenburg Prussia*, viz. Naval Stores, Hemp, Flax, Timber, Pot-ash, &c.

These three Cities last mentioned are called the three great Towns of *Polish Prussia*; and, not longer enduring the Tyranny of the *Teutonic* Knights, they, in the Year 1454, revolted from them, and put themselves under the immediate Protection of *Poland*, and so they remain to the present Time; and for that Reason they enjoy greater Privileges than any other Towns whatever, both in respect to Freedom and Commerce; and indeed are all that, in a commercial Sense, are of any great Importance in *Polish Prussia*.

S W E D E N.

Sweden's modern Materials for Commerce :

And Number of her People.

Sweden, although in general it be very mountainous and rocky, affords nevertheless, many Tracts of level Lands proper for Agriculture. Of all its Provinces *Gotland* produces the most Grain, viz. Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Pease and Beans. *Sweden* also (according to Dr. *Busching*) has Crystals, Amethysts, Topases, Porphyry, Lapis Lazuli, Agate, Cornelian, Marble, and other Fossils. But the Bulk of *Sweden's* Wealth proceeds from her Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead and Iron; of this last-named Metal there are reckoned 450 Forges, Hammering-mills and Smelting-houses. That Author tells us, They have a Kind of a *Gold-mine*, which, from the Year 1741 to 1747, produced 2,398 Gold Ducats, each worth 9 s. 4 d. Sterling (a poor Produce truly!) He thinks, that the Produce of her Iron-mines constitutes Two-thirds of the national Revenue. Some have reckoned the whole Number of People to be three Millions; but others, not above two Millions. A small Number this, for so vast an Extent of Country! Some of its Parishes are as extensive as the intire Province of *Holland*, though scarcely containing seventy Farms, with perhaps not so many wretched Cottages as there are Towns in that opulent Province! The Bulk of the *Swedish* Commonalty subsist by Agriculture, Mining, Grazing, Hunting, and Fishing. Their Materials for Traffic are the bulky and useful Commodities of Masts, Beams, Deal-boards, and other Sorts of Timber for Shipping; Tar, Pitch, Bark of Trees, Pot-ash, Wooden Utensils, Hides, Flax, Hemp, Peltry; Furs, Copper, Lead, Iron, Cordage, and Fish.

Sweden's ancient State.

Rise of her Commerce and Manufactures.

A few Centuries backward *Sweden* had no Manufactures; and in those Times the *Hanse-Towns* exported from *Sweden* the very crude Ore of their Copper and Iron, which they refined, and manufactured into various Utensils and Tools, which they sold again to the *Swedes*. The Inhabitants of their Coasts were all Fishermen; and their Towns had no Artificers. In the Reign of their King *Gustavus* the First, surnamed *Vasa*, who reigned from the Year 1523 to 1559, the *Swedes* first began to work their Metals and Wood at Home; and about the Middle of the XVIIth Century they began to set up sundry Kinds of Manufactures, by the Help of *Hollanders* and *Flemings*, viz. Glass, Starch, Tin, Woollen, Silk, Soap, Leather-dressing, and Saw-mills. They had no Booksellers till the Year 1647. They have since had Sugar-baking, Tobacco-Plantations, and Manufactures of Sail-Cloth, Cotton, Fustian, and other Stuffs; of Linen, Alum, Brimstone, Paper-mills and Gunpowder-mills; vast Quantities of Copper, Brass, Steel, and Iron, are now wrought in *Sweden*. They have also Foundries for Cannon, Forgeries for Fire-arms and Anchors, Armories, Wire and Flatting Mills: Mills also for Fulling, and for Boring, Stamping, &c. Of late also they build many Ships.

Her twenty-four Staple Towns.

They have certain Towns which are allowed to import and export Merchandize in their own Ships; and these are termed *Staple-Towns*, being twenty-four in Number: But the other Towns, which, though near or even upon the Sea-Coast, have no foreign Commerce, and are therefore called *Land-Towns*.—Others are termed *Mine-Towns*, as belonging to some Mine District.

Her Commerce increases.

By a Report from their *Board of Trade* to the Dyet of the Kingdom, *Anno* 1752, it appears, That their Commerce had been considerably increased of late Years, and that their Manufactures were also considerably improved, to the farther employing of their People, and lessening of the Importation of foreign Merchandize; most Part of which is, moreover, imported in *Swedish* Shipping, which also are the chief Exporters of the Home-products and Manufactures. Yet, upon the whole, Dr. *Busching* thinks, That the *Swedish* Imports do still in Value exceed their Exports; chiefly occasioned by the very necessary Importation of Corn and other Provisions, which might be much lessened, if the *Swedes* would more assiduously apply to the Increase of Agriculture and the Fishery.

The chief Staple Towns of *Sweden* are *Stockholm* and *Gottenburg*. We shall treat of them as they lie, from the West to the Eastward.

1. *Gottenburg* is a fortified modern-built Town, the usual Station of their *East-India* Shipping; and is the principal and most opulent Place in *Sweden* next after *Stockholm*. It contains about 13,000 Inhabitants, is neatly built, and has several Quays and Docks, and a College of Admiralty, and has also a Squadron of the Royal Navy usually stationed there. It is well frequented by Merchant-Ships, so much the more as it lies without the *Sound*, and is therefore free from that Toll.

2. *Carl-*

2. *Carlescroon*, built on a little Isle on the *Baltic*, joined to the Continent by a long Bridge. It is a strong Town, has a good Harbour, and is therefore the usual Station of most of the Navy-Royal. It consists of 5,000 Inhabitants; which, as Towns generally go in *Sweden*, is deemed a very considerable and important Place; has a Royal Dock-yard, Royal Store-houses, &c.

3. *Stockholm*, (in North Latitude 59 : 20) the Capital of the Kingdom, stands partly on Islands and partly on Peninsula's. It is the Residence of the Court, of the College of Commerce, of the National Bank of *Stockholm*. Bank, the Fund whereof (according to Dr. *Busching*) consists of about six Millions of Silver Dollars; of each 1 s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling, in all 466.666 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, (if he was rightly informed) beside current Bills, to the Amount of seventy Millions. Which Bank has been of great Utility to the Crown and Kingdom, by advancing considerable Sums for the Service of the Public. Here is an Insurance-Office, and a *Levant* Company. It contains twenty Parish Churches, in what is called the City alone, *Stockholm's* Magnitude, &c. and above 5,000 Houses, most of which stand on Piles, though intirely built with Stone, and are generally four or five Stories high, some of which are covered with Iron or else with Copper Plates, as others are with Tiles. Beside these, there are a great Number of Timber Houses in the Suburbs. And the Number of its Inhabitants who pay Taxes is computed to amount to 60,000. The *Danes* themselves acknowledge this City to be something larger than their own Capital of *Copenhagen*, so that *Stockholm* may be reasonably supposed to contain 100,000 People. Here indeed is carried on the most Part of the Trade of the Kingdom, which well accounts for its Magnitude. Here also are its Navy and Admiralty Offices, the Royal Arsenal and Dock-yards; also a Royal Academy of Sciences, one for Military Architecture, and one for Painting and Sculpture, a College of Physicians,—an Insurance-Office from Fire,—and a Custom-house.—Her foreign and domestic Commerce is very considerable: Here is an excellent Harbour, where the largest Ships may lie close to the Houses; yet, by Reason of certain Rocks, its Entrance is somewhat difficult, though the Society of Pilots supplies that Inconveniency. Here are Sugar-houses, Glass-houses, Manufactures of Porcellane, Woollen, Silk, Cotton, Canvas, Parchment. In her Docks are many Ships constantly built. The principal Exports from hence are, Copper and Iron in great Abundance, Steel, Brasses, Latten-wire, Iron and Brasses Cannon, Malts, Planks of Oak and Deal, Hemp, Tallow, Honey and Wax, Hides and Furs. Her Commerce.

4. *Upsal* is a very ancient and considerably large City, with an University. It was anciently the principal Residence of the Sovereigns of *Sweden*. All its Buildings, however, are of Wood, the Cathedral and a few Stone Houses excepted. It has three Churches: Which is all we can say about it, as it is no maritime Place.

5. *Gefle*, a Sea-port, on the West Side of the Gulph of *Bothnia*, is a populous Town, and carries on a very advantageous Trade, with many Ships. It has a Dock for Shipping, a Custom-house, an Arsenal or Magazine, a Gymnasium, or Seminary for Youth, a Castle, and an Hospital. Yet Dr. *Busching* thinks, That Two-thirds of its People are Fishermen; but the most principal are Traders and Manufacturers, though he does not tell us what they deal in; though probably it is in Timber, Metals, Hemp, and Peltry.

Abo is a Sea-port, the Capital of the great Dutchy of *Finland*, seated at the Point of the Angle formed by the Gulphs of *Bothnia* and *Finland*, and the most considerable Place in that Dutchy. It has a Castle and a commodious Harbour, and carries on a brisk Trade in Linen, Corn, Provisions, and Timber.

Of the long-since united Kingdoms of DENMARK and NORWAY.

Although in the last Century there were scarce any Manufactures carried on in *Denmark*, (which were *Denmark's* originally introduced (says *Busching*) so late as King *Frederic IV.* who died *Anno* 1730, and by his Son King *Christian VI.* who died *Anno* 1746.) yet there are now Artists of extraordinary Skill at *Copenhagen*; and at present every Branch of the mechanical Arts is well executed in *Denmark*.—Gold and Silver Lace, Silk Stuffs and Velvets, Woollen Cloths and Stuffs, Stockings, Tapestry, Hats, bastard and genuine Porcellane, Fire-arms, Paper and Copper Mills, Iron Wares, one *Silk* and two *Cotton* Printing-houses; with Manufactures also of Soap, Steel, Starch, Glue, Lacker, Sugar, Tobacco, &c. The Lace of *Jondern*, and the Gloves of *Randern* and *Odenfee*, are known to be excellent in their Kinds.—No foreign Manufactures are allowed to be imported into *Denmark*; and since the Year 1736, the wearing of Jewels, Gold and Silver Stuffs, and foreign Lace, have also been prohibited. In the Year 1738, a general Warehouse was opened at the Exchange in *Copenhagen*, to which Manufacturers bring all the Wares which they cannot dispose of in other Towns, and are paid ready Money for them. And from this Warehouse the Goods are delivered out on Credit to Retailers. King *Frederic IV.* (who began his Reign in the Year 1699) may be deemed the real Founder of the *Danish Commerce*; the strict Application to which partly appears by the great Number of their Ships annually passing the *Sound*; those of the Year 1752, amounting to 850 Sail; and partly, also, from the several opulent Companies which have from Time to Time been established at *Copenhagen*. The principal of these is the *Royal Asiatic Company*, first erected in the Year 1716, which trades to *Tranquebar*, on the Coast of *Coromandel*; and also to *China*. [Here our Author, Dr. *Busching*, was probably ignorant, that the *Danes* have been settled at the said Fort of *Tranquebar* ever since the Year 1617, as in the Body of our Work under that Year.]

In the Year 1747, there was a general trading Company erected by Charter, for trading to *Spain*, *France*, the *Mediterranean*, the *Baltic*, and also to *Greenland* for Whale-fishing.—The incorporated *Iceland* and *Finnmark* Company have monopolized the Trade to those two Countries to the Year 1771. In *Denmark* (says our said Author) the Imports always exceed their Exports; but in *Norway* it is quite the Reverse. In the *Assignment, Exchange, or Loan-Bank*, at *Copenhagen*, established *Anno* 1736, its Bank-Notes are drawn for 100, 50, and 10 Rixdollars, and pass in all the King's Dominions as current Specie: Their Capital Stock being 500,000 Rixdollars, each worth 4 s. 6 d. Sterling. They lend out Money

Money (not under 100 Rixdollars) at 4 *per Cent.* Interest, on depositing a sufficient Pledge, [in this resembling the Royal Bank of *Edinburgh*, and with much the same Capital Stock.] At *Copenhagen* there is an Insurance-Office for Ships; the Number of which, coming annually into that Port, is so very considerable (according to Dr. *Busching*) that above 3,000 Vessels, greater and smaller, laden with all Kinds of Merchandize, more especially Provisions, Timber, and Materials for Building, were entered at their Custom-house in the Year 1752. [Here we may venture to presume, that at least three Parts in four of that Number must have been what we call, at *London*, *small Craft*, or possibly many of them mere open Boats.]

The present *Danish* Fleet consists of 34 Ships of the Line, 16 Frigates, and about 50 Gallies; and their Seamen about 4,400: But the Number of registered Seamen, with which, on any Emergency, their Fleet may be manned, is about 24,000.

Copenhagen's Description and Commerce.

1. *Copenhagen*, the capital City, on the fine Island of *Zealand*, makes a magnificent Appearance at a Distance. It is very strong, contains four Royal Castles or Forts, ten Parish Churches, and nine other Churches of *Calvinists* and other tolerated Persuasions, both *French* and *Dutch*, and sundry good Hospitals. There is a considerable Number of public and private Palaces, above 4,000 Burghers Houses, several of which are inhabited by ten or more Families; 11 Markets, or public Areas or Squares, 186 Streets, and according to some, near 100,000 Inhabitants. Since the Year 1746 its annual Bills of Births has amounted to at least 2,592, and in some Years to 2,813 Persons; and of Burials from 2,594 to 3,386; [which pretty well answers to our usual Computation of 1 out of 33 dying annually in healthy Years.] Its principal Streets are built of Brick, but the Lanes mostly of Timber: They are illuminated with Lanthorns; and the City may be deemed one of the most beautiful and magnificent Places in *Europe*. My Lord *Moleworth*, about sixty Years ago, reckoned it nearly equal to our City of *Bristol*. *Copenhagen* has an University: It has one of the finest Harbours in *Europe*; and although it admits but of only one Ship to enter into it at a Time, it is however capable of containing 500. There are Canals in several of its Streets, as in *Holland* and *Hamburg*, for Ships to lie close to the Houses.—Its Naval Arsenal far exceeds that of *Venice*.—Its Trade is considerably increased of late Years. In it are many Manufactories of Silk and Woollen Stuffs and Cloths, fine Linen, Gold and Silver Lace, Porcellane, &c. From hence, and from other *Danish* Ports, they export Horses, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Butter, Tallow, Stock-fish, Train-Oil, Pitch and Tar, Iron and Timber; beside great Numbers of horned Cattle, vended to *Holland* and other Parts.

2. *Helsingore* is a Town of some considerable Commerce: Here is paid the *Toll* for Ships passing the famous *Sound*, at its Royal Castle of *Kronenburgh*: At *Helsingore* all Nations trading into the *Baltic* have, for that End, their Consuls. It is the best Town in the said Isle of *Zealand*, next to *Copenhagen*.

3. *Roeskild*, in the same Island, was once the Capital of *Denmark*, and is said to have been anciently of such Magnitude as to have contained 27 Churches and Convents within its Walls; but since the Reformation of Religion, and the Increase of *Copenhagen*, it is become a mean Place.

In the great Peninsula of JUTLAND.

1. *Aalborg*, in *North-Jutland*, is a large, populous, and ancient City, and, next to *Copenhagen*, is the most opulent and best built one of the whole Kingdom. Here is a Merchants Exchange, and a safe Harbour, from whence are exported great Quantities of Herring, Grain, Fire-Arms, Saddles, and Gloves.

2. *Wiburg* has three Parish Churches, and twenty-eight Streets and Lanes, yet was anciently more considerable than at present.

3. In *South-Jutland*, or the Dutchy of *Sleswick*, is the Town of *Appenrade*, one of the best and most flourishing of that Country. It stands on a Bay of the *Baltic*; is noted for Ship-building, and a considerable Trade.

NORWAY, with the Isles of Ferroe and Iceland, and the Country of Groneland.

Norway is for the most Part a rocky, mountainous, and barren Country; though with here and there several fertile Parts. Its Scarcity of Bread-Corn is in some Measure compensated by its immense Quantities of excellent Timber, chiefly of the Fir and Pine Kinds; which they export to many Parts of *Europe* in such Quantities, that the Fir Timber alone is said to bring in a Million of Rixdollars annually, viz. for Mafts, Beams, Balks, and Deal-boards, with other House and Ship Timber. In other Parts, as in the Districts of *Bergen* and *Drontheim*, they export vast Quantities of salted Fish in Barrels, and also Cod, split and dried in their cold Air, merely without any Salt, called *Stock-fish*; also pickled and dried Salmon, much Train-oil, or Whale-oil; immense Quantities of Marble; also Touch-stone, Alabaster, Slate, Mill-stones, Agate, and Jasper. They have also Pearl-fisheries, two Silver Mines, five Copper Mines, and fifteen very profitable Iron Mines, with some Lead and Alum Mines. Yet they have not Salt enough of their own Produce to supply their large Fisheries.

Their best Cities and Towns are,

1. *Christiana*, the capital and best City of the Kingdom. It is regularly built, at the Bottom of an Inlet or Bay; is of a considerable Extent; and carries on a great Trade.

2. *Kongberg* is a flourishing Town of about 11,000 People, owing to a very rich Silver Mine discovered in the Year 1623, which gave Birth to this Town, immediately peopled with German Miners.

Dr.

Dr. *Busching* thinks, that no fewer than 3,500 Persons, Officers, Artificers, and Labourers are employed on this Mine; which also produces some Gold.

3. *Bergen* is the largest City, and enjoys the greatest Commerce of any Place in *Norway*. Its Harbour is defended by Forts, and by neighbouring Mountains. All its six Churches, public Edifices, and most of the Houses along the Strand or Shore, are built of Stone; although, till of late, they were mostly built of Timber: In Times preceding the Reformation, it is said to have contained thirty Churches and Convents. It carries on a very great Trade in Furs, Stock-fish, Tallow, Hides, and Timber.

4. *Drontheim*, a Sea-port on the River *Nid*, is well fortified, has now but two Churches; (though in Times of Popery it had ten Churches and five Convents.) It, however, carries on a considerable Trade in Timber, Fish, Tallow, and Copper; and they have lately erected a Sugar-house. Here is a fine Cathedral-School, a Seminary for Missionaries, an Orphan-house, a Workhouse, and an Hospital.

The Norwegian Islands.

1. The *Ferroe* Isles lie in the Northern Ocean, about 170 Leagues South of *Iceland*, (and not quite half so much Westward from his Britannic Majesty's *Shetland* Isles) and somewhat farther to the West of *Norway*: They are twenty-five in Number, though only seventeen of them are inhabited, lying between the Degrees of 61 deg. 15 m. and 62 deg. 10 m. They are, in effect, so many solid Rocks, the Surfaces whereof are covered with Earth to the Depth of an Ell; which shallow Soil is so fertile as to yield twenty for one in Corn.—Their Pastures are excellent, especially for Sheep; in the numerous Flocks of which the Wealth of the Inhabitants consists.—Their Merchandize sold to Foreigners, are, Salted Mutton, Goose-Quills, Eider-Down, Feathers, Knit Woollen Waistcoats, Caps and Stockings, Tallow, &c. Their Religion is *Lutheran*; and but seven Preachers, under a Superintendent, have the Care of thirty-nine Churches.—In *Stromoe*, the largest Isle, there is a small Town named *Thorshaven*, defended by a Fort, where there is a little School; and this Place is the common Market for all those Isles. Feroe Isles.

2. The Island of *Iceland* lies about 120 Norway Miles distant Westward from *Drontheim*; and about 60 Southward from *Greenland*: It is mostly a mountainous Country, yet there are Roads practicable for a Horse in all Parts of the Island. Carriages were formerly used, but are now laid aside, as the Trouble attending them was too great.—Every Year some Hundreds of Pack-horses come over the Mountains from the North, to the trading Places in the South Parts of the Island, laden with Butter, Woollen Manufactures, &c.—*Iceland* has many fiery Eruptions, beside the famous burning Mountain of *Hecla*. No Corn will grow in *Iceland*, wherefore the Commonalty content themselves without it, by means of dried Fish and Flesh, and of a certain Sea Vegetable dried at the Fire.—They have Plenty of Sheep, for whose Benefit Nature seems to have provided Shelter, in Winter and other severe Weather, by the many large Caves in the Earth, whither they retire.—They have also Plenty of Horses, which, though small, are full of Spirit, and lie in the open Air all the Year round, excepting such as are broke for the Saddle; and in Winter they subsist only on what Fodder they can scrape from under the Ice and Snow, as do likewise the Sheep when the Snow is not very deep, and the Weather happens to be fair and mild. But if the Sheep happen to be surprized by a great Snow, they immediately form themselves into a close compacted Body, by laying their Heads together in the Centre, till their Owners come to help them; though sometimes they perish before Relief comes, through the Weight of the Snow.—Their Oxen and Cows, in the South Parts, are fed with Fish-bones, and the Water in which the Fish is boiled.—Here are no Hogs; and tame Poultry are too expensive to be generally kept; but there is Plenty of Wild-fowl. The usual Food is fresh and dried Fish, dressed with Butter, with Milk, Oatmeal, and Flesh; and their common Drink is Milk, or Milk and Water; though the more wealthy are fond of Beer and spirituous Liquors; and the most wealthy sometimes purchase Red and White French Wines. Iceland Island.

The Commerce of *Iceland* is now confined to a Company at *Copenhagen*, established by a Royal Charter, Anno 1733, who annually send twenty-three Ships thither; some to Fish Ports, others to Flesh Ports. The Cattle are delivered to the Factors at the Flesh Ports; and at the Fish-Ports the Factors purchase all the sound dried Cod and Ling, and also the Train-Oil, according to the fixed Rate. The *Icelanders* either barter their Commodities for those of *Denmark*, or else receive Danish ready Money for them.—Accounts are kept here, and all Calculations are made by Fishes, forty-eight of which being deemed equal to a Specie Dollar.—Their general Exports are chiefly dried Fish, salted Mutton and Beef, Butter, Train-Oil, Tallow, coarse and fine Jackets of their Woollen Cloth called *Wadmal*, Woollen Stockings and Gloves, Red-Wool, Sheep-skins and Lamb-skins, Fox-Tails, Feathers, and Quills. They have a Printing-Press at *Hooler* or *Holum*; and in every Bishop's See there is a public Latin School, as a Seminary for the Clergy, from whence they go to the University of *Copenhagen*. The Number of the Inhabitants of *Iceland* is about 50,000. Iceland's Commerce.

They have no Towns, properly so called, nor scarcely any deserving the Name of a Village.

This Account of *Iceland*, given by Dr. *Busching*, is by far the best hitherto published.

Greenland, (by which we by no Means understand *Spitzbergen*, but the Country often named or called *Old Greenland*), as far as is hitherto certainly known, is probably a Part of, or joined to the great Continent of *North-America*. In the Body of our Work, under the Year 817, is seen how early so inhospitable a Country was known to, and planted by the *Norwegians*.—That, Anno 1070, it was by them christianized; and that it was unaccountably lost about the Year 1348. And that, after some fruitless Attempts, it was again re-colonized by *Denmark* in 1751. It has at present, (says Dr. *Busching*) four Danish Colonies, and one *Moravian* Colony, where there are Christian Congregations and Missionaries: Old-Greenland.

And the *Greenland Company of Copenhagen* [established *Anno 1751*] send thither three or four Ships annually, for the Trade of Peltry, Whale-fins, and Train-Oil.

G E R M A N Y.

Its comparative Magnitude in respect to *France*.

This Country (according to *Dr. Busching*) is 1000 square *German Miles* [each equal to four *English ones*] larger than *France*, with all its modern Acquisitions.

Germany's Rivers.

The Rivulets running down from the *Alps* into the *Rhine* convey with the Sand many Particles of *Gold*. — *Chrystal* is also found in the *Upper Rhine*. — Plenty of Fish in all its Rivers, and of the best and greatest Variety of Timbers in its Forests and Woods. — Many Olive-Trees; and intire Woods of Chestnut and Walnut-Trees. In her Woods also are made much Potash, Pitch, and Charcoal. In some Parts, for the Cultivation of *Silk*, there are great Numbers of white Mulberry-Trees.

Woods.

Its Soil, and its native Productions.

Its soil produces all sorts of Grain in great Plenty, of which considerable Quantities are exported.

Materials for Commerce.

Its native Materials for Commerce are Hemp, Flax, Hops, Anise, Cummin, Tobacco, Saffron, Madder, Truffles; Variety of excellent Roots and Pot-herbs. Fine Fruits, equal to those of *France* and *Italy*. — Excellent *Rhenish, Mosel, Muscadel*, and other *Wines*, some of which exceed those of *France* and *Hungary*. — All Sorts of good Cattle in the greatest Plenty, also the best of Cheese and Butter. — Tame and wild Fowl of the best Kinds. — Salt Springs. — Pearls, various precious Stones. — Vitriol, Allum, Saltpetre, Pit-coal, black and yellow Amber, Sulphur, Quick-silver, Virgin-Silver, Cinnabar, Arsenic, Cobalt, Antimony, and Lapis Calaminaris. — Of Metals, she has Iron, Steel, Copper, Lead, and Tin: also Loadstone.

Number of its People.

Dr. Busching thinks it very probable, that *Germany* contains 24 Millions of People, supposing *France* to contain 20 Millions. Yet others think, that *Germany* does not contain above 20 Millions, and *France* scarcely 17 Millions; more especially considering her late ruinous Wars.

Exportations.

Germany is doubtless very advantageously situated for Commerce, lying in the Middle of *Europe*, — open to three different Seas, having many Rivers navigable a vast Way up into its inland Parts; from whence come down, and are exported to other Countries, Corn, Tobacco, Horses, Lean Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Wines, Linen and Woollen, Yarn, Ribbons, Silk and Cotton Stuffs, Toys, Turnery Wares in Wood, Metals, and Ivory, Goat-skins, Wool, Timber, both for Ship-building and Houses, Cannon and Bullets, Bombs and Bomb-shells, Iron-plates and Stoves, Tinned Plates, Steel Work, Copper, Brass-wire, *Porcellane* the finest upon Earth, Earthen Ware, Glasses, Mirrors, Hog's Bristles, Mum, Beer, Tartar, Smalts, Zafer, *Prussian Blue*, Printers Ink, and many other Things.

The Circle or *Upper Saxony*.

In order to the mercantile and political Description of this large Empire, we shall begin with *Upper Saxony*, as lying remotest and farthest North in respect to us.

U P P E R - S A X O N Y.

The Electoral Dominions of his *Prussian Majesty* in *Germany* are,

Prussian-Pomerania.

I. *Brandenburg* (or Eastern) *Pomerania* yields Plenty of all good Things, Wine only excepted; as, Timber both for Houses and Shipping, Pitch and Tar, Flax and Hemp, Grain of all kinds, and Salt-works. Its Geese are famous for the Largeness of their Size, and dried *Pomeranian* Geese, and Hams, Sauages, and Salmon, are esteemed the best in all *Germany*. Its extended Coast along the *Baltic Shore*, to the Confines of *Polish Prussia*, as well as on the East Coast of the great River *Oder*, is extremely beneficial to Trade and Navigation.

Stettin's great Exportation in one Year.

Of the Places of *Prussian* or *Brandenburg Pomerania*, where Manufactures flourish, the principal are, *Stettin*, (the capital City of the whole Dutchy of *Pomerania*) *Stargard*, *Colberg*, *Coslin*, *Cemin*, and *Corlin*. The Commerce of *Stettin* may be guessed at, (says *Dr. Busching*) from whence, in the Year 1756, there were exported to *England*, *Holland*, *France*, *Spain*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Mecklenburg*, *Prussia*, *Dantzick*, *Lubeck*, and *Hamburg*, 10,089 Pound Weight of *Blue-Starch*, [though not a Manufacture of this Country, but imported,] 72,210 Pounds of *Antimony*, 1,171 Hundred Weight of *Arsenic*, 106 Hundred Weight of *Tin-Plates*, 106 Pieces of *Dimity*, 251 Pieces of *Flannel*, 107 Tons of *Lapis Calaminaris*, 6649 half Chests of *Glass*, 17,608 Rix-dollars worth of *Holland Glass*, 33,186 of *Cords* [so the *English* Translation has it] of *Wood for Fuel*, 130,966 Rix-dollars worth of *Timber for building*, 1401 *Schock* ["a-Schock" (says the Translator) "is any Number of Sixty," which is quite unintelligible] of *Guaiacum*, 2598 *Schocks* of *Clap-boards*, 30 Malts, 5179 Planks, 8916 Rix-dollars worth of *Ship-Timber*, 22,861 *Schocks* of *Pipe-staves*, 8108 *Schocks* of *Hogshead-staves*, 32,814 *Schocks* of *Ton-staves*, 22526 Rix-dollars worth of *Häberdasherly-Wares*, 24 Chests of *Cord*, 436,960 Stone-blocks, 639 Hundred Weight of *Glass*, 147 Tons of *Potash*, 408 Hundred Weight of *Madder*, 1830 Hundred Weight of *Scythes*, 233 Tons of *Sope*, 5812 Hundred Weight of *Tobacco*, 3448 Pieces of *Woollen Cloth*, and 775 Hundred of *Poland Wool*: All which Goods were exported in 1671 Vessels, beside 97 which went away in Ballast.

Stettin's Magnitude.

The Translator has, we imagine, rightly named them *Vessels*, as probably many of them were of small Burden. This brief Catalogue of Merchandize gives a very favourable Idea of the Commerce of *Stettin*, as well as a View of the Productions of *Pomerania*. That City is seated on the Left of the *Oder*, and is large, handsome, and well-fortified; has a Chamber of Commerce, a royal *Gymnasium* or capital School, and an Arsenal; has seven *Lutheran Churches*, a *French Calvinist Church*, and a *Popish* one; a Court

a Court of Admiralty, a Dock for Shipping, many and great Variety of Manufactures, and an extensive foreign Commerce: In its Castle all the Courts and Colleges of the Province have their Meetings and Records. This City, and all the Countries betwixt the Rivers *Pene* and *Oder*, with the Isles of *Wollin* and *Usedom*, were yielded for ever by *Sweden* to the King of *Prussia*, by the Treaty of *Stockholm*, Anno 1720; in Consideration whereof, the King of *Prussia* paid 200,000 Rix-dollars to *Sweden*.

2. *Anclam*, on the *Peine*, contains two Churches, and has improved its Commerce since it came under the *Prussian* Dominion.

3. The Island of *Usedom*, with a Town of the same Name, and the *Peinemunder Schanz*, commanding the Entrance into the *Peine*. On the North Side of this Isle, next the *Baltic*, stood the once famous Town and Port of *Winet*; which with much adjoining Land was swallowed up by an Inundation in the VIIIth or IXth Century, or, as others write, was destroyed by the *Danes*. Dr. *Busching* relates, that, at low Tides in the *Baltic*, some Ruins of that Place are still visible, at the Distance of half a *German* Mile from the Island.

4. In the Isle of *Wollin*, North of the *Frisch-baff*, stands its chief Town named *Wollin*, on the Scite of the ancient City of *Julin*, once so famous for Commerce; though of a very obscure Origin. [See our main Work, under the Years 1080 and 1182.]

5. *Damm*, a small Town, in which is a fine Steel Manufacture.

6. In what is called the proper Dutchy of *Pomerania*, lies *Stargard*, the Capital of the Eastern *Pomerania*, having, by means of the River *Ibna*, a Communication with the *Baltic* Sea. It is large, well built, has four Churches, and some charitable Foundations, several good Manufactures, and a considerable Commerce.

7. *Cammin*, with its Suburbs, makes at present a good Figure, by means of its Navigation, Fishing, and Agriculture.

8. *Belgard*, in the County of *Cassubia*, has a Castle and Provostship, with a good Trade.

9. And the like of *New Stetin*, built after the Model of the capital City of that Name.

10. *Rugenwald*, on the *Baltic* Shore, is a large and well-built Town; and

11. *Rummelsburg*, a Town where there is a Cloth Manufacture.

12. *Stolpe*, a Town having two *Lutheran* Churches, and one *Calvinist* one. It has a great Linen Trade, and deals largely with *Dantzick*, from which it is distant about fifteen *German* Miles. Here are made very curious Toys in *Amber*.

13. *Colberg*, a well fortified and considerably large Town, on the *Baltic* Shore, (of which it gave sufficient Proof in the Year 1761, when besieged and taken by the *Russians*.) By means of its good Woollen and Linen Manufactures, its Trade with neighbouring *Poland*, and by its numerous Shipping, it is at present in a thriving Condition; having four Parish-Churches, and being noted also for the profitable Salt-Pits in its Neighbourhood.

14. *Coslin*, a fair and newly re-built Town, with some Manufactures; and

15. *Corlin*, a small Place, having, however, some good Woollen Manufactures.

This is the epitomized Substance of the present State of the *Prussian*, and by far the best Part of the large Dutchy of *Pomerania*; which, according to Dr. *Busching*, at present yields about five Times as much Revenue to its Sovereign, as does the *Swedish* Part of *Pomerania*.

II. *Swedish Pomerania* was originally larger than at present.

Swedish Pomerania.

1. In it lies the Principality and Island of *Rugen*, with several adjacent Isles, containing twenty-seven Parishes. That Isle has, in ancient Times, made a much greater Figure than at present. It abounds in Grain and Cattle; but *Bergen*, its chief Town, though the Seat of its Government, is both open and small.

2. On the Continent opposite to and about an *English* Mile distant from *Rugen*, stands the ancient, *Straelsund*, and once much more famous than at present, City and Port of *Straelsund*, the Capital of *Swedish Pomerania*, of old an eminent Member of the *Hanseatic* League. At present its Citizens still form a numerous Body, amongst whom are many substantial Merchants. Here is a *Gymnasium*, or illustrious Academy. Its principal Commerce is in Corn, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Hides, Tallow, Honey, and Wax. It is almost, however, needless to add, that this City has greatly declined since it lost its more free Condition.

3. *Gripeſwald*, a Sea-port and University, (once a *Hanse*-Town;) it has three Parish-Churches, and a good Trade in Corn, Hides, and Tallow.

4. *Wolgast*, is a decayed Sea-port Town, which, after many Disasters, has still some Commerce.

Swedish Pomerania,
its Revenue.
Prussian Pomerania's
Revenue,
The Number of
People in both *Po-*
merania's.

The Electorate of
Brandenburg.

Prussian Majesty's vast
Improvements with-
in an hundred Years
past.

Dr. *Busching* thinks, that the intire Revenue of *Swedish Pomerania* does not exceed 124,000 Rix-dollars; whereas that of *Prussian Pomerania* may amount to 800,000 Rix-dollars: That, in the intire Dutchy, there are twenty-eight Towns: And that, in common Years, there die annually 12,000 Persons; which, multiplied by 33, makes the whole Number of Inhabitants to amount to 396,000, and not 460,000, as that Author's Computation makes them amount to.

In general it may be observed, (with Dr. *Busching*) That the *Mark* or Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, under King *Frederick-William*, and his great Son, King *Frederick II.* has acquired a new and more pleasing Form. Agriculture has, under the Reigns of those two great Princes, been almost marvelously improved;—waste and barren Lands have been cultivated;—superfluous Woods grubbed up, and Villages erected in their Stead;—deep Morasses drained, and rendered fertile. Its remaining Woods and Forests rendered more servicable, not only for common Fuel, but for Glass-houses, Forges, Charcoal, Tar, Pot-ash, House and Ship-Timber, the latter partly exported to *Hamburg*, *Holland*, and other Countries. Here grow, in Abundance, Millet, Buck-wheat, Flax, Woad, and Tobacco.—From their fine Wool many good Manufactures have been established.—The Culture of *Silk* has successfully been propagated, and is constantly increasing. This Country also produces *Alum*, *Saltpetre*, *Amber*, *Porcellane Earth*, and *Iron-Stone*. The *Elbe* and *Oder*, two of the greatest and most navigable Rivers in *Germany*, running through this Marquisate, are of very great Benefit.—The great Elector *Frederick-William* did, in six Years Time, viz. between 1662 and 1668, join the Rivers *Spree* and *Oder*, by means of a Canal three German Miles [or twelve English Miles] in Length.—The *Havel* and *Oder* have been joined by his present Majesty, between the Years 1743 and 1746, by a Canal having thirteen Sluices. And the same great Prince, between 1743 and 1745, caused a Canal to be dug $4\frac{1}{2}$ German Miles in Length, with three Sluices on it, from the River *Elbe* to the River *Havel*; whereby the Water-carriage between *Berlin* and *Magdeburg* is shortened about one half, and nine different Bridges are laid over it. Moreover, what is called the *Oder Canal*, runs out of the *Oder* at a certain Place, and, for the like shortening of the Water-Passage, enters that River again; which Canal was opened Anno 1753. There are also diverse inland Lakes, between which a Communication has been made by means of Canals and Sluices. These are truly magnificent Works. Yet we have still more to relate.

It seems, that, by Wars, Famine, and Pestilence, this Country was become much thinned of Inhabitants; for the supplying of which, and out of Regard to his distressed Protestant Brethren, the Elector *Frederick-William* invited the French Refugees, driven from home by their King *Louis XIV.* to come and settle here, where he bestowed on them considerable Benefits and Immunities, which were farther enlarged by his Son *Frederick I.* created King of *Prussia*; whereby many hundreds of Families were induced to settle here. Moreover, since the Year 1688, sundry *Lorrainers*, *Walloon*s, *Switzers*, *Bohemians*, and other *Germans*, have been kindly received here. By all which Accessions, the Number of this Marquisate's Inhabitants were, in the Year 1756, computed to amount to 800,000, the Majority of which are of the *Lutheran* Communion.

The Marquisate of
Brandenburg is vast-
ly improved by the
Accession of French
Refugees.

Those French Refugees have introduced many fine and profitable Manufactures into this Country, to which they were formerly utter Strangers; principally at *Berlin* and *Potsdam*: As Woollen Cloths, and Stuffs of many Kinds;—wrought Silks and Silk Stuffs, Velvets, Tapestries, Gold and Silver Lace, &c.

Its modern Material's
for Commerce.

In this Marquisate are made *Alum*, *Saltpetre*, Gunpowder, fine *Porcellane*, wrought and cast *Iron*, *Steel* and *Brass Work*, Military Weapons of all Sorts, excellent *Mirrors*; here also are *Sugar-houses*, wrought *Leather*, and *Tobacco Plantations*. At *Berlin* also are excellent *Painters*, *Engravers*, *Statuaries*, *Enamellers*, *Jewellers*, *Goldsmiths*, *Mathematical* and other *Instrument Makers*. By all which Means, a Saving is not only made of much Money-kept at home, but very large Quantities of the before-named Merchandize are exported to foreign Countries, to a great Amount, through the Convenience of the above-named Rivers and Canals.

The Number of his
whole People.

Computation of the
Number of all the
People in his *Prussian*
Majesty's Domi-
nions,

Dr. *Busching* says he is well informed, That in all his *Prussian Majesty's* Dominions, on a Medium of six Years, from 1750 to 1756, there are annually christened 166,567 Children; and about 125,348 Persons die annually; therefore, according to him, this last Sum, multiplied by 38, gives the whole Number of his Majesty's Subjects to be 4,763,224. Yet we are apprehensive, that this is a considerable Miscomputation, if we are to be guided by most other careful Observers, and that even in healthy Years and Countries, there probably dies one out of 33, but in great and voluptuous Cities one out of 30, and that, even allowing the Multiplier to be 33, the Number of People will be only 4,136,484, in all that King's Territories; although that Author observes, that some have estimated them to amount to five Millions of People.

and of his intire an-
nual Revenue.

Our said Author informs us, That the intire annual Revenue of his *Prussian Majesty's* Territories are computed to amount to near 20 Millions of Dollars, or between 4 and 5 Millions *Sterling*.

I. In the *Old Mark* (or Marquisate) are the following Towns, viz.

1. *Stendal*, its chief Town; (formerly a Member of the *Hanse League*) contains four Parish Churches. Here the French Refugees have introduced sundry good Manufactures.

2. *Soltwedel* has also four Parish Churches; and a good Manufacture of Cloth, Frizes, Serges, Stockings, and Linen; and sells much Beer to other Parts. It was also formerly a *Hanse Town*.

3. *Gardelegen* has two Churches, four Hospitals, (two of which also have Churches or Chapels.) It has a Cloth Manufacture.

In the District of *Prignitz*, are,

4. *Perlberg* has two Churches, and 369 Dwelling-houses, but no particular Manufacture.

Upper Saxony.
The Electorate of
Brandenburg.

5. *Havelberg*, on the *Havel*, distils and vends great Quantities of Brandy, makes many Knit-Stockings, builds many Boats for the *Elbe*, on which it sends down vast Quantities of Cord-Wood.

II. In the *Middle Mark*, are,

1. *Brandenburg*, on the *Havel*, contains four Churches, and about 1200 Inhabitants. A small Colony of *French* Refugees have here introduced Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Fustian, and Canvas; and, in general, a tolerable Trade by Land and Water; having been formerly a *Popish* Bishoprick, it has still a *Protestant* Chapter.

2. *Potsdam*, on the *Havel*, beside having a favourite royal Palace, has also many fine Houses, and four Churches. Its large Orphan-Hospital maintains and educates 2000 Children of Soldiers of both Sexes, having both a *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* Preacher. At this fine Town is a great Foundry for Artillery; also sundry Manufactures of Silk, Velvet, &c. Here also are noble Conveniences for the Horse and Foot-Guards.

3. *Spandau* is a very famous Fort, has an excellent Foundry for Artillery, is a thriving little Town, with a Spinning and Correction-House.

4. *Berlin*, on the River *Spree*, is the capital Residence of the King, and the Head of all his Dominions; one of the largest, finest, and most populous Cities in *Germany*; containing many fine Palaces, (beside the King's) and many beautiful Streets and Squares, with twenty-five Churches, viz. fourteen *Lutheran* and eleven *Calvinist* ones, and also one *Popish* Church: It has sundry polite Academies, Theatres, Schools, and two Libraries. Here were reckoned, (says Dr. *Busching*) in the Year 1755, 5826 Houses, and (including the Garrison, their Wives and Children) it then contained 126,661 Inhabitants. It has many excellent and important Manufactures and rich Fabrications. In *Cohn*, on the other Side the River, is the King's Palace, and many other fine ones. — The great Increase of *Berlin* is almost intirely owing to the *French Protestant* Refugees, who are here in vast Numbers, and have several Churches. It was they who first brought Manufactures and Trade into great Credit; seeing, till then, there were but about 14,000 People in *Berlin*, i. e. till about the Year 1690. In the Year 1755, there were no fewer than 443 Silk-Looms, 149 of half Silks, 2858 Looms for Woollen Stuffs, 453 for Cotton, 248 for Linen, 454 for Lace-Work, 39 Frames for Silk Stockings, and 310 for Worsted ones. They have here Manufactures of Tapestry, Gold and Silver Lace, Mirrors, &c. Here also are many charitable Foundations, and very prudent Regulations: Here also are several Salt and Sugar-Houses.

Berlin.
Berlin's very great and numerous Manufactures, and its vast Increase in about twenty Years.

In its Neighbourhood are sundry small Towns, in one of which, named *Strausberg*, the Inhabitants are mostly Clothiers, supplying a great Part of the Army with Bayes: Near it also are Brass-Works, Black and white Tin-Plate, and polished Steel Manufactures. The River *Spree*, communicating by Canals both with the *Elbe* and *Oder*, brings up to *Berlin* great Barks continually from *Hamburg* and other Cities.

We are principally indebted to Dr. *Busching's* new Geography, for this fine Account of *Berlin's* vast Improvements in so short a Space, which, as well as that of *Petersburg*, may shew what wise and resolute Measures can effect when steadily pursued, for the Advancement of Commerce and Riches, and the Increase of useful Subjects. A manifest Difference is, however, observable between the Advancement of the said two Cities; the latter rapidly, compulsively, and arbitrarily effected, and therefore more likely to be less permanent; since a future equally despotic Monarch may possibly dislike the Situation of so damp and cold a Place, and, by the Return of the Court to *Moscow*, or to some other City, much of the Commerce of *Petersburg* may be dissipated; whereas the Advancement of *Berlin*, though not so rapid as the other, has been brought about by well-concerted, kindly and gently-attractive Measures, and therefore more likely to prove durable.

Remarks on *Berlin's* vast Increase, with a Comparison between it and *Petersburg's* more rapid Progress.

In the Circle of *Lebus*, lies,

1. *Francfort* on the *Oder*, (once a *Hanse* Town) having an University, three *Lutheran* and two *Calvinist* Churches. It has a tolerable Trade in Linen and Woollen Goods, and has two annual Fairs to which many *Jews* resort from *Poland*.

2. *Lebus* is an inconsiderable Town on the *Oder*.

3. *Ruppin* has above 800 Burghers, (as Dr. *Busching's* *English* Translator darkly expresses it) two *Lutheran* Churches, and one *Calvinist* one. It deals largely in Woollen Cloth of its own Manufacture, and likewise in Grain and Beer.

4. At *Nieusadt* is a Glass-house, and also one for casting of Mirrors.

In the *Ucker-Mark*, the only City of Eminence, in a mercantile Sense, is *Prenslow* its Capital, on the *Ucker*. It is large and well built, and has a numerous *French* Colony. It contains six Churches; has a good Manufacture of Woollen Cloth, and a large Trade in Corn, Tobaccò, and Cattle.

The *New-Mark* contains,

1. *Custrin*, its Capital, on the *Oder*, is an exceeding strong Town, having three Churches, two Hospitals, and a Workhouse, though little of any Thing commercial.

2. *Landberg*, on the *Warta*, is well built; has three Churches, and some fine Woollen Manufactures.

3. *Crossen*, Dutchy, was formerly, as well as *Silesia*, (of which some deem it a Part) subject to *Poland*. The Town of that Name stands on the *Oder*, and has two *Lutheran* Churches, and one *Calvinist* Church:

It has some Woollen and Linen Manufactures, and makes some Wine in its Neighbourhood, though not esteemed very good.

4. *Cotbus*, near the River *Spree*, has three *Lutheran* and two *Calvinist* Churches, and some good Woollen Manufactures, and certain charitable Foundations.

I. In *Upper-Saxony* Circles, all its *twenty-two* States or Sovereignties are *Protestant*, the Electoral House of *Saxony* [of late Years] excepted.

The Electorate of
Saxony's Produc-
tions,

The Electorate of *Saxony*, taken in general, is one of the best Countries in all *Germany*, abounding in all Kinds of Grain, Fruits, Corn, Metals of all Kinds but Gold, Antimony; [the *Silver* Mine near *Fri-burg* (according to Mr. *Nugent's Grand Tour*) produces, every fifteen Days, to the Value of 20,000 Dollars] Pitch and Tar, Hops, Flax, Wine, (though chiefly only in *Misnia*) Tobacco, Anise, Saffron, Pit-coal, Fullers Earth, *Porcellane*, Marble, precious Stones, [as *Diamonds*, *Topazes*, *Hyacinths*, *Rubies*, *Granates*, *Amethysts*, *Sapphires*, (says Dr. *Busching*) *Opals*, *Cornelians*, *Agates*, and *Jasper*] Salt-works, *Cinnabar*, *Sulphur*, *Quicksilver*, *Amber*, and *Cobalt*, whereof *Smalt*, or a blue Colour, is made in vast Quantities, and in the greatest Repute, much of which is exported, to great Profit.

and its Number of
Towns and Villages.
Its Manufactures,
and other Materials
for Commerce.

This Electorate contains 210 walled Towns, 61 Market-Towns, and about 3000 Villages. The *Manufactures* here are fine and coarse Linen and Thread in great Quantities, Ticking, Canvas, Fustians, Cottons, fine Lace, Ribbons, Paper, the finest *Porcellane*, Glass of many Kinds, Variety of Iron, Steel, and Brass Manufactures, Gold and Silver-Stuffs, Woollen Cloth, Flannels, Frizes, Stuffs, Stockings, Fabricks of Silks, Velvets, Plush, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Gloves, Caps, fine Tapestry, Starch, and many other Articles: By all which an important foreign Commerce is carried on.

Revenue of the Elec-
torate of Saxony.

Mr. *Nugent*, in his *Grand Tour*, thinks the Revenues of this Electorate may amount to near eight Millions of *Rix-dollars*; but Dr. *Busching's* Opinion is, that they are between six and seven Millions; we will therefore suppose them only to be six Millions; at 4s. 6d. per Dollar, it amounts to 1,350,000 *l. Sterling*.

In the proper Dutchy of *Saxony*, lie,

1. *Wittenberg*, near the *Elbe*, has a famous University; and, though not large, has an Arsenal and Fortifications; but nothing memorable in respect to Commerce.

2. *Herzberg*, deals in Wool, and has Woollen Manufactures, and *Saltpetre* Works.

Thuringia.

In the Landgraviate of *Thuringia*, lies,

1. *Weissenfels*, a well built and fortified City on the *Sala*, having three Churches, and has Manufactures of Silk and Velvet, with some charitable Foundations.

2. *Langensalza*, on the *Salza*, has two Churches, and about 900 Houses: Its Manufactures consist in Half-Silks and Woollen Stuffs, and it deals in Corn and Grain.

3. The City and Territory of *Erfurth*, though lying in *Thuringia*, is subject to the Elector of *Mentz*; the City is large, but not populous, and, like other Places under the Sovereignty of Ecclesiastical Princes, is crowded with Cloisters, Abbeys, Nunneries, Collegiate and other Churches and Chapels, a Jesuits College, four *Papish* Parish Churches, and six *Lutheran* Churches, and an improved University for both Religions. Its chief Trade is in Corn, Wine, and Woad for Dyers.

4. *Weimar* has two Churches, is the Head of a Principality or Dutchy named *Saxe-Weimar*. It deals largely in Wines, Corns, and Hops.

5. *Jena* is the only good Town in the Principality of *Eissenach*, which now belongs to the Duke of *Saxe-Weimar*. It has a celebrated University; it stands on the River *Saale*, is well fortified, has three Churches, and the pleasant Vale in its Vicinity produces much Wine. Mr. *Nugent*, in his *Grand Tour*, says, that *Lutheran* Students from *Livonia*, *Poland*, *Silesia*, and *Hungary*, study here for its Cheapness.

Coburg is the chief and only good Town of a Principality of that Name, (now partly annexed to the Electoral House of *Saxony*.) It has four Churches; has a Gold and Silver Stuff Manufactory, one of *Porcellane*; and has, in its Neighbourhood, Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wine, Iron, Stone, Marble, and Pit-coal.

In the Principality of *Saxe-Hilburghausen* stands *Hilburghausen*, on the *Werra*, the Ducal Residence. It has two *Lutheran* Churches, and one *Calvinist* Church, has a Ducal Palace, and many handsome Houses; but is not remarkable for Commerce.

The Principality of *Saxe-Gotha* abounds in Grain and Fruits. *Gotha*, its Capital, is one of the best and handsomest Towns in *Thuringia*, having four Churches, and about 2000 Houses, a *Gymnasium illustre*, (or illustrious School) and many charitable Foundations. It has a considerable Trade in Woollen and other Manufactures, as have some other smaller Places in this Principality. It deals also in Woad and Beer, and has a Foundry for Cannon, &c. In this City also there is a Laboratory, a Museum, an Armory, and a fine Ducal Palace. This Prince is the Chief of the *Ernestine* Line of *Saxony*, and is, by some Authors, said to have so large a Revenue as 200,000 *l. Sterling per Annum*, being the most powerful of all the *Saxon* Princes next to the Electoral Family: He is lineally descended from the Elector *Frederick Magnus*, who was deprived by the Emperor *Charles V.* since which Time the *Albertaine* Line has enjoyed the Dignity of the Electorate.

The Principality of *Altenburg*, (is now in the Electoral Family of *Saxony*.) *Altenburg*, its Capital, is moderately large and populous; has two Churches, sundry charitable Foundations, an illustrious School or *Gymnasium*: It has some Gold and Silk Stuff Manufactures, Salt and Iron Works, some Woollen Manufactures. Here, and at its smaller Towns, are Potters and Curriers; and the Country abounds in Corn and strong Cattle, and also in Copper and Vitriol.

N. B. Al-

N. B. Although the before-named five Principalities are said to lie within the Electorate of *Saxony*, the Reader needs not to be told, that three of them are no Part of the proper Dominions of the Elector, as before is shewn, but are subject to their own independent Princes.

The Counties of *Stolberg* and *Wernigerode* in *Thuringia*, do both belong to the Count of *Stölberg*, the latter being a Fief of *Brandenburg*.

1. *Stolberg* Town is the Place of Residence of the Count, having two *Lutheran* Churches. And the Town of *Wernigerode* has four *Lutheran* Churches: In it is a great Trade in the Brewery and Distillery Business: Here also are Manufactures of Woollen Goods: Here also are Iron-Mills, Flating-Mills, Paper and Powder-Mills; also Copper-Mines.

In the Lordships of the Counts of *Reussen* in *Voigtland* are Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Alum.

1. The Town of *Greitz* has two *Lutheran* Churches, a Palace, an Orphan-house, a great School, and other Foundations. And its Trade consists in Stuffs, and some other Manufactures.

2. *Gera* has five Churches, a *Gymnasium* or illustrious School, and, for its Beauty, is called *Little Leipzig*. It has good Manufactures of Cloths, Stuffs, and Stockings; of which much is exported: Here also are Iron Mills.

3. *Schleitz* is a Town of three Churches, and has a Woollen Manufacture.

In the Lordships of the Counts of *Schonburg*, in the Margraviate of *Misnia*, are fourteen Towns; in which all Sorts of Manufactures flourish, according to *Busching*; who, however, has not been at all particular therein.

The Marquisate of *Lusatia* is a *Lutheran* Country and Province, subject to the Elector of *Saxony*, lying North of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. It produces Grain and Pulse, Flax, Hops, Alum, Tobacco, Iron, and some Wine. Its numerous and very good Woollen and Linen Manufactures are of great Importance to those Towns, wherein (according to Dr. *Busching*) they have flourished so early as the XIIIth Century.

The former Persecutions of Protestants in *Bohemia* and *Silesia* forced great Numbers of them to withdraw to, and settle in *Upper Lusatia*, where they founded many Villages, and propagated the Linen Manufactures, particularly fine Table-Linen and Tickings. Here are also good Manufactures of Hats, Stockings, Paper, Gun-powder, Leather, Iron, Wax-bleaching, Glass, &c. Yet all those Manufactures are, in some Degree, decreased of later Times, as one Nation or People are constantly jostling another out of Commerce and Manufactures.

In *Upper Lusatia* are,

1. *Bautzen*, the Capital of the whole Marquisate. It is considerably large, well built and inhabited; having several Churches, Hospitals, and Workhouses; has a considerable Trade in Linen, Hats, Stockings, Gloves, Cloth, Fustian, &c.

2. *Gorlitz*, though not the first in Rank, is, however, esteemed the largest Town in all *Lusatia*, having six Parish-Churches, and several Hospitals; and a considerable Cloth-Manufacture.

3. *Zittau* is also a fine and good Town, having several Churches and Hospitals; and has good Manufactures of Woollen, Linen, and Blue Paper.

In *Lower Lusatia* are the five Circle (or District) Towns of *Luckau*, *Guben*, *Lubben*, *Kalaw*, and *Spremburg*; most of which Towns, though not quite so considerable as the foregoing ones, are, however, Manufacturing Places. *Soreau* is likewise a good Town, with five Churches, and manufactures much Woollen Cloth, Yarn, and Linen.

In the excellent Country of *Meissen* or *Misnia* are,

1. *Meissen*, on the *Elbe*, is a well fortified Town; it has four Churches and several Schools. It is here that the chief Manufacture of the finest *Porcellane* on Earth is carried on, though best known abroad by the Name of *Dresden Porcellane*, much finer and dearer than what comes from *China*. *Misnia.*

2. *Dresden*, the Electoral Capital, is one of the finest Cities in all *Germany*, pleasantly seated on both Sides the River *Elbe*. Beside its Fortifications, and the noble Palace of the Elector, (in which are vast Collections of the richest Curiosities) here are very many grand and magnificent Buildings; both public and private; many Churches and charitable Foundations. And, what is most to our Purpose, here are Iron, Copper, and Silver Foundries; Marble-Works, Mills for boring and for polishing of Mirrors; many rich and fine Manufactures of Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, and of Stockings, &c. Linen, Lace, Embroidery, fine cut Glasses, *Spanish* Leather, Gold and Silver Stuffs, Foundries for Bells, Cannon, &c.—Most excellent Performances in Statuary, Painting, Enamelling, and Carving. Moreover, by means of the *Elbe*, a considerable foreign Commerce is from hence carried on. *Dresden.*

Dresden (according to Dr. *Busching*) may, with all its Suburbs, contain 90,000 People; but, according to Mr. *Nugent's Grand Tour*, 110,000.

3. *Pirna*, on the Left of the *Elbe*, is a very strong Town; has two Churches; and, by means of that River, carries on a considerable Trade: Its neighbouring Quarries of what they call *Sand-stone*, cut into large Blocks for Statuaries, are much exported to foreign Parts.

4. *Grossen-Hayne*, on the *Roder*, has three Churches, and some Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Stockings,

Stockings, and Gloves. It was at this Town that the fine Green Colour for dying was of late Years invented, known in foreign Parts by the Name of *Saxon Green*.

5. *Torgau*, on the *Elbe*, is a good Town, with a Citadel, and three Churches; and has Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Silk, and Velvet.

6. *Oschatz* has three Churches, and has Woollen and other Manufactures.

The Circle of *Leipzig* contains,

Leipzig.]

1. *Leipzig*, one of the finest, politest, and most celebrated Cities in *Germany*. It stands on the little River *Pleiss*, which is not navigable; yet is one of the most principal trading Towns in all *Germany*, enjoying in general not only an important foreign Trade, but likewise particularly at its three celebrated annual Fairs, to which Dealers from all Parts of *Europe* resort, both for foreign and domestic Merchandize. It has a fine Exchange, a strong Citadel, a Cloth-hall, and all Sorts of Manufactures of Gold, Silver, Silk, Woollen, and Linen; Velvets, Tapestry, Cotton-printing, Leather, *Prussian Blue*, Stockings, &c. Mr. *Nugent's Grand Tour* makes the Number of People within its Walls amount to 40,200, beside those in its populous Suburbs; and says, that its great Merchants Houses look like princely Palaces: It contains nine *Lutheran Churches*, a *Papish Chapel*, and a large Room for the public Worship of the *French Calvinists*. Ever since the Year 1701, (says Dr. *Busching*) its Streets have been provided with above 700 Lamps. Beside its many stately Edifices, here is a most famous University consisting of six Colleges.

2. *Grimma* has three Churches. Its principal Trade consists in Timber, Woollen Cloth, and Thread, the latter much esteemed at *Leipzig Fairs* and in foreign Parts: Here is a Flannel Printing-house, this Town having been the first Place in *Saxony* that imitated the *English Flannel*.

3. *Leisnig* has two Churches, and Manufactures of coarse Woollen Cloth, Stockings, Lace, Linen, Fustians, Hats, Combs; also Yarn and Linen Bleaching.

4. *Dobeln* has three Churches, and Manufactures of coarse Woollen Goods, of fine Hats, fine Linen Damask and Ticking.

5. *Rochlitz*, a Town of the like Magnitude and Manufactures.

6. *Wurzen*, on the River *Muldan*, has three Churches. Here are many Houses for Cloth-dying, Stockings, and Linen-bleaching.

These six Towns are much given to the Woollen and Linen Manufactures; for which Ends they also have Soap-making. Fullers Earth is dug in this Country.

In the Circle of *Erfgebirg* are,

1. *Freyberg*, on the *Muldan*, is the principal Mine-Town of this Electorate. It contains about 2000 Houses, and, in the Year 1725, contained 60,000 Inhabitants. This Town is strongly fortified; has eight Churches: It has the Direction of all the Mines of *Saxony*: The *Silver Mines* here are the most profitable of any in *Misnia*, and are as ancient as the Year 1171: Here also are Mines of Copper, Tin, and Lead; the neat Profits of all which Mines did, in the Year 1630, yield no less than 3,725,337 Florins, and from that Year to 1708, upwards of nine Millions of Rix-dollars. Here also is a Foundry for Cannon and for Bells; a Sulphur and Vitriol House, and Manufactures of Thread and Lace. Here (says Dr. *Busching*) is a Gymnasium with eight Teachers, a public Library, and several charitable Foundations.

2. *Chemnitz* was of old an Imperial City. It is at present a good Town, having a Citadel, and three Churches; and has many Stuff and Linen Weavers; as has likewise sundry smaller Towns in this District.

3. *Altenburg's* rich Tin-Mine is thought to yield the best Tin, next to those of *England* and *Bohemia*. Here also are many other small Mine-Towns, where Silver, Lead, and Tin are digged, and where Sulphur, Vitriol, Alum, and Arsenic are prepared; where also are Iron-Forges, and black and white Tinned Iron-Plates, sent in great Quantities to *Leipzig*, and thence down the *Elbe* to *Hamburg*, and thence again to *Amsterdam*, *London*, and other Parts. Here also are made coarse Cloth, Lace, &c. Many of those Mine-Towns were originally peopled in the XVIIth Century, by persecuted Protestants, driven out by the Bigotry of the House of *Austria* from the neighbouring Parts of *Bohemia*.

4. *Zwickaw*, on the *Muldan*, (formerly also an Imperial City) is still one of the largest Towns in *Misnia*, having a Citadel, and three Parish Churches: It has a Manufactory of Woollen Cloth,—of Wool-Cards,—and Shoe-Leather.—Here also they trade in Timber, Iron, Pit-coal, Sand-Stone, Marble and Corn.

In *Voigtland* Circle is *Plauen*, the Head-Town of it, having a Citadel, and two Churches. Its Manufactures are of Woollen and Cotton; and here also is Cotton-printing. Here are also some few smaller Towns, dealing in Woollen Cloth and Brass-Wares, and having many Iron Foundries.

Neustadt, on the *Orla*, is the Head of its Circle, has a Citadel and two Churches; and *Weyda* the like: At these two are manufactured fine Calimancoes, Camblets, and other Woollen Stuffs.

In the Foundation (as it is called by the Saxons) of *Merseburg* is *Mersburg*, a Town on the *Sala*, has a *Lutheran Chapter*, a Cathedral, and three Parish-Churches, although its principal Trade consists only in a Kind of strong Beer, which is exported to many distant Parts. In this District are some other small and inconsiderable Towns and Villages.

In the Bishoprick of *Naumburg* is,

Naumburg, on the *Sala*, having a *Lutheran* Chapter, three Churches, and a Citadel : It has an annual Fair, with considerable Privileges. And *Zeitz*, on the *Elster*, has four Churches, and a Woollen Manufactory.

In the Principality of *Anhalt*, are Mines of Lead, Copper, Iron, and Silver ; also Coals, Sulphur, Alum, Vitriol, and Saltpetre : Here are also Grain, Hops, and some Wine.

Deffau, its Capital, has two *Calvinist* Churches, and one *Lutheran* Church, sundry charitable Foundations, and the Prince's Palace. Here are good Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Stockings, and Hats. *Bernburg*, on the *Sala*, is the Capital of a Principality of that Name, contains three Churches : And *Cöthen* and *Zerbst* are also pretty good Towns : Where are Manufactures of Gold and Silver Stuffs.

Quedlinburg, an ancient imperial Abbey, which embraced *Lutheranism*, Anno 1539, is under the Patronage of the King of *Prussia*. The Abbess, as such, is a Princess of the Empire, having a Seat and Vote in the Dyets.

Quedlinburg City, on the *Bode*, has a Court of Justice belonging to the Abbey, and a Magistracy subject to the Abbey ; has four or five Churches, and several charitable Foundations : But we have no particular Account of its Commerce.

Arnstadt on the *Gera*, the Head of the Principality of *Swartzburgh*, has three Churches ; and has some Braß, Iron, and Saltpetre Works.

Frankenhausen has four Churches and some charitable Foundations. Its numerous Salt-works are some of the most famous in all *Germany*, and are the principal Means of its Prosperity.

The County of *Mansfield* contains some Mines of Copper and of Silver Ore. The Town of that Name is now quite inconsiderable ; but the Town of *Eisleben* has four Parish-churches and one Thousand Houses ; some hundreds of which (says Doctor *Busching*) are Brewhouses.

The Circle of LOWER SAXONY.

The Dutchy of *Mecklenburgh* is generally *Lutheran* in Religion, interspersed with some *Calvinist* *Mecklenburgh* Churches.

It abounds in many large and small Lakes, and in large and desolate Heaths, Moors, Woods, Fens, and Quarries. Half the Country is of a sandy Soil ; and even its Pastures and Meadows make but an indifferent Appearance, when compared with those of *Holstein* and *Pomerania*, on each Side of it. Others indeed (says Doctor *Busching*) speak more favourably of this Country. It contains Salt-springs, Alum, Iron, and some Copper. It has some Woollen Manufactures, tanned Leather-dressers.—It exports Corn, Flax, Hemp, Hops, Wax, Honey, Wool, Timber, Cattle, Butter, and Cheese. The intire annual Revenue of *Mecklenburgh-Schwerin* is estimated at 300,000 Rix-dollars :—That of the *Strelitz* Line about 126,000 Rix-dollars. To the *Strelitz* Line also belong the small Town and Principality of *Ratzburg*.

Towns in *Mecklenburgh-Schwerin*, are,

1. *Schwerin*, the Ducal Residence, on a Lake of the same Name. It is built nearly square. *Schwerin*.
2. *Demitz*, a small fortified Town, at the Confluence of the *Elde* into the *Elbe*, where a Toll of very considerable Produce is collected.
3. The Bailiwick of the Church-village named *Mecklenburgh*, in the Neighbourhood of *Wismar*, once a great Town, which, since the building of *Wismar*, has insensibly dwindled to a mean Village. In this Neighbourhood are Salt-works and Alum.
4. *Güstrow*, the best Town of its District, containing a Cathedral, a Parish-church, and a ducal Palace.
5. *Rostock*, though a free and imperial City, (and formerly a famous *Hanse-Town*) is situated within this Dutchy, on the River *Warno* ; and is by far the largest Town in both Dutchies, and thought to be nearly equal to *Lubeck* in Magnitude. Its Haven has a small Town, named *Warnemund*, very convenient for Commerce. *Rostock* has an University, partly subject to the City, and, in Part also, subject to the Duke ; it has seven Churches, a *Lutheran* Convent for young Ladies Natives of this City, and several other charitable Foundations. It still carries on a considerable Commerce, and has a District with some small Towns and Villages circumjacent. One of its chief Trades is in fine Beer. *Rostock*.
6. *New Brandenburg* has two Churches and a Grammar-school, and great Quantities of Hops are raised in its Neighbourhood.
7. *Strelitz*, though in a marshy Neighbourhood, is the Residence of the Duke of that Name ; but is not eminent for Commerce. *Strelitz*.

Wismar.

8. At the Peace of *Westphalia*, the once-*eminent* City of *Wismar*, in this *Dutchy*, was ceded to the Crown of *Sweden*. Notwithstanding its great Declension from its ancient Glory, when it was the *Rendezvous* of the *Hanseatic* Fleets; it has still six Churches, a Grammar-school, with eight *Masters*; and still enjoys a moderate Trade; being one of the best and largest Places in all these Countries; situated on a Bay of the *Baltic* Shore. It has a small District of Villages and Farms, and was very strong till unfortunately dismantled by the *Danes*, *Anno* 1717, in their War with *Sweden*. It is at present principally noted for brewing of excellent *Beer*.

Holstein.

The *Dutchy* of *Holstein*, with the Lordship of *Pinneberg*, and the Town of *Altona*, have several Manufactures, particularly at *Altona* and *Gluckstadt*; beside the very numerous and important ones of the City of *Hamburg*; which City, and that of *Lubeck*, do however supply the Inhabitants with the Bulk of foreign Merchandize.

Holstein's Exports.

Holstein's Exports are Grain, Malt, Starch, Rape-seed, horned Cattle, Horses, Fish, Poultry, Sheep, Butter, and Cheese.

Danish Holstein.

As *Holstein* partly belongs to *Denmark*, and partly to the present Empress of *Russia*, we shall follow Doctor *Busching's* Method in its Description, beginning with what belongs to *Denmark*.

1. *Gluckstadt* is a well-built Town and Fortrefs, in a marshy Situation, on the Right of the *Elbe*, in which is a *Lutheran*, a *Calvinist*, and a *Romish* Church, and a *Jews* Synagogue, and has some foreign Commerce.

2. *Itzehoe* has two Churches, and some charitable Foundations; it stands on the navigable Part of the River *Stor*, [which gives Name to that Part of *Holstein* named *Stormer*.] At this Town King *Christian VI.* instituted a College of Commerce, in the Year 1738.

3. *Rendsburgh*, a Town and Fort on the River *Eyder*, of two Parish-churches, and six hundred Houses, a Royal Armory and Granary. Here also are sundry other inconsiderable Towns in *Wagria* County, in a marshy Soil.

Ducal Holstein.

The Ducal [or *Russian*] *Holstein*, Doctor *Busching* thinks to be about half as much as *Danish Holstein*, above described; yet it brings in a Revenue of 200,000 Rix-dollars.

Kiel.

1. *Kiel*, its Capital, is situated on a Bay of the *Baltic*, with a convenient Harbour. It is a well-built populous Town, is pretty well frequented by Ships from *Sweden* and other Parts, has a ducal Palace, two Churches, a Chapel, and University. "The Prosperity of this Town," (says Doctor *Busching*) "is not a little promoted by the annual Meetings of the Nobility and Persons of Wealth in *Holstein* and *Sleswig*, for the transferring, placing out, and re-demanding of their Monies; this pecuniary Inter-course lasting eight Days: And at the same Time also is held a considerable Fair." *Kiel* was anciently a *Hanse-Town*.

In *Holstein* are several *Lay-Lutheran* Convents for Ladies, under the Direction of *Lady-Abbeesses* or *Prioreesses*, who still possess all the old Privileges of the Times of Popery, as well as the old Revenues and Jurisdictions over their Villages and Farms; being literally more useless Drones than even the real Nuns of Popish Convents.

In *Ducal Holstein*, there are sundry other small Market Towns, of little Importance; which therefore we pass over, as well as many Villages.

In the County of *Pinneberg*, which is neither reckoned in *Ducal* nor *Danish Holstein*, lies the Town of *Altona*, belonging to *Denmark*, in a most delightful Country, on a high Shore of the Right of the *Elbe*, not above a Cannon-shot from the City of *Hamburg*. It contains above 3000 Houses, and upwards of 30,000 Inhabitants. It has two *Lutheran* and two *Calvinist* Churches, two *Menonite* Churches, one *French-Calvinist* Church, and one *Popish* Church, beside some other Sects, here wisely permitted the free Exercise of their Religion, as are also the *Jews*, who are very numerous here, and have a large Synagogue; for which, and for their intire Protection, they pay to the Crown 2000 Ducats annually. Here is a Royal illustrious School, an anatomical Theatre, and sundry charitable Foundations. In this sad Eye-sore to *Hamburg*, is a great Variety of Manufactures and Fabrications; three Docks for Ship-building, its Trade being very considerable. It was but a Village till after the Year 1640, when, together with the Town and Lordship of *Pinneberg*, it came under the Dominion of *Denmark*, when it soon increased to a Town; and, in 1664, it obtained a Charter of Incorporation. It is said to bring in to that Crown a yearly Revenue of 27,000 Rix-dollars, more likely to increase than diminish.

There are two noble and free Imperial Cities still to be described; which, though belonging to neither *Danish* nor *Ducal Holstein*, are nevertheless situated within the Bounds or Compass of that Country, *viz.*

The famous City of
Hamburg.

The Imperial, free, and *Hanseatic* City of *Hamburg* stands on the Verge of that Part of *Holstein* called *Stormer*, about eighteen *German* [or about seventy-two *English*] Miles from the Influx of the great River *Elbe* into the Ocean. That River (the small Isles in it being included) is at this City about a *German* Mile in Breadth; and, beside its forming two spacious Harbours, runs through most Parts of the City in Canals, wherein the Ships most conveniently lye before the Merchants Doors. In these Canals, as well as four *German* Miles up that River, above *Hamburg*, the Tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four Hours: In this Respect said to excel all other *European* Rivers. Over those Canals are eighty-four Bridges, on some of which are Houses on each Side, as if they were only short cross Streets; in this, as well as in other Respects, resembling the City of *Amsterdam*. In the numerous Streets and more numerous

merous Lanes of this City, many Families live together in one House; in so much that the Circuit of this City is by no means proportioned to the Number of its Inhabitants: For round its Ramparts it is but an easy two Hours Walk, or, according to Mr. *Nugent's Grand Tour*, about six *English* Miles in Compass: Yet, within that Compass, the Number of its Inhabitants is estimated to be 100,000, exclusive of the many *Jews* living here, [and surely there is nothing extraordinary in all this Computation.] Mr. *Nugent* (in our Opinion nearer the Mark) thinks that City contains 30,000 high Houses, and, allowing only six Persons to each House on an Average, then there should be 180,000 People in *Hamburg*, including the *Jews*. On a Calculation taken of the Inhabitants of *Hamburg*, (says Doctor *Busching*) compared with those of several other large Cities, and made from their Registers of Births and Burials, they are found to be to those of *Paris* as 1 is to 4;—to those of *Amsterdam* as 4 is to 7;—to those of *Vienna* as 8 is to 13;—and to those of *Copenhagen* nearly on a Par. Yet after all this, it must be admitted that there is great Uncertainty in the exact Magnitude, &c. of all great Cities. This City's Regulations, for preventing of Fires,—in Point of Provision for the Poor,—for Idiots, Lunatics, and for Prostitutes, are greatly admired by Strangers, as well as its many Alms-houses and Hospitals,—its Schools for the Education of poor Children,—for providing Plenty of all Things eatable, in six large Market-places,—its Store-houses, Docks, and Yards, for Ship-building,—its Armory and Arsenal, &c. These are all great in their several Kinds, as are also their Churches; in so much that *Hamburg* is justly esteemed a very well-regulated Republican Constitution, with its small adjacent Territory, and as independent as its more potent Neighbours will permit it to be. It has however one essential Mistake in its Constitution, [of which Mistake its too near Neighbour makes considerable Advantage] in not admitting the free Exercise of their Religion to any Persuasion but their own *Lutheran* one, excepting at the Chapels of foreign Ministers, and at our *British* Factory of the Merchants-Adventurers Company, which here enjoys many valuable Privileges. Near the Mouth of the *Elbe*, *Hamburg* possesses the Bailiwick and Castle of *Ritzbüttel*, with a few adjoining Hamlets, and a spacious Haven called *Cuxhaven*, where, in case of Storms, Ships find a safe Retreat; and on a little fortified Island near it, called the *Nieuwerk*, are Beacons and a Light-house, for the Safety of Shipping; and (by *Denmark's* Permission) they maintain another Light-house on the Island of *Helegland*, near the Mouth of the *Elbe*; by means of that great River, *Hamburg* supplies a very great Part of *Germany* with all Kinds of foreign Merchandize; by the Rivers *Havel* and *Spree*, and by a Canal from the *Spree* into the *Oder*, its Commerce is extended from *Brandenburg* into *Silesia*, *Moravia*, *Austria*, and *Poland*: This City may indeed be termed the Magazine of *Germany*, and in some Measure also of the other Countries on the *Baltic* Shores. Of its numerous Manufactures, Sugar-refining is a principal one; also Manufactures of Woollen, Linen, Stockings, Cotton, wrought Silks, Gold-Thread, Ribbons, Velvets, &c. Its vast Dealings in Wines, Tobacco, Drugs, Spices, Metals, Grain, Leather, Timber of many Sorts, Fish, Train-Oil, Furs, Skins; the Multitude of its real Merchants and Brokers, (*Jews* as well as *Christians*) are best to be judged of at their Exchange Time.—There is a standing Commission of Merchants, for the Examination of commercial Concerns, named the *Commercium*, at the Place next the Exchange, where the *Commercial Library* is kept; and if (says Doctor *Busching*) the Books of this Library are not very numerous, they are nevertheless all valuable for their *Usefulness*.—The *Specie-Bank* was erected *Anno* 1619, and for its prudent Regulations and inviolated Credit, is by no means inferior to any, even the most flourishing. Its Granaries are always kept well stocked, for supplying the Poor at low Rates. Here is an illustrious School, with six Professors, who read Lectures as in *Universities*, and has a large Library. The ordinary military Force of the City consists of twelve Companies of Foot and one Troop of Dragoons, beside an Artillery Company, and a nightly Guard, which parades, and is stationed every Evening, and in the Night calls the respective Hours. Within the Jurisdiction or Territory of *Hamburg*, which is about ten Miles in Circuit, are several Pleasure-houses, Villages, and Estates; and the little Town of *Bergedorf* with the *Veerlande*, are held in common with *Lubec*, with which City *Hamburg* has a Communication by a Canal to the River *Trave*. *England* supplies *Hamburg* and other *Hanse-Towns* with immense Quantities of woollen Goods, Tin, Lead, Tobacco, Hard-ware, *East-India* and *American* Productions, &c. according to some, to considerably more than 100,000*l.* per *Annum*; whilst others (we doubt too exaggeratingly) carry it much farther, even to several Hundred Thousands. Upon the whole, the Commerce of this single City alone may be truly said to surpass that of some considerable Kingdoms; and *Britain's* being so eminently interested therein has occasioned our so fully enlarging thereon.

The *Lutheran* Archbishoprick of *Lubec* lies in that Part of *Holstein* more anciently named *Wagria*. The Archbishop is always elected, by its Chapter, either out of the Royal Family of *Denmark*, or the Ducal Family of *Holstein*. His Place of Residence is at *Eutin*, a small Town, pleasantly seated on a Lake; but neither he nor his Chapter have any Authority in *Lubec*, although the Collegiate Church lies within that City. To its Chapter, however, belong some Bailiwicks and Villages in their Territory.

The free, beautiful and imperial City of *Lubec* stands on the River *Trave*, which, above the City, receives the *Steckenitz*, by means whereof it communicates with the River *Elbe*; and below it, it receives the *Wakenitz*, issuing from the Lake of *Rattelsburg*, and joining the *Schwartau*, in its Progress, it falls into the *Baltic* at *Travemund*, the proper Port of *Lubec*. By means of those several Streams, long and flat-bottomed Vessels pass from the *Baltic* along the *Trave*, the *Steckenitz*, and the *Elbe*, into the *German* Ocean.

Lubec is a well fortified City, and though much decayed from its pristine Grandeur, is still rich and potent in Shipping and Commerce. It has about twenty *Lutheran* Churches, with lofty Steeples, with one *Calvinist* and one *Romish* Church, a *Lutheran* Nunnery, many Hospitals, and other charitable Foundations. *Lubec* was anciently (and is still) the Head of the *Hanseatic* Confederacy, where their several Deputies used to meet. And although the great Bulk of that Confederacy be long since dissolved, yet the Remains of it still subsist in the Confederacy of the three Cities of *Lubec*, *Hamburg*, and *Bremen*, under the Designation of the *Hanseatic* Union; they negotiate commercial Treaties with foreign States, and are even in modern Treaties, between other Potentates, frequently included therein, and had their Agent or Envoy at the famous Treaty of *Utrecht*, *Anno* 1713. And the present Emperor *Francis* (ac-

cording

According to Doctor *Busching* in his Capitulation, (as it is filed) on his Accession to the Imperial Throne, solemnly engaged, "To countenance, support, and defend, in their Navigation, Traffic, Rights, and Immunities, according to the *Instrumentum Pacis*, all trading Towns in general, particularly the above-named three Cities, from whose maritime Commerce the Public reaps such great Advantages." *Lubeck's* above-described Situation is extremely commodious for Commerce. It has a Garrison of 800 Men; was the first City of the North or middle Parts of *Europe* that erected *Water-Conduits* in their Streets, with Pipes for supplying of private Houses therein; which Conveniency was very early followed by *London* and other Cities. *Lubeck* has also divers good Manufactures: Amongst the Dependancies of this famous City is *Travemund*, a small Town with a Fort, Garrison, and a Light-house, at the Influx of the *Trave* into the *Baltic*, besides sundry other Bailiwicks and Villages, comprehended in its Territory, of about 60 *English* Miles in Circuit: *Bergedorf* is a small Town on the *Elbe* belonging (as we have related) in common to *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*, with a Toll-house and Ferry. *Lubeck* (according to Mr. *Nugent's Grand Tour*) is two Miles in Length, and one in Breadth, and is deemed the neatest City of all the North Parts of *Germany*. It has a Stadthouse, wherein are repositied the Archives of the *Hanse-Towns*; an Exchange, and an Arsenal; and Mr. *Nugent* thinks it has still 150 Ships of its own, trading to all the Ports within the *Baltic*, &c. of whose Merchandize they have always here large Magazines. *Lubeck's* chief Home-commodity is Corn, and also Beer, which is in such great Esteem, that much of it is exported to foreign Parts, and is also used medicinally for Wounds and Bruises.

Sax-Lauenburgh.

Above the Territory of *Hamburg* lies the Dutchy of *Sax-Lauenburgh*, subject to the Elector of *Hanover*. Doctor *Busching* thinks it contains 36,000 People, but has no Manufactures, and only exports Corn, Butter, and Cheese, Wool, Wood for Fuel, and some Fish. It has two small Towns, *viz.* *Ratzeburgh*, a strong Place on an Island in a Lake; and *Lauenburgh* near the *Elbe*, on which it has some Trade in Corn and Wood; with sundry Villages.

In all the Dominions of the Electorate of *Hanover*, there were in the Year 1756, computed to be near 750,000 People, living in 58 Cities, 60 Market Towns, and very many Villages, and single Farms. In general, its several Countries yield Plenty of all the Necessaries of Life; Grain and Pulse, good Fruits, Flax, Hemp, Madder, Woad, Tobacco, Wood, Horses, Sheep, horned Cattle, Sulphur, Vitriol, Marble, Stone, Coal, Iron, Lead, Copper and Silver-mines, very rich Salt Springs, also Manufactures of Starch and Powder, Linen, Thread, and Damask, Ribbons, Lace, Carpets, Cotton worked up into Gloves, Stockings, Caps, and Dimities; tanned Leather, Woollen Cloths, and Stuffs of various Kinds, Silk Manufactures, Silver and Gold Thread, Sugar-Refineries, Glass-houses, Paper and Powder-mills, Iron, Copper, and Brasses Manufactures, Fire Arms, Wax Bleaching; and many other Manufactures and Productions.

We are next to cross the River *Elbe*, into the Dutchy of *Bremen* and Principality of *Verden*, subject to the Elector of *Hanover*; and we will first survey the free and imperial City of *Bremen*, the third and least of the still remaining *Hanse Towns*.

Bremen City.

The City of *Bremen* lies mostly on the North or right Side of the River *Weser*. "In the Year 1744," (according to Doctor *Busching*) "all its Buildings and Inhabitants were [somewhat remarkably] numbered, whereby its Magnitude may be nearly ascertained, *viz.* In the old and new Town were counted 4,778 inhabited Houses, and 565 other Buildings, such as, Meuses, Brewhouses, Storehouses, &c. also 387 inhabited Cellars:—4,099 married Couples; that is to say, 1,589 *Calvinists*, 1,772 *Lutherans*, 629 mixed; 81 *Papists*, and 28 mixed:—218 Widowers; 1,239 Widows; 233 single Men Housekeepers, and 359 single Women Housekeepers. In the old Town, which is the largest and most populous, are four capital *Calvinist* Churches, as also the Cathedral possessed by the *Lutherans*; there also is the Convent of *St. John* with its Church, the celebrated academical Gymnasium of the *Calvinists*, with its spacious Library; the Pedagogium, the Town-hall, the Exchange, the Armoury; the Hospital with its Anatomical Theatre; the Correction-house, Work-house, Fulling-mill, &c. In the new Town and Suburbs are three more *Calvinist* Churches, the *Calvinist* being the Religion of the Magistrates, and consequently the established Religion, though in Point of Numbers the *Lutherans* nearly equal them." By this Account it is probable, that the City and Suburbs of *Bremen* may nearly contain fifty Thousand Inhabitants, more or less. They maintain a Garrison of about six Hundred Men: Here are several good Manufactures, and a very considerable foreign Commerce; they exporting great Quantities of strong-Beer, Corn, Minerals, pickled and dried Salmon, Lampreys, Wool, great Quantities of *Osnauburg* Linens, particularly to *England*, in Return for Woollen Goods, &c. Timber, Leather, paving-square Stones; and is now, in the Opinion of some, probably the next best Port in *Germany*, after *Hamburg*, in Point of foreign Commerce; though others think, *Stettin* and *Lubeck* may vie with it in that Respect. Yet Ships of Burden are obliged to load and unload at a Place three or four *German* Miles farther down the *Weser*.—The Elector of *Hanover*, as Sovereign of the Dutchy, pronounces Sentence in capital Cases, with certain Ceremonies. To this City belongs a Territory, containing sundry Villages, particularly *Vegefsack*, a Village having a Harbour on the *Weser*.

The Dutchy of *Bremen*, and Principality of *Verden*.

The Dutchy of *Bremen* and Principality of *Verden* are, in general, flat, swampy, and level Countries, watered on three Sides, by the Ocean, and by the *Elbe* and *Weser*, (excepting the small Bailiwick of *Rittbuttel*, subject to *Hamburg*) and on the East bordering on the Dutchy of *Lauenburg*. Beside Cordage and Linen, they make sundry Sorts of Woollen Cloth, Flannel, Kerlies, &c. at *Scharmbeck*. At *Aumund* they have a Sugar-refinery and a Porcelain Manufacture. Beside *Bremen*,

Here is, 1st, the small fortified Town of *Stade* or *Stadden*, on the River *Schwinne*; it is about an *English* Mile up from the *Elbe*, has three Churches, and a Latin School; where formerly stood a Monastery; yet it is considerably decayed from what it once was.

2. *Buxtehude* is at present a small open Town near the *Elbe*, having only one Parish Church, to which belong three Pastors.

The Dutchy of *Verden*, though reckoned within the Circle of *Westphalia*, yet being joined with the *Verden* Dutchy. Dutchy of *Bremen*, under one *Hanoverian* Regency, we judged it best to come in here. It is a healthy high Land.

Verden is a decayed Town, of four Churches, on the *Aller*, and neither it nor the few other Towns in *Verden* Town. this Country, nor its many Villages, are particularly eminent in a commercial or manufactural Sense. What Manufactures they have is chiefly Linen and Thread.

In the Principality of *Lunenburgh-Zell* (subject to the Elector of *Hanover*) are three large Towns, viz. *Lunenburgh*, *Velfen*, and *Zell*, with eleven smaller, and thirteen Burghs, or large Villages.

1. *Lunenburgh*, with its fortified Capital, has 3 Parish-churches, about 1,300 Houses, and near 9,000 Inhabitants; with 3 Hospitals, a princely Palace, and Town-house, a Library, an Armory, an House of Correction, and an Academy. Here are 54 Salt-houses without its Walls, containing 216 Pans of Salt, each Salt-house being estimated at 40,000 Rix-dollars annually. *Lunenburgh* exports Salt, Lime, Beer, Wax, Honey, Wool, Flax, Linen, and Frize. Merchandize are brought thither from all Parts of *Germany*, and forwarded eight Miles down the River *Elmenau*, to *Hamburg*, and also up the River *Achse* to *Lubec*.

2. *Velzen*, a Town on the said River *Elmenau*, which was navigable from hence to the *Elbe*; in-much that Ships from *England* (according to Doctor *Busching*) formerly traded here; and its ancient Harbour is still to be seen: In the great Church also is shewn a Ship of gilded Copper, being a Present to the Town from the *English*. It has three Churches, and as many Alms-houses; though the Town is much declined. Its Neighbourhood produces very fine Flax: Our said Author alleges its having acceded to the *Hanseatic* Confederacy, in the Year 1451.

3. *Zell*, a fortified and well-built Town on the River *Aller*, lower down running into the *Wefer*, and here begins to be navigable. It contains about 1,400 Houses, has a Town-house, an Armory, a ducal Palace, several Churches, Hospitals, and other charitable Foundations. Here are Manufactures of various Kinds, particularly in Gold and Silver, in good Esteem even in other Countries.

4. *Haarburg*, a Town of 472 Houses, beside those of the Nobility; on a small River running into the *Elbe*; has a Bailiwick and Villages, with a Fort or Castle between it and the *Elbe*, a Parish-church, and Latin School: But it is too near to *Hamburg* to make any Figure in Commerce, although an unsuccessful Attempt, for that Purpose, was made in the Reign of King *George I.* Here is, however, a considerable Wax-bleachery, a Sugar-refinery, a Starch Manufactory, and Manufactures of Ribbons, Cottons, Stockings, Hats. It has a considerable Trade in Ship-timber to *Holland*, and has Wool-combing, and Distillery. *Haarburg* is indeed very commodiously situated for Trade, and for a Navigation down the *Elbe* into the Ocean: Two Passage-boats go every Day between it and *Hamburg*, which City it supplies with many Sorts of Provisions, it lying opposite to that City. In its Fort is a Garrison-church, a Prince's Palace, an Armory, Magazine, and Barracks, and other Buildings.

5. *Danneberg*, a small and decayed Town near the *Elbe*; Beer-brewing being now its only Trade.

6. Here we cannot well forget the poor Remains of the once-great City of *Bardewic*, on the *Elmenau*, *Bardewic*. near to *Lunenburgh*. In the first Volume of our Work, under the Year 1189, we have related its Destruction by the great *Henry*, surnamed the *Lion*, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Brunswic*, &c. And although its present Condition be very low, yet Doctor *Busching* thinks its Circuit far exceeds that of *Lunenburgh*, although, exclusive of the Buildings appertaining to the Churches, the School, and Abbey, its other Houses are not above 106 in Number: It is very ancient, was once a large City, and had nine Churches. —Its Abbey, upon the Reformation, turned *Lutheran*, whereupon its Canons and Vicars became secular, and were confirmed in their Possessions.

In this Dutchy are many small Burghs and Villages, wherein great Quantities of coarse Linen and Thread are made, and are sold at *Hamburg*.

In the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, is its Capital,

1. *Eimbeck*, a strong Town on the *Ilme*, near where it falls into the *Leine*. Here are Manufactures of Woollen Cloth and Stuffs of many Sorts, Dimity, after the *Berlin* and *English* Manner. It contains 754 private Houses, and 77 public Edifices, beside 814 Granaries, Stables, &c. three or four Churches, a Grammar School with seven Masters; an Orphan-house, an Hospital, and two Poor-houses; beside a *Lutheran* Cathedral Church, with a Senior, nine Canons, and five Vicars.

2. *Osterode*, a Town of 582 Houses, not far from the famous *Hartz* Forest, has a Castle, and three Parish-churches; a large Granary for the Use of the Miners on the *Brunswic* Part of that Forest. It is noted for its fine Woollen Cloths, great Quantities of Iron and Copper Ore, and a Quarry of Alabaster.

3. *Harzeberg*, a large Town on the *Sieber*, having a fine Manufacture of Arms, and other Iron-works, of which great Quantities are exported. Here also are many Linen Looms.

A Description of
only Part of the fa-
mous *Hartz* Forest.

The *Hartz* Forest is a mountainous Tract about 50 *English* Miles in Length, and 20 in Breadth: But we here only treat of that Part of it which belongs to *Brunswic* and *Lunenbourg*. Its Abundance of Wood is here the more valuable, as without it the many Mines and Forges could not subsist. Its Minerals are yellow Oker, Vitriol, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Lapis Calaminaris, Zink, Cobalt; (of which Powder-blue is made) Lead, Borax, Iron, Copper, Brass, and Silver; and also some Gold. The Produce of the Mine-works, in or about the Year 1724, amounted to about 706,000 Rix-dollars, gross Amount; but the net Money coming to the Sovereign amounted to but 136,000; and to the other Proprietors of Sharers, 120,000: And in the *Upper Hartz* the Sovereign had 53,000 net. And the whole Gold in the intire *Hartz* was 2,880 Rixdollars, and in Silver 425,274 Rix-dollars net. The other Products of this uncommon Forest, the Mine-offices at *Hanover* and *Wolfenbittel* take at a stipulated Price, making their Returns in Tallow, Leather, and other Necessaries for the Mine-works.

The Inhabitants of this romantic Country consist of Miners, Labourers in the Smelting-houses, Wood-hewers, Carriers, and the Sovereign's Officers and Servants, with Clergy, Schoolmasters, Artificers, &c.

1. *Clausthal*, the chief Town of this Forest, is a spacious open Mine Town, of above 900 Houses, and 10,000 Inhabitants; having two Churches, an Orphan-house, and Grammar School.

2, 3, 4. *Altenau*, *St. Andreasberg*, and *Cellerfeld*, are smaller Mine Towns; the two latter however containing each about 550 Houses: In each Town is a House for smelting of Silver. There are also sundry smaller smelting Towns in this District.

In the Principality of *Calenberg*, is,

I. *Gottingen* Quarter.

Gottingen City contains about 1000 Houses, and has one of the best-constituted Universities in all *Germany*, first erected by King *George II.* Anno 1734, by the Name of the University of *Georgia-Augusta*.

This City abounds with good Manufactures of fine Woollen Goods, Silk and Worsted Stuffs, Ribbons, Stockings, Leather, &c. but it has sorely suffered by having been twice possessed by *French* Troops. Here are five Parish-Churches. Since the Erection of its University, it has been much embellished with new Buildings, its Streets finely paved, and in Winter illuminated: Here also is a *Calvinist* Church, and sundry charitable Foundations. It stands on a Canal named the *New Leine*, which communicates with the River *Leine*; and ranks as the chief of four larger Towns of this Principality.

II. The *Hanover* Quarter contains,

Hanover City.

1. *Hanover*, the capital City of the Principality of *Calenberg*, and of the whole Electorate. It stands on the left Shore of the River *Leine*, is well fortified, and contains about 1,200 Houses, of which many are Palaces, and many more are large and handsome Edifices. Here is a fine newly-erected Electoral Palace, in the Church of which is kept a Treasure of great Value, consisting of Reliques, Gold and Silver Plate, and Gems, collected by the great Duke *Henry the Lion*, in his Journey to the East, in the Year 1171, &c. In this City is the Elector's Armory, fine Stables, &c. and four Parish-Churches, sundry Hospitals, and other charitable Foundations; a *French Calvinist* Church, a *Romish* Church, and a *Jews* Synagogue. Here are also Abundance of fine Manufactures of the Woollen, Linen, Silk, and Cotton Kinds, and sundry Artificers, Painters, and other Artists, of various Kinds. Its Neighbourhood makes a fine Appearance, with the Palace and elegant Gardens of *Herenhausen*, beside the many elegant Country Seats and pleasant Gardens.

3. *Nordheim* is the third, in Order, of the four greater Towns of this Principality, situated on the *Rubme*, which runs into the *Leine*. It contains 500 Houses, and, beside a secularized *Lutheran* Abbey, has one Parish-Church, and some charitable Foundations. It also enjoys some Manufactures.

III. In the *Hamelen* and *Lauvenau* Quarter, is,

4. *Hamelen*, a fortified Town on the Right of the *Wefer*, being the fourth in Rank, amongst the four larger Towns of the Principality of *Calenberg*. It contains two Churches, 600 Burghers Houses, beside about 50 ecclesiastical and other public Edifices, a *French Calvinist* Church, and sundry charitable Foundations. Here are Silk-manufactures, Stockings, also Linen and Thread, of which they export a great deal: A secular *Lutheran* Lay-abbey here retains all its ancient Estates and Prerogatives. Amongst the lesser Towns is *Munden*, on the River *Fulda*, soon falling into the *Wefer*, containing 670 Houses, two *Lutheran* Churches, and one *Calvinist* one; has Silk and Damask Manufactures, Vinegar-makers, &c. It has a considerable River-Navigation and Trade on the *Fulda* and *Wefer*, to and from *Cassel*, *Thuringia*, *Saxony*, *Frankfort*, &c. Yet so unreasonable are the old Monopolies, that none but Burghers of *Munden* must trade or navigate up the *Fulda*. In this Quarter are many smaller Towns and Villages, in which their chief Manufactures are Thread and Linen, of which they send great Quantities to *Bremen* and *Hamburgh* for foreign Exportation.

These are all the more immediately contiguous Territories belonging to the Electorate of *Hanover*.

The Dutchy of
Brunswic and Prin-
cipality of *Wolfen-
bittel*.

In the Dutchy of *Brunswic* is the Principality of *Wolfenbittel*, and also Part of the famous *Hartz* Forest, and of the Mine and Salt-works there, held in common with the Elector of *Brunswic-Lunenbourg*, of which we have already treated sufficiently. The South Part is mountainous, but with great Plenty of Timber

Timber and Iron, also Glass-houses, and a fine Porcelain-manufacture. The North-Parts abound in Grain, Flax, Hemp, Fruits; and of late *raw Silk* has been cultivated by Duke Charles, who, in the Year 1750, made a navigable Canal between *Wolfenbittel* and *Brunswic*.

1. The City of *Brunswic* is a large fortified Place, the capital Residence of the Sovereign. It stands on the River *Ocker*, has an University erected by Duke Charles, Anno 1745: Here are many noble Structures, and polite as well as charitable Foundations and Theatres, two Gymnasiums, ten *Lutheran* Churches, one *Dutch*, and one *French Calvinist* Church, and a *Roman Catholic* Church. The City has a Variety of ingenious Artizans, and several Manufactures and Fabrications; has two very considerable annual Fairs. It was of old a principal or Head Town of the *Hanseatic* League, in those Times governed in the Form of a Republic. This City is also famous for the Liquor called *Mum*, of which, and of tanned Leather, they export great Quantities. *Brunswic City.*

2. *Wolfenbittel* is a considerable fortified Town, standing on the River *Ocker*, but in a low and marshy Country, yet contains many sightly Houses: The Gymnasium here is stiled the Duke's great School: Here is one of the noblest Libraries in all *Europe*, several Churches, a Castle, Armory, and sundry charitable Foundations, with some Manufactures. Both in *Brunswic* and *Wolfenbittel* (as well as in many other Parts of *Lower Saxony*) are several *Lutheran* secularized Convents and Nunneries, performing no religious Offices, though enjoying all their ancient Revenues and Prerogatives. In this Principality are sundry Iron and Brais Foundries, Copper flatting Mills, Salt-works, Brais Wire-works, &c. *Wolfenbittel.*

3. *Helmstadt*, though not eminent for Commerce, is famous for its University; has three Parish-Churches, and other public and charitable Foundations.

The Principality of *Halberstadt* is subject to the King of *Prussia*. It is a level and very fertile Country in Grain, Cattle, Sheep, and Flax; here are nearly an equal Number of *Lutherans*, *Calvinists*, and *Roman Catholics*. It contains several Towns and a great Number of Burghs and Villages. Its Woollen Manufactures are in a thriving Way. This Principality (Doctor *Busching* thinks) yields to the King of *Prussia* a Revenue of about 500,000 Rix-dollars. *Halberstadt.*

1. *Halberstadt*, its Capital, was in Times of Popery, an eminent Bishopric; and although its industrious Lay Inhabitants do not at present exceed 1,300 in Number, (says Doctor *Busching*) yet it is plentifully supplied with Ecclesiastics and their Retinues; for it has a large Cathedral, with a Dean, a Senior, sixteen Canons, four of which are Popish, and the rest are *Lutheran*, eight minor Canons, and twenty-two Elects: Sixteen Churches, of which four are *Lutheran* Collegiate ones, and most of the rest also are *Lutheran*; one *German*, and one *French Calvinist* Church. Here are three Popish Convents of Monks, and two Nunneries; also a *Jewish* Synagogue; and many Schools and charitable Foundations. In the Year 1758, the *French* treated this Place in their wonted Manner, by demolishing most of its Walls and Gates. Of its Commerce little can be said, excepting what Manufactures have been introduced by the *French* Refugees, being such as they have propagated in the other *Brandenburgh* Dominions.

2. *Aschersleben* forms the second State Town of this Principality, having three Churches; one of which is used by both the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*.

3. And *Osterwic*, on the River *Ilse*, is its third municipal Town; and has several Woollen Manufactures.

The Dutchy of *Magdeburgh* contains 29 Cities, 6 Towns, and 431 Villages; and yields a Revenue of above 800,000 Rix-dollars to his *Prussian* Majesty. Its chief Places are, *Dutchy of Magdeburgh.*

1. The ancient and still noble City of *Magdeburgh* on the *Elbe* is one of the principal trading Cities of *Germany*, as also a very strong and capital Fortrefs. It is well-built, and its Cathedral-square is so ornamented with large and elegant Houses as to make a grand Appearance. In it is the King's Palace, the *Lutheran* Cathedral, three collegiate *Lutheran* Churches, and six other *Lutheran* parochial Churches, a *Lutheran* Lay-convent; three *Calvinist* Churches, (*viz.* a *German*, *French*, and *Walloon* one) an Hospital, Alms and Orphan-house, maintained at the King's Expence; an Armory and a Town-house. In this City is a considerable Variety of Manufactures, much propagated and improved by the *French* Refugees kindly received here in great Numbers, *viz.* All Sorts of Woollen Cloths and Stuffs, whole and half Silk Stuffs, Cotton, Linen, Stockings, Hats, fine Gloves, Tobacco, and Snuffs, and immense Quantities of Salt-works. Its Situation on the *Elbe*, and being the Road between *Lower* and *Higher Germany*, are very advantageous to its Commerce; here being great Magazines of various Merchandize brought hither up the *Elbe* in flat-bottomed Vessels from *Hamburg*, and from hence carried over Land to *Leipzig* and other Parts; on the other hand, there are vast Quantities of Timber brought hither down the *Elbe* for *Hamburg*. This, in short, is one of the best and most beneficial Provinces of the King of *Prussia*. *City of Magdeburgh.*

2. *Burg* is a Town with four Churches, and some good Woollen Manufactures.

3. *Hall*, on the River *Saale*, is a fortified City, containing 14,000 Inhabitants, beside its Garrison and noted University; having three *Lutheran*, and two *Calvinist* Churches, a *Romish* Chapel, and a *Jews* Synagogue; a *Lutheran* and a *Calvinist* Gymnasium, each having a Library; a free secular Nunnery of *Calvinist* Ladies. The *Calvinists* here are possessed of two Hospitals, an Alms-house for the *French Calvinists*, and other Charity Foundations. Here are various Manufactures; as Cloths, Woollen and Silk Stockings, Gloves, printed Flannels, Frizes, Fustians, Porcelain, *Hungary* Water, Starch, Powder, Gold, Silver, and Silk Ribbons, fine red and yellow *Turkey* Leather, Pewter-buttons, &c. Salt Springs, from which vast Quantities are exported to many Parts.

Glauchau, just without its Walls, is chiefly famous for its celebrated *Orphan-house*, founded by the famous and pious Doctor *Franke*, near the Close of the last Century, of which much has been published in sundry Languages.

Bishopric of *Hildesheim*.

In the Bishopric of *Hildesheim* is much Flax, Hops, and Salt, and also Iron-founderies. All its Towns, and most of its Nobility and Villages, are *Lutheran*; as, on the other hand, the Sovereign-Bishop, the Chapter, the Convents, and almost all the episcopal Officers, part of the Nobility, Towns and Country, are *Catholics*. Here are but few Manufactures, excepting some good Linen, and some coarse Woollen, Stockings, and Porcelain, with all Kinds of Iron Wares. It exports Corn, Wool, Timber, Linen, Thread, Salt, Hops, &c.

City of *Hildesheim*.

1. *Hildesheim* is a considerably large City; and although its Magistrates and most of its Burghers be *Lutherans*, yet in it is a College of *Jesuits*, an Abbey, a great Cathedral and Chapter, with six Convents; here are however eight *Lutheran* Parish-Churches, and a *Lutheran* Gymnasium, also a *Jewish* Synagogue. The City was the capital Residence of the great Duke *Henry the Lion*, from whom the *Brunswic* Family is descended; and the Elector of *Brunswic* still retains the hereditary Patronage of it; and, as such, keeps in this City a Company of Foot-soldiers, though paid by the City, which acknowledges the Bishop for its Sovereign, but pays him no Homage; neither does he ever reside here. The other Towns are inconsiderable.

The Principality of *Blankenburg* lies partly in the *Hartz* Forest; and belongs to the Duke of *Brunswic-Wolfenbittel*: Without that Forest, it has good Corn-land, and in the Forest fine Marble, Woods, and Iron-ore.

Goslar.

1. The imperial City of *Goslar* lies on the River *Gos*, running into the *Ocker*, near *Hartz* Forest. It has four *Lutheran* Parish-Churches, and three *Lutheran* Convents. Its chief Support is from the neighbouring Mines, and for supplying of Beer and other Provisions to that Forest.

Mulhausen.

The imperial City of *Mulhausen*, in *Thuringia*, lies on the River *Unstrut*, it has two *Lutheran* Churches, a *Popish* Nunnery, and a small District in the Country.

Nordhausen.

The imperial City of *Nordhausen*, in *Thuringia*, contains seven *Lutheran* Churches, a *Romish* Convent, and an Orphan-house. It carries on a good Trade in Corn to the *Hartz* Forest, distils great Quantities of Brandy, and is noted for its curious Works in *Marble* and *Alabaster*.

Circle of *Westphalia*.

The Circle of *Westphalia* is very extensive, and, like most other Countries, of various Soils; some Parts are very fertile, whilst others are barren, heathy, and mountainous. It contains several good Cities and Towns, and a vast Number of Burghs and Villages.

Paderborn City and Bishopric.

1. *Paderborn* is a very ancient and neat City and University, in a fertile Neighbourhood. It has a large territorial Bishopric. The City contains a Cathedral and two Parish Churches, an Abby, a *Jesuits* College, and five Convents. It formerly carried on a great Trade, but at present it is much decayed; what they have is chiefly of the Linen Kind. The other Places of this Bishopric are inconsiderable.

The very large Bishopric of *Munster* contains many Towns, Burghs, and Villages, and is much employed in the Linen Manufactures. Its Extent is about 100 Miles in Length and 60 in Breadth; and Revenue near 300,000 Rixdollars to the Bishop.

Munster City and Bishopric.

1. *Munster*, its capital City, near the River *Ems*, is a very large walled City, much more eminent for its great Number of Churches, Abbies, Cloisters, and other Ecclesiastical Foundations, than for Commerce or Manufactures; insomuch that its vast Number of Ecclesiastics, with their Dependents, is alone sufficient to constitute a large City, as it truly is; being thought to contain near 100,000 People.

2. *Coesfeldt* is the next best Town in this Bishopric; has two Parish Churches, a *Jesuits* College, and five Convents. It was of old a *Hanse-Town*; but now much decayed.

The Bishopric of *Liege*, although by many reckoned in the *Austrian Netherlands*, (wherein we have in part treated of it, for Contiguity's Sake) lies within the Circle of *Westphalia*. It has a fertile Soil, and in some Parts of it yields Wines resembling the middling Sort of Wines of *Champagne* and *Burgundy*; and has also considerable Mine-Works of Iron, Copper, and Lead; and yields Pit-coal and Marble. It is the Third in Rank of the great *Westphalian* Bishoprics. It is subject to its own elective Bishop and Prince; who (according to *Morery*) claims a Right or Sovereignty over 52 Baronies, 18 walled Towns, and 400 Villages.

Liege City and Bishopric.

1. *Liege*, [in *Dutch* named *Luyck*] its Capital, is a very large and well fortified City, on the Left of the River *Maese*; contains a Cathedral, 7 Collegiate and 32 Parish Churches, 5 Abbies for Men, and a like Number for Women, 32 Cloysters of both Sexes, 2 Colleges of *Jesuits*, 10 Hospitals, beside other charitable Foundations. The Manufactures here are very considerable; consisting of Serges and other Stuffs; all Sorts of military Weapons, Nails, and Leather; great Numbers of Brewers, its Beer being much exported all round the Country; there is Pit-coal in its Neighbourhood, with which they supply *Holland* very much.

2. *Huy*, on both Sides the *Maese*, has one Collegiate and 14 Parish Churches, several Chapels, 18 Convents, and sundry Hospitals: And, although its Fortifications (through Jealousy) have been razed, it still contains many fine Edifices. It has Iron-works, and Paper-mills in its Neighbourhood; which yields Corn, Wine, Alum, Sulphur, and Pit-coal.

3. *Dinant*,

3. *Dinant*, higher up the *Maese*, is fortified; has 8 Churches, 6 Cloisters, a Jesuits College, and some Hospitals. Its principal Trade is in Leather.

The Bishopric of *Osnaburg*, (or *Osnabruck*) lies North of that of *Munster*, between the Rivers *Wefer* and *Ems*; being (according to *Moll*) about 45 *English* Miles in Length, and 25 in Breadth. It consists of Heath-lands, but little Wood; affording Salt, Pit-coal, and much Marble. The People are chiefly employed in spinning of Linen Yarn and Thread, and the Manufacture of vast Quantities of coarse Linen, bearing the corrupt Name of *Osnbrigs*, to the Value (according to Dr. *Busching*) of above a Million of Rixdollars annually; sold to the *English*, *Dutch*, and *Spaniards*, for their *Guinea* and *West-India* Commerce.

The City of *Osnaburg* is a neat well-built Place. Here are some coarse Woollen Manufactures, and a very great Linen Trade; also here are the best *Westphalia* Hams. Its private Houses are about 1,200 in Number, beside many fine public Edifices; a Cathedral and a Collegiate Church, a College of Jesuits; and two *Lutheran* Churches, two Convents, and sundry Hospitals or Alms-houses. The Revenue of its Bishop is reckoned between *twenty and thirty thousand Pounds Sterling*.

Its Revenue.

The Principality of *Minden* is subject to his *Prussian* Majesty. It abounds in much Grain, Flax, and Pit-coal; and exports much coarse Linen and Linen Yarn; makes Linsey-woolsey Cloth; has Soap and Sugar Houses; Breweries and Distilleries. Under this Principality are comprehended the Counties of *Ravensberg*, *Lingen*, and *Tecklenburg*, which are great Linen Countries.

Principality of *Minden*, and Counties of *Ravensberg*, *Lingen*, and *Tecklenburg*.

At the City of *Minden* is an ancient Cathedral Church, (believed to have been the Palace of Duke *Wittikind*, conquered by the Emperor *Charlemagne*) two Popish and four Protestant Churches, some Popish Cloisters and charitable Foundations. Here is a Stocking Manufacture, beside the more considerable ones of Linen, Thread, &c. above specified.

[The Dutchy of *Verden* (though within this Circle) is already named next to that of *Bremen*, in *Lower Saxony*, for a Reason there exhibited.]

The Dutchy of *Cleve* (belonging to the King of *Prussia*) has a rich Soil, abounding in Corn, Cattle, &c. and its People are industrious and much given to Trade, (like their near Neighbours of the *United Netherlands*) which is much advanced by the Navigation on the *Rhine* and *Maese*.

Cleve is a moderately large Town, containing five Churches and three Convents: And of late it has struck into a Silk Manufacture: But,

Wesel is the largest and strongest Town of this Dutchy; has several Popish and Protestant Churches and Convents. It has some Commerce, being commodiously situated for that End, on the East Side of the *Rhine*.

The County of *Mark* (subject to the King of *Prussia*) has a most fertile Soil; abounds in Grain; Pulse, Flax, Hemp, Iron, Salt, Coals, Lead, Copper, and some *Silver Ore*.

1. *Ham*, is its capital Town, moderately large, having three Churches. It is famous for its fine Linen Bleacheries.

2. *Altena*, the largest Town in this County, deals much in Iron and Wire.

3. *Iserlon* (or also simply named *Lon*) is a Place of good Trade, though in a mountainous Country; having five Churches. Its Manufactures are sundry Sorts of Works of Iron, and of Brass-wire, Needles, Balance-Beams, Buckles; Woollen Stuffs, and small Silk Manufactures.

In this County are sundry lesser Towns and many Villages; whose Inhabitants are much employed in Iron-works, and some in coarse Woollen Cloths.

The Dutchies of *Juliers* (or *Gulick*) and *Berg* (subject to the *Elektor-Palatine*) have generally a fruitful Soil. Much Corn and Wood, and their excellent Horses are exported to *France* and other Countries: Much Linen is also made here, known by the Name of *Gulicks*.

The Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Berg*.

Juliers (or *Gulick*) the Capital of the first-named Dutchy, has three Churches. [And here we may note, That all the last-named Dutchies and Counties are almost equally intermixed with Popish, *Lutheran*, and *Calvinist* Churches; although the first-named is apt to get Ground of the two latter, for Reasons well known.]

The Dutchy of *Berg* is generally mountainous, intermixed with many fruitful Spots toward the *Rhine*; yielding some Wine. Here are great Quantities of Timber, Iron and other Ores, and Pit-coal.

Dusseldorp (or *Dusseldorf*) is the best Town in this Dutchy. It is not large; but is strong and populous. It stands on the *Rhine*, and sends much Corn down that River: Is intermixed with Popish and Protestant Churches, has a Jesuits College and some Convents.

Dusseldorf.

In this Dutchy are many small Towns, and very many Villages, wherein are carried on Manufactures of coarse Linen and Woollen, and also metallic Works.

Aix la Chapelle.

The Imperial City of *Aix la Chapelle*, [in Dutch named *Aken*] lies between the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Limburg*; and is a large and beautiful City. It was formerly, and for a long Time, reckoned the principal City of the Empire, and the usual Residence of its Emperors; having to this Day the Custody of Part of the Jewels of the Empire, which are used at the Coronation of the Emperors; which Coronations were formerly wont to be performed here; where also *Charlemagne's* Sword is kept. Here are 30 Churches, 21 Convents, and many charitable Foundations.——The City's Territory is called the *Kingdom of Aix la Chapelle*, lying quite round it, and containing about 3,000 Subjects. Yet Mr. *Nugent*, in his *Grand Tour*, says, it consists of 200 Villages. In the City and its Territory are many Manufacturers of Cloth, and of Copper and Brasses. Although there are many Protestants in this City, they are not permitted the public Exercise of their Religion, but (like *Cologne* and some other Places) are obliged to go an Hour's Journey for that End. Here are rich Mines of Lead, Vitriol, Sulphur, Coals, and Calamy-stone. It is under the Protection of the *Electo-Palatine* as Duke of *Juliers*. Its mineral Fountains draw hither a great Concourse of People from all Parts.

The Town and small Principality of *Meurs* abounds in Corn, Cattle, and Venison, and belongs to the King of *Prussia*; and is environed with the Dutchies of *Berg* and *Cleve*.

Meurs, its only Town, is fortified, but in no other Respect eminent.

The Electorate and Archbishopric of COLOGNE.

Its Countries lie not contiguous, nor all of them in this Circle; but are, as to many of them, separated from each other by foreign Territories. The principal and longest or farthest connected Part of it lies on and near the *Rhine*, which River separates it from the Dutchy of *Berg*, and is above twenty German (or eighty English) Miles in length.

1. The Country properly called the Dutchy of *Westphalia*, which is about 10 German Miles in Length and 8 in Breadth, is for the most Part subject to the Elector of *Cologne*, beside sundry other lesser Proprietors of Baronies, &c. But, although it has 25 smaller Towns, and 10 Burghs or Market-Towns, there seems to be no one Place in it of any great Significancy in respect to Commerce or Manufactures.

Cologne.

2. The Imperial City of *Cologne* on the *Rhine* is one of the largest Cities of *Germany*; containing a Grand Cathedral, 10 Collegiate Churches, 19 Parish Churches, and about 50 Chapels, 4 Abbies, 17 Monasteries, 39 Nunneries, and 16 Hospitals. It is the principal Staple for *Rhenish* Wines, and was of old a principal and important Member of the *Hanseatic* Confederacy: And although it continues shamefully to force its numerous Protestant Inhabitants to resort to *Mulheim*, in its Neighbourhood, for the Exercise of their religious Worship, (by which Bigotry, we have shewn, under the Year 1688, they have so greatly thinned their Inhabitants;) yet, through the Happiness of its Situation, they have still some Manufactures of Ribbons, Ferrits, &c. and a considerable Trade down the *Rhine* to *Holland*; although, for the above Reason, it is become little better than a mere City of Ecclesiastics and ecclesiastical Edifices; and for that Reason, and from the Multitude of the Reliques of *Saints*, has obtained the Appellation of the *Holy-City*; some Travellers having related, that there are in it as many Churches and Chapels as there are Days in the Year. It swears Allegiance to every new Elector, so long as he continues to protect them in their just Rights, Privileges, and Immunities.

Dortmund Imperial City.

The Imperial City of *Dortmund* lies within the County of *Mark*; and contains four *Lutheran* Churches, three Convents, and an *Archigymnasium* or illustrious School. It was formerly a *Hanse-Town*. Its Territory has several Village-ships and Peasant-ships subject to it.

The County of *Scauenburg*, on the *Weser*, belongs partly to *Hessia*, partly to *Lunenbourg*, and partly to the Count of *Bückeburg*; of which little more needs or rather can be said.

The Counties of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*, belong to the Crown of *Denmark*. They lie near the South Side of the *Weser*.——The Town of *Oldenburg* is fortified, and has three Churches; and *Delmenhorst*, though small, yet is fortified: But here is nothing eminent in a commercial Sense.

Lippe County.

The County of *Lippe* (subject to its own Count) is partly surrounded by the Bishopric of *Paderborn*; [within which, nevertheless, lies the County of *Sternberg*, subject to the Elector of *Brunswick Lunenburg*; wherein much Linen is made.]

1. *Lemgow*, its best Town, has three Protestant Churches; also some Woollen Manufactures: But, though it was formerly a *Hanse-Town*, it is now somewhat decayed.

Lipstadt.

2. *Lipstadt* (though giving Name to this County) is a strong Town, subject to the King of *Prussia*, and carries on a good Trade in preparing of Timber for building of Vessels on the *Rhine*; with which River it has a Communication by the River *Lippe*, on which it is seated.

The County of *Bentheim* belongs to its own Protestant Prince, and adjoins westward on the *Netherland* Province of *Overijssel*. It is pleasant and fertile. Its People trade in Yarn, Linen, Wool, Honey, Cattle, Wood, and Stone; chiefly transported to *Holland*.

Bentheim, its chief Town, is a pretty large Burgh, containing two Churches.

Kast-Friesland.

The Principality of *East Friesland* (subject to the King of *Prussia*) lies in a low and moist Air, much resembling its near Neighbour *Netherland* Provinces; having fat and rich Pasture-Lands, for the breeding

ing of large Cattle, Oxen, and Sheep. Many of its Horses are carried to Rome, and there sold at high Prices for Coaches. It also has fine Linen Manufactures.

Embsen, its Capital, is a large and strong Sea-port, of considerable Commerce, on the River *Ems*; *Embsen*, having several Parish Churches; and an *Asiatic* or *East-India* Company, erected Anno 1750, by his present *Prussian* Majesty.

In this Principality are two other Towns, several Burghs, and many Villages; but all the Trade thereof centers in *Embsen*.

The Counties and Towns of *Tecklenburg* and *Lingen* (subject to his *Prussian* Majesty) lie next to the *Tecklenburg* County. *Bishopric of Osnaburg*. They abound in Corn and Cattle, Pit-coal and Stone, as well as in large Manufactures of Linen, well known by the Name of *Tecklenburg Linen*.

Lingen is a Town of three *Calvinist* Parish Churches; and is the best Town here: But the *Roman Catholics* being numerous here and in other neighbouring Parts; his late *Prussian* Majesty (*Frederic-William*) granted them a limited Toleration. *Lingen* Town and County.

Ravensberg (a County likewise subject to the King of *Prussia*) lies surrounded with the Bishoprics of *Munster* and *Paderborn*. Most of the People are employed in the spinning, weaving, and bleaching of fine and coarse Linen, sent all over *Europe* and also to *America*. *Ravensberg* County.

1. *Bielsfeld*, its chief Town, contains four Churches of different Persuasions, a Chapel, a Convent, some charitable Foundations, and about 800 private Houses. This Place has a very great Linen Manufacture; and likewise some Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Stuffs, and Stockings. It was once a *Hanse-Town*.

2. *Herford* is likewise a good Town, nearly as large as the other. There are sundry other Burghs and Villages in this County principally employed in the Growing of Flax and in the Manufacture of Linen.

The County of *Hoy*, near the River *Weser*, (belonging to the Elector of *Hanover*) is much employed in the *Linen* Manufacture. Its Capital, *Hoy*, contains one Parish Church and a Citadel. *Hoy* Town and County.

The small adjoining County of *Diepholtz* is also much occupied in the *Linen* Manufacture; and is likewise subject to the Elector of *Hanover*.

Diepholtz, its principal Town, is a large Burgh; and there are here sundry other lesser Towns and many Villages. *Diepholtz* Town and County.

The small County of *Spiegelberg* belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, Stadtholder of the *United Netherlands*; under the Superiority of the Elector of *Hanover*. But it is no way eminent for Commerce; any more than the County and Town of *Rietberg*, near the former County, belonging to Count *Kaunitz-Rietberg*. *Spiegelberg* County.

The small County of *Pyrmont* (next to the Territory of *Hanover*) belongs to the Prince of *Waldeck*; who hereby enjoys a Revenue of 30,000 Rixdollars, or 6,750 *l.* Sterling; arising principally from its excellent mineral Springs and Salt-works. *Pyrmont* County.

Pyrmont, its only Town, has nothing in it relating to our Subject; but its Citadel is reckoned strong. Here are a few Villages in this County.

The Principality of *Nassau-Siegen* belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, to whom it yields a Revenue of 100,000 Rixdollars, [or 22,500 *l.* Sterling.] It is very woody and mountainous; though it has some good arable Lands, and numerous Iron-works. Iron Forges and its Manufactures constitute the principal Trade of this County, and of its capital Town of *Siegen* and its Villages. *Siegen-Nassau* Town and County.

The Principality of *Nassau-Dillenburg* lies next to the former, and is also subject to the Prince of *Orange*. It contains five Towns and two Burghs, beside Villages; and is also much the same in Point of Soil and Productions as the former. Here are many Iron Forges, Copper and Lead Mines, also some Silver and Vitriol. *Nassau-Dillenburg*.

Its chief Town, *Dillenburg*, is fortified; contains but one Church, two princely Palaces, and a large Park. This County is said to yield a Revenue of about 160,000 *German* Florins, [which, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* each, amounts to 21,333 *l.* Sterling.]

The small County and Town of *Nassau-Hadamar* belongs likewise to the Prince of *Orange*, with some other small Towns and Villages: But neither Dr. *Busching*, nor any other Author we know of, has acquainted us with the Revenue of this County; which, probably, may therefore be but inconsiderable. *And Nassau-Hadamar*.

The Circle of the LOWER RHINE.

It consists of Part of the Estates of the three Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Electors—of the Duke of *Archiebis*—of the *Electoral-Palatine*—of the Prince of *Palatinate*, and others.

The Lands of the Elector of *Mentz* afford much and excellent *Rhenish* Wine, Corn, Salt, Iron Mines, Almonds, Chestnuts, Flax, and Tobacco; and Manufactures of Woollen Stuffs, Linen, Glass, and Potcellane.

Mentz.

1. *Mentz*, its capital City, is situated on the *Rhine* where the River *Meine* falls into it; is a strong and populous old-fashioned City, with a lofty Cathedral, 7 Collegiate Churches, 7 Parish Churches, a Jesuits College, 16 Convents, 6 Hospitals, a Work-house, and an University.—It is a Place of great Trade, more especially in Wines; having also Manufactures of Stuffs and Stockings.

2. *Aschaffenburg*, one of the best Towns in this Archbishopric, is the usual Residence of the Elector for Part of the Summer Season, in its Citadel.

3. The City and Territory of *Erfurt*, in *Thuringia*, already described under *Upper Saxony*, where it is situated.

4. The Country of *Eichsfeld* produces Corn, Cattle, Flax, and Tobacco; and manufactures great Quantities of Serge and Linen. It contains 4 Towns and 150 Villages.

Duderstadt, its best Town, is noted for Beer-brewing, and dealing in Tobacco, &c.

Bonn.

5. *Bonne*, upon the *Rhine*, is a Town and Fortress, being the usual Residence of the Elector of *Cologne*; (though not in the Circle of *Westphalia*.) It is not large; but has many good Houses in it. Here are several Cloisters, three Churches, and a Jesuits College. It is not eminent for Commerce, though so happily situated; because of its being, in Time of War with *France*, too much exposed.

Andernach, *Rens*, &c. are small but strong Towns, likewise situated on the *Rhine*. [And we may here remark, for the Information of some Readers, that in Dr. *Busching's* and other Descriptions of Towns in *Germany*, the Word *Town* generally is to be understood to mean a walled and fortified Place, and not an open Borough.]

Nuss.

In the Lower Archbishopric of *Cologne* is *Nuss*, or *Neusz*, a small fortified Town near the *Rhine*, carrying on a brisk Trade in Deal-boards and Pit-coal.

The Palatinate of the Rhine.

The Palatinate of the *Rhine*, or the Country of the *Electoral Palatine*, [otherwise known by the Name of the *Lower Palatinate*, to distinguish it from that called the *Upper Palatinate*, in the Circle of *Bavaria*] produces good Corn, Fruits, good *Neckar* and *Rhenish* Wines; fine Pasturage, Cattle, Tobacco.

Manheim.

1. *Manheim* is the modern Place of Residence of the *Electoral Palatine*. It is a strong Fortress, near the Influx of the *Neckar* into the *Rhine*; and is now become one of the finest Towns in *Germany*. In it is one Popish Church, a College of Jesuits, two Protestant *Calvinist* Churches, two Convents, and a Jews Synagogue. In it also are fundry good Manufactures.

Heidelberg.

2. *Heidelberg* is the ancient principal Town of this Electorate; although, through many grievous Misfortunes, and more especially by the most barbarous Ravages of the *French*, it is now but small, though since finely rebuilt. It contains several Churches, for *Romanists*, *Calvinists*, and *Lutherans*; a Jesuits College and Church; also six Cloisters. Many other of the good Towns of this Country were so miserably ravaged by Count *Tilly*, the Imperial General, in the former Part of the XVIIth Century, and by the *French* toward the latter Part of that Century, that they have not as yet been able to recover their former happier Condition: In most of which Towns the three Religions have Churches. Here fine *Muscadel* Wines are produced; and therein are some Manufactures. In this Palatinate also is the Principality of *Aremberg*, and of *Tour* and *Taxis*; the Seignory of *Beilstein*, belonging to *Nassau-Orange Dietz*; the County of *Lower Isenburg*, and the Burgraviate of *Reineck*.

The Revenue and Extent of the Palatinate of the Rhine.

According to Mr. *Nugent's Grand Tour*, the *Electoral Palatine's* annual Revenue is estimated at 300,000 *l.* Sterling. The Palatinate is about 100 *English* Miles in Length, and from 50 to 70 Miles in Breadth; and is one of the most fruitful and pleasant Provinces of *Germany*.

The Electorate and Archbishopric of Treves.

The Dominions of the Archbishopric and Electorate of *Trier*, or *Treves*, are mostly mountainous and woody; yet in many Parts there is good arable Land; and it produces vast Quantities of Wines of the *Moselle*. This Archbishopric has been greatly abridged by the Conquests of *France*.

The City of Treves.

1. *Treves*, on the *Moselle*, its capital City, has a Cathedral, three Collegiate and five Parish Churches, three Colleges of Jesuits, thirteen Convents, and an University: But, it being so much at the Mercy of *France*, whenever that restless People think it for their Interest to invade *Germany*, no considerable Commerce can be expected in it.

Coblentz.

2. In the Lower Archbishopric stands the strong Town of *Coblentz*, near the Confluence of the *Moselle* into the *Rhine*. It contains three Churches, a Jesuits College, and seven Convents. The Fort named *Ehrenbreitsten*, opposite to *Coblentz*, is deemed the important Key to the Rivers *Rhine* and *Moselle*, and consequently to the Trade in Wines, &c. on those two Rivers. Here are many small Towns, Burghs, and Villages, held in common by the Elector of *Treves* and the Prince of *Nassau Dietz*; in which Parts they raise much Flax, and dig up Copper and some Silver.

We have not met with any Computation of the Revenue of this Electorate; but we apprehend, (for the above Reason) that it is the least considerable of the three Ecclesiastical Electors.

A View of the Dominions and Cities which France has ravished from the Circle of the Upper Rhine.

The Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, has had almost all its Territories and States on the other Side of the *Rhine* gradually ravished from the *German Empire* by *France*, viz. the greatest Part of the Bishoprics, and their respective metropolitan Cities of *Straßburg*, *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun*; the Archbishopric of *Bezançon*, the Duchy of *Lorraine*, [at first reckoned in this Circle, but afterward annexed to the Circle of *Burgundy*]

gundy] the princely Abbies of *Murbach* and *Munster*, the County of *Bitch*, and the *Land-Vogtey* of *Häsgenau*, which comprized the ten ancient Imperial Cities of *Alsace*!

Nevertheless, this Circle has still remaining to it many noble and fine Territories.

1. Of the Bishoprics of *Worms*, *Spire*, *Strasburg*, and *Basil*, (all on or near the *Rhine*) and the Provostship of *Weissenburg*, nothing material relating to our general Subject can be said.

2. That of the Bishopric and Abbey of *Fulda* lies next to *Hessia*.

Fulda Bishopric and Abbey.

Fulda, a fortified Town, lies on the River *Fulda*, of which we can say nothing farther considerable than that it has an Abbey, a Palace for the Bishop, two or three Churches, a Jesuits College, an University, and a Nunnery; and sundry small adjacent Burghs and Villages.—And much the same may be observed of the Principality of *Heiterheim*—the Abbey of *Prum*—the Priory of *Odenheim*—the Dutchie of *Simmeren* and *Lauteren*—and the Counties of *Veldenes* and *Lautereck*; only that there is here to be found excellent Wines: And the like may be said of the Dutchy of *Deux-Pons*, (or *Zweybrucken*, its German Name.) *Fulda* Town.

The two Landgraviates of *Hesse* are in a great measure hilly and woody, intermixed with fruitful Vallies, abounding in excellent Cattle and Corn, and in some Parts with good Wine; with Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, Alum, Vitriol, Salt-Springs, Pit-coal, Sulphur, Marble, and Alabaster. Here are Manufactures of Cloth of Gold, of Linen and Woollen Cloth, Stockings, Hats, Paper, Gloves, &c. more especially at *Cassel*, which has also a fine *Porcellane* Manufacture. The Country and House of *Hesse*.

Hesse-Cassel, or *Lower Hesse*, is *Calvinist*, and is the largest and most powerful; its annual Revenue being by Mr. *Nugent's Grand Tour* reckoned 120,000 *l.* Sterling. *Hesse Cassel*.

1. *Cassel*, its Capital, on the River *Fulda*, contains five Churches; and, beside the before-named Manufactures, has a Manufactory of Brass and Copper. The new Town was built and is principally inhabited by *French* Refugees, who introduced sundry Manufactures there, especially of the Woollen Kinds.

2. *Marpurg* (in *Upper Hesse*) is its Capital, and is a noted *Calvinist* University; has four *Calvinist* Churches. *Marpurg*.

3. In the *Wetterau* lies the County and Town of *Catzenelbogen*; with good Agriculture, some Wine, and Woollen Manufactures.

4. *Rhinfels*, a strong Fortress on the *Rhine*.

The Landgrave of *Hesse Darmstadt* is of the *Lutheran* Persuasion. He possesses a fine Country, abounding in excellent Wines, Fruits, and Corn: Here are also some Woollen Manufactures.

1. *Darmstadt*, its Capital, on the *Lahn*, is fortified. It has but one Church, and therefore cannot be large. Here is also the Prince's Palace, and some Charity-Foundations. *Darmstadt*.

2. *Gießen*, a fortified Town on the River *Lahn*, with an University and two *Lutheran* Churches.

3. *Hirschfeld*, contains a Cathedral, a Town Church, a Palace, an Hospital well endowed, and an illustrious School or *Gymnasium*.

4. *Philippthal* is only to be here mentioned as being the Residence of an Appanage-Branch of the House of *Hesse Cassel*.

The Revenues of the Landgrave of *Hesse Darmstadt*, according to *Nugent's Grand Tour*, amount to 100,000 *l.* Sterling.

Trarbach, on the *Moselle*, is a Fief of the Elector of *Trier*; was once a good Fort, till dismantled by the *French*. It has one Parish Church, which is used in common by *Papists* and *Lutherans*.

The Principalities and House of *Nassau* lie in the Country called the *Wetterau*; which though mostly woody and mountainous, has nevertheless fine arable and meadow Lands.

The County of *Nassau-Dietz* lies on the *Lahn*; and, for its great Fertility, is called the *Golden Country*! It is a Fief of the Elector of *Trier*. *Nassau-Dietz*.

1. *Dietz*, on the *Lahn*, has two *Calvinist* Churches and one for *Lutherans*.

Dietz.

2. *Nassau* is a small Town on the *Lahn*, having but one Parish Church, common to both *Calvinists* and *Lutherans*. *Nassau*.

3. The County of *Nassau-Weilburg* has a Silver, a Copper, and an Iron Mine-work.

Weilburg is a handsome Town on the *Lahn*.

Weilburg.

The County of *Nassau-Saarbrück-Ufungen*, on the *Saar*, contains,
VOL. II. [N]

1. *Wiesbaden*

1. *Wisbaden*, a handsome, populous, and thriving Town, chiefly arising from its celebrated warm Baths, and its being the Seat of the Regency.

2. *Saarbruck*, on the *Saar*, is a small Town, with one *Calvinist* and one *Lutheran* Church; and there is actually a Brief now collecting, from House to House, all over *Great Britain*, by the Authority of his *Britannic Majesty*, for erecting a Church and School for the Use of the *Calvinists* at *Saarbruck*, who, for the quiet Enjoyment of their Religion, are retired out of *France*, *Lorrain*, &c. which is like to meet with great Success.

H. P. A.

The ancient County of *Waldeck* belongs to its own Prince: It lies South of *Hesse*; and abounds in Grain, Cattle, and in Mines of Iron, Lead, Copper, and some Gold, equal in Goodness to that of *Hungary*.

1. *Corbach* is its principal Town, having two *Calvinist* Churches.

2. *Waldeck* is a little Town, with some Fortifications.

With several other small Burghs and Villages.

H. P. A. Co. nry.

The fine County of *Hanau-Münzenberg* lies in the *Wetterau*, near *Frankfort* on the *Meine*, along which River it mostly lies. It is subject to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*; and is remarkably fertile in excellent Grain, Wines, and Fruits: It has a Silver and a Copper Mine, and some Salt-works. It contains five Towns, and ninety-six Villages.

H. P. A. Town.

Hanau, its fortified capital Town, has an University, a Palace, one *Calvinist* and one *Lutheran* Church, in the old Town. The new Town was intirely raised, about the Year 1597, by the *Protestant Walloons*, or *Flemish Refugees*, to whom great Encouragement was given for their settling in this Country, having therein a *French* and a *Dutch* Church; and where they have introduced several Kinds of Woollen Manufactures, Grograms, Silk and Worsted Stockings, Callicoes, and Porcellane. Here is a Wax-Bleachery, and a Tobacco-Roll Manufacture. This Town deals much in Timber brought down the *Mayne*, and in rough and cast Iron, Meal and Corn. Trade and Manufactures flourish here very much, because every one has full Liberty to trade at Pleasure: The *Jews*, in this flourishing Town, live in a particular Quarter of it; and are allowed Schools for the Education of their Children. This Freedom from the Restraints of exclusive and monopolizing Corporations and Communities, is the Glory as well as the enriching of this and such other Places, whose Sovereigns have Wisdom and Foresight sufficient to see their true Interests, in point of Commerce, Wealth, and Power.

The Lordship of *Hanau-Lichtenberg* lies mostly in *Upper Alsace*, and therefore unhappily brought under the Yoke of *France*; what Part of it still remains to the Empire, is subject to *Hesse-Darmstadt*, consisting only of a few Villages.

The Principality of *Solms*,—the County of *Königstein*, and of *Upper-Rhenburg*, all lie in the *Wetterau*, near the *Rhine* and the *Mayne*; but contain nothing very particular to our Purpose, respecting either Commerce or Manufactures, excepting very good Wines. Yet such of them as are Protestant having admitted some of the *French Refugees* to settle with them, thereby have been introduced certain *French* Manufactures. It would be to small Purpose to describe, by Name, all the Lordships and small Independencies of the Country of the *Wetterau*, and some other Parts of this Circle, as of very little Importance to our main End.

The Imperial City of Worms.

Yet we must remark, that the Imperial City of *Worms*, near the *Rhine*, after having been destroyed by the *French*, Anno 1689, has been mostly rebuilt with Advantage. It is a free State of the Empire: Its Magistrates are *Lutheran*; but the Papists have the Cathedral, with four Collegiate and four Parish Churches, a Jesuits College and Gymnasium, also six Convents. Here are three *Lutheran* Churches, and three for the *Calvinists*. In its Vicinity grows the delicious *Rhenish* Wine, which, for its Excellence, has the Appellation of *our Lady's Milk*.

The Imperial City of Spire.

The imperial City of *Spire* takes its Name from a small River, falling into the *Rhine* a little lower. It was likewise most barbarously destroyed by the *French*, Anno 1689, and lay waste till after the Peace of *Utrecht*, when it was begun to be rebuilt. The Choir of its Cathedral (says Dr. *Busching*) “is beautifully repaired. ☞ But the superb marble Monuments of eight Emperors and three Empresses here, “were broke in Pieces by the *French*, who opened and pillaged the Vaults, and threw about the Bones “of the illustrious Dead!” *Spire* is one of the original imperial Cities. Beside the Cathedral, here are several Popish Churches, a Jesuits College, and several Convents and Nunneries. The *Lutherans* outnumber all its other Inhabitants, have two Churches and a *Gymnasium*; and its Magistrates are also *Lutheran*: Yet it pays Homage to its Bishop upon every new Accession; and, in return, he binds himself not to infringe its Liberties.

The Imperial City of Friedberg.

The imperial City of *Friedberg*, in the *Wetterau*, stands in a very fertile Country; though it is now much decayed, (as is also the Case of the most Part of the other imperial *German* Cities) yet it is still a free *Lutheran* Town; but is not at present eminent for Commerce.

The Imperial City of Wetzlar.

The free imperial Town of *Wetzlar* lies also in the *Wetterau*; its Magistrates, and most of its Burgers, are *Lutherans*. Yet the principal Church is in common for both *Papists* and *Lutherans*. The *Papists* also have a Convent, a Jesuits College, and a Church. The *Lutherans* have two other Churches, and the *Calvinists* have one Church. Hither, in the Year 1693, was removed from *Spire*, (for the Reason to be

be seen under the then Condition of that City) the *imperial* Chamber, ever since held in the Town-house of *Wetzlar*.

The Circle of *Franconia* contains,

The Circle of *Franconia*.

The Imperial City of *Frankfurt*.

1. The free and imperial City of *Frankfort*, on both Sides of the *Mayne*, is justly celebrated for its Commerce. It contains about 3000 Houses, and many fine Palaces belonging to various Princes and Lords, beside three Squares.—It is the usual Place of the Election and Coronation of a *King of the Romans*. In the Fair-Time, (lasting three Weeks, twice in the Year) here are Toy-shops under the Arches of the Town-house; and over those Arches is the Hall where the Emperor usually dines on his Coronation-day.—Amongst the Archives, in the Town-house, is kept the famous *Golden Bull* of the Emperor *Charles IV.* being a Parchment-Book of forty-three Quarto Leaves, containing the fundamental Institutes of the Empire: It is kept in a Casket of Gold, and may be termed the *Magna Charta* of *Germany*, written in *Latin* Capitals.—This City has an Exchange for Merchants.—The Magistrates and other City-Officers are *Lutherans*, that being esteemed there the established Religion; but, although the *Calvinist* Traders are numerous here, they are so uncharitable as not to allow them a Church within their City; wherefore they are obliged to go a *little Way* out of Town, (says *Dr. Busching*) but, according to *Mr. Nugent*, three Miles off, to a Village named *Bokenheim*, in the County of *Ilanau*, for their public Worship.—Most of the best Churches, with the Cathedral, are possessed by the *Roman* Catholics, who likewise have several Convents here. There are, however, several *Lutheran* Churches, and two *Lutheran* Nunneries for Ladies of Quality, a *Lutheran* Gymnasium or University, and a Seminary for *Lutheran* Divines: Also a City-Library, fundry Hospitals, and other charitable Foundations.

Frankfort's convenient Situation in so fine and rich a Part of *Germany*, and its two celebrated annual Fairs for all Kinds of Merchandize, and remarkably so for printed Books in all Languages, renders it, in point of Traffic, one of the principal Places in *Germany*. [*Mr. Keyser*, in his Travels, *Annis 1730 & seq.* thinks, that ten Millions of Rix-dollars would hardly purchase the Merchandize exposed to Sale at one of those Fairs.] Its Silk Manufactures are very considerable; here are also Manufactures of Tobacco and Porcellane. This City has a Territory round it, containing one walled Town, and several Villages, Seats, and Farms, where much Wines are made; and also a Forest.

Being a fortified City, it maintains its own Garrison; and the annual Revenue of the City is computed at 600,000 Guilders, equal to 70,000 *l. Sterling*.

In the extensive Bishopric of *Bamberg* are eighteen Burghs and fifteen Market-Towns; it is so fertile in Grain, Fruits, good Wines, Saffron, fine Liquorice, Lemon and Orange-Trees, as to be stiled, by some, the *Little Italy* of *Germany*.

Bamberg, its capital City, is well built and populous, is situated near the River *Bednitz*: But, as too often happens to Cities subject to Ecclesiastical Sovereigns, there is little to be said of its Commerce; there are, however, in this City, a Cathedral, Abundance of fine Houses, Churches, and Convents; and also some charitable Foundations.

Wurtsburg is another large and princely Bishopric, and its capital City, of the same Name, on the *Mayne*, is fortified, has a large Cathedral, an University, two Collegiate and several Parish-Churches and Convents.

This Bishopric is very fertile in Corn, Fruits, and Wines, of which last the very best in all *Franconia* grows near this City. Formerly, Protestantism prevailed much here; but, living under an Ecclesiastical Prince, it could not long do so; accordingly, the remaining *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* Churches are continually preferring to the Diets of the Empire, their grievous Complaints of Oppression and Injustice; but to very little Effect!

The Principality or Margraviate of *Brandenburg-Baireith*, [or, as *Dr. Busching* writes it, *Bayreuth*] produces all Kinds of Necessaries, Wine only excepted. In it are Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, Antimony, Crystal, Vitriol, Sulphur, *Terra Sigillata*, Marble, &c. It contains sixteen walled Towns, and twenty-six Market-Towns.

Principality of *Brandenburg-Baireith*.

1. *Baireith*, its Capital, contains three Protestant Churches, [*viz.* two *Lutheran* and one *Calvinist*] and a Popish Chapel.

2. *New Erlang*, (called also, from the Margrave's Name who founded it, *Christian Erlang*) is quite a modern Town, sprung up, or rather founded, so lately as the Year 1686, lying close to *Old Erlang*: Its Existence and Increase has been intirely owing to the Accession of the *French* Protestant Refugees, upon the Repeal of the Edict of *Nantes*. It being built, as it were, all at once, its Streets are therefore very straight, broad, and regular, so as to be now esteemed one of the finest Towns in *Germany*. Here are four Churches, and a newly built Palace for the Sovereign; also an University removed hither from *Baireith*, *Anno 1743*.

Erlang.

The *French* Refugees have set up some considerable Manufactures here, chiefly of the Woollen Sort; also Stockings and Hats, &c. It is surrounded with a Wall, &c.

3. *Old Erlang* (a very ancient Place) has but one *Lutheran* Church. Here is a College of Commerce.

Here are some other Towns in which the *French* Refugees have established Manufactures, and have separate Churches for themselves.

The Revenue of this Principality is reckoned, by Mr. *Nugent*, in his *Grand Tour*, to amount to 500,000 Crowns; [but what sort of *Crowns* he does not tell us.] He says, that the Family of *Bareith* became extinct in the Year 1726; and that his Cousin, the Marquis of *Culembach*, succeeded to it.

4. *Culembach*, a strong Town, on the River *Mayne*, is described by Mr. *Nugent*, as not far from its Source; and that, at this City, are kept the ancient Records of the House of *Brandenburg*. It has suffered much by Fire, particularly it was almost thereby destroyed in the Year 1708.

5. *Hoff* has four Churches, a Gymnasium, and a good Woollen Manufacture, and fine Marble; of both which a great deal is exported.

6. *Wunfiedel* has a Manufactory in dyed Woollen and Linen Stuffs, and deals in wrought Plate.

Bishopric and City
of *Aichstet*.

In the Bishopric of *Aichstet* are ten Towns, beside one Market-town, and many Villages. *Aichstet*, its Capital, has a Cathedral, a College of Jesuits, several Parish-Churches, and Convents; yet is no way eminent for Commerce.

The Circle of the
Upper Rhine.
Ansbach Country.

The Principality of *Onolzbach* or *Ansbach* is *Lutheran*, and extends quite to the Gates of *Nuremberg*. It abounds in Grain, Fruits, Tobacco, Wines, and Iron-Mines. It contains sixteen Burghs, and seventeen Market-towns; has Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Tapestry, Stuffs, Stockings, Gold and Silver Lace, Wire, Needles, Porcellane, Looking-glasses, Leather, &c.

Ansbach Town.

1. *Ansbach*, its Capital, has several Churches, a *Gymnasium illustré*, and some charitable Foundations, a Prince's Palace, a Porcellane Manufactory, &c.

2. At *Swabach* are two or three Churches, and some charitable Foundations; with Manufactures of Gold and Silver Lace, Iron-wire, *Spanish* Steel, Pencils, and Brads-Buttons: Here are Model-Cutters and Needle-makers of great Fame; Manufacturers of fine Metal Shoe-Buckles, Stocking-weavers, of whom there are 200 Master-Workmen in this Town, employing 300 Looms or Frames; Tobacco-Spinners, fine Tapestry-Weavers, and Manufactures of Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, which Manufactures have been much improved since the first Settlement here of the *French* Refugees, in the Year 1686.

3. *Hoffmarkfurth* is a large, commercial, and very populous Place, on the *Rednitz*; where there are great Numbers of *Artisans* and *Mechanicks*; being such as cannot be received into the *Gilds* and *Fraternities* of *Nuremberg*, as the Laws of the *German* Empire are framed, where the Dues run so high; where also the *Jews* are so very numerous as to make a third Part of the Inhabitants, having here a great School and a *Printing* Press. The Inhabitants of this Town are partly Subjects of *Ansbach*, partly of *Nuremberg*, and partly also of the Chapter of *Bamberg*.

4. *Roth*, though but a small Town, has Manufactures of Stockings, *Spanish* Lace and Stuffs.

5. *Stefft*, a Market-town, seated on the River *Mayne*, has greatly prospered ever since the Year 1726, when Immunities were promulgated for the Benefit of all such Manufacturers and Merchants as inclined to settle in it.

Smalkald.

In the Prefecture of *Smalkalden*, lies the Town of *Smalkald*, situated near the *Thuringian* Wood: It is a considerably large, thriving, and populous Town, belonging to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, having two Churches: Its Salt-pits, and the neighbouring Mines of Iron and Steel, with their Forges, occasion this Town to reap considerable Advantages; and a great Trade is here carried on in *Iron* and *Steel* Wares.

Comparing
The various
Computations of its
Magnitude con-
sidered.

The free Imperial City of *Nuremberg* is a very large well-built City, standing on the *Regnitz*, which runs through the Middle of it; over which, exclusive of diverse Wooden Bridges, are laid six Bridges of Stone: It has double Walls, fortified with several small and large Towers, and a broad and deep Ditch, about a *German* Mile, or four *English* Miles, in Circuit. It contains above 500 Streets, and 8000 mostly large Stone Houses; but the Number of its Inhabitants is not proportioned to the Largeness of the Town; for though, in many Houses, there may reside two or three Families, (according to Dr. *Busching*) yet in most there is but one; and several Houses remain uninhabited. On the other hand, Mr. *Keyser*, in his *Travels*, (*Annis* 1730 & seq.) makes *Nuremberg's* Dwelling-houses to amount to 21,000 in Number, which (he adds) are inhabited by 75,000 Families. Now, if this last Account be near the Truth, then, on the moderate Computation of four Persons to each Family, the Number of its Inhabitants would be 300,000. These two Authors, being both *Germans*, and Gentlemen of Education and Abilities, whose Employments and Situations, so near to *Nuremberg*, one would imagine, must have enabled them to be well acquainted with the Magnitude of so famous a Place; yet it is truly surprizing, that there should be so vast a Difference between their Accounts as almost three is to one, in respect to the Houses in it; and almost ten to one, in respect to the Number of Inhabitants, allowing four Persons, as above, to be in each Family. A third Author, (Mr. *Nugent*, in his *Grand Tour*, second Edition, *Anno* 1756) thinks *Nuremberg* may contain 550 Streets and Alleys, wherein are 60,000 Inhabitants. So great a Disparity is there, for the most Part, in the different Accounts of Voyagers, relating to the Magnitude of most of the greater Cities of *Europe*, probably occasioned by their negligently taking up with merely a transient View of such Places, as they pass through them, or the vulgar Report of some of their Inhabitants. Let us then suppose, with Mr. *Nugent*, that there may be, in each of those 550 Streets and Alleys, 40 Houses, on a Medium, or 22,000 Houses in all; and, as many of them are large and lofty, they may, on a like Medium, contain six Persons in each House, then there may be in this City about 132,000 Inhabitants, nearly equal to the City of *London* within its Bars; which Supposition seems to us to be nearer the Truth than any of the three above-named Computations. Dr. *Busching* relates, That the Magistrates, and almost all its Inhabitants, are *Lutherans*.—That it has six Parish-Churches, with stated Preachers; beside eleven other

other Churches and Chapels, in which sometimes Deacons, and sometimes Candidates for the Priesthood preach.—That the few *Calvinists* residing here have a Preacher of their own, perform divine Service out of this City, in an House seated in a Garden; and that the *Roman Catholick* Service is tolerated in the *Teutonic House*.—That its *Lutheran* Clergy consist of six chief Preachers, thirty-five Deacons, and two Vicars. Mr. *Nugent* thinks it excels all the Cities in *Germany*, in respect to the Fairness of its Streets, the Uniformity of its Buildings, and its Industry. Dr. *Busching* says, the Council-house is one of the most magnificent in all *Germany*.—That it has many Hospitals and other charitable Foundations, beside a *Gymnasium*, and many private Schools.—That, in the Church of the *Holy-Ghost* are repositied the principal Part of the Jewels of the Empire, such as the Crown, Sceptre, Sword, and Imperial Apple, never shown but to Persons of great Distinction.—That its large Arsenal is well supplied with all the Implements of War; the Military Force of the City, in Time of Peace, consisting of seven Companies of Foot, of each 100 Men, and, in Time of War, of each 185 Men, with two Companies of Cuirassiers, and two of Invalids.—Here also is a Citadel or Imperial Fortrefs.—That, out of the Burgherhip, twenty-five Standards are always kept in Arms, each consisting of between 3 and 400 Men, exclusive of 200 Gunners, and two Companies of the Town's Cavalry.—That its ingenious Artists, and Handicrafts-People in Ivory, Wood, Metal, Clock-work, &c. have long been most famous everywhere, and that numberless ingenious Things, at very low Prices, are exported all over the World; and that, although those Curiosities, Toys, &c. do not at present bring in so much Money as they formerly did, yet those Articles are still very considerable, as this City continues to be one of the greatest trading Towns in *Germany*.—That Geography is much indebted to the celebrated Shop for Land-Charts or Maps, established here, by *Homman*, which Shop is also a real Ornament and a great Honour to the City; which has ten Market-places, and thirteen public Baths.—That the River *Pegnitz* is let into the City, by twelve large Arches under its Walls, and let out again by the like Number of Arches, after running through the Middle of the City; and on its Stream there are sixty Mills for Corn and Paper, and the making of Sword-blades, Knives, &c. with much Dispatch and Art.

The Territory belonging to *Nuremberg* contains in it two considerable Imperial Forests; also several good smaller Towns, Citadels, and Villages.

From the ancient Burg-graves of *Nuremberg* is descended the present Royal and Electoral House of *Brandenburg*, as also the Princes of *Bareith* and *Anspach*.

The Circle of *Swabia* is particularly remarkable for containing very many free Imperial Cities, viz, *Swabia Circle*. *Augsburg* and *Ulm*, (Places of the greatest Eminence) *Eszlingen*, *Reutlingen*, *Nordlingen*, *Hall*, *Neberlingen*, *Rothweil*, *Heilbron*, *Gemund*, *Memmingen*, *Lindau*, *Drakenstul*, *Biberach*, *Ravensburg*, *Kempton*, *Kaufbeuren*, *Weil*, *Wangen*, *Ysn*, *Leutkirch*, *Wimpfen*, *Giengen*, *Pfullendorf*, *Buchborn*, *Aalen*, *Bopfingen*, *Buchau*, *Offenburg*, *Gengenbach*, *Zell*, [the last three stiling themselves the *United Towns*, as *Eszlingen*, *Nordlingen*, *Hall*, *Heilbron*, *Memmingen*, and *Lindau*, are called the *six Corresponding Towns*, of which *Ulm* is perpetual Director:] Many of which Towns, with the pompous Name of free and Imperial Cities, (like several of the *Royal Burghs* in *Scotland*) are now so mean and inconsiderable, whatever they might anciently have been, as scarcely to merit to be mentioned.

The Duke of *Wurtemberg* is the most considerable Potentate in this Circle.

The Dutchy of
Wurtemberg.

In this Dutchy were numbered, in the Year 1754, 477,115 Inhabitants, which are, since then, supposed to have gradually increased. This Dutchy contains 68 Cities and Towns, 1200 Burghs, Market-Towns, and Hamlets. The established Religion is *Lutheran*; but the Duke *Charles-Alexander* has embraced the *Catholick* Religion; although, in the Years 1729, 1732, and 1733, that Prince gave formal Assurances to the States, That no Change nor Innovation should be made in the *Lutheran* Establishment. And Duke *Charles-Eugene*, Anno 1750, did the like. But, alas! what free People can safely rely on such Declarations, when a *Priest* or *Jesuit* must be such a Prince's *Ghostly Father*!

In this Dutchy are Manufactures of *Porcellane*, *Glass*, fine Gold and Marbled Paper, Damasked Linen, &c.

At *Tubingen*, and other Towns, are good Manufactures of Linen and Woollen, Cotton-printing, Hats, Stockings, &c.

Stutgard, Capital of the Dutchy of *Wurtemberg*, though not large, yet contains five *Lutheran* Churches: Here are Manufactures of Silks, Stuffs, Stockings, *Porcellane*, *Glass*, Ribbons; and excellent Wines, and some Salt Springs. *Stutgard*.

Tubingen, on the *Neckar*, has an University, and a Woollen Manufacture.

Montbeillard has three Protestant Churches, and a *Gymnasium*.

The fine Marquisate of *Baden-Baden* lies along the East Side of the *Rhine*, abounding in Corn, Wine, *Baden-Baden*. Flax, Hemp, Wood, &c. yet has no Town, nor any Manufactures of Eminence.

The Marquisate of *Baden-Durlach*, lying on the East Side of the *Rhine*, has an Exuberance of good Wine, Corn, Flax, Hemp, Horses, several Iron-works; yet scarce any peculiar Manufactures, nor Towns of any Eminence. *Baden-Durlach*.

The fine, large and strong, free, Imperial City of *Augsburg* is situated on the River *Lech*, which runs into the *Danube*. It has a grand Cathedral, in which is fourteen Chapels, six Popish Parish-Churches, two Abbeys, eight Convents; six *Lutheran* Parish-Churches, and a *Lutheran Gymnasium*, or great School; *Augsburg Imperial City*.
Vol. II. [O] sundry

sundry Hospitals, and other charitable Foundations. It has the finest Town-house in all Germany.—On its fine *Aqueducts*, for the Conveyance of Water into it, are several Mills for *Corn*, *Sawing*, and for Flating and Smelting of Metals.—Its *Burghers* are computed to amount to 6000. [What Dr. *Busching* here means by the Word *Burghers*, he has not clearly explained, though probably is thereby meant what in *England* is called *Freemen* of Cities and Towns.] *Augsburg* has very long been celebrated for its curious Artists in Gold, Silver, Clock-work, Tin, &c. and its Commerce is still considerable; although formerly it was much more so, whilst the Merchandize of *East-India* continued to be brought to it from *Venice*, before the *Portuguese* discovered the Way by Sea to *East-India*.

Here is a great *Wine* and *Salt* Office, with vast Magazines of *Rhenish*, *Moselle*, and *Tyrol* Wines. They deal here considerably in Banking, and are famous for their *Goldsmiths* Ware, with which they supply a great Part of *Germany* and *Poland*; and are even said to outdo *Nuremberg* in *Clock-work*, fine Steel Chains, and Iron-works; and it is still one of the largest and finest Cities in all *Germany*. Its Magistracy is half *Lutheran* and half *Catholic*. It has a considerable circumjacent District, and some Villages. Its Bishop is a Prince of the Empire, as indeed all other Bishops are within the *German* Empire.

The Imperial City.

The free, Imperial, and fortified City of *Ulm* is deemed the Capital of the Circle of *Swabia*, situated on the *Danube*. Its Magistracy, and most of its Inhabitants, are *Lutheran*. Here are several *Lutheran* Churches, and sundry good secular Edifices, beside the Town-house and Arsenal. It maintains six Companies of Soldiers for its Guard. *Ulm* trades considerably in Linen, Cotton, Clock-work, and in great Quantities of Wines brought thither from the *Rhine*, the *Neckar*, the Lake of *Constance*, and the *Valleline*, and thence carried farther up the *Danube*. *Ulm's* Territory is about twenty-four *English* Miles in Length, and sixteen in Breadth.

There are in considerable Numbers of Imperial Towns in this Circle.

Here are Abundance of lesser Imperial Cities in this Circle, as *Memingen*, partly *Lutheran* and partly *Catholic*, said to carry on a good Trade with *Switzerland* and *Italy*, in Salt, Linen, Hops, Corn, Paper, &c. Yet most of the rest already named, are scarcely otherwise considerable but merely in Name, without being eminent either for Commerce or Manufactures.

The Circle of *Bavaria*.

Salzburg Arch-bishopric.

In the Circle of *Bavaria* is,

1. The very extensive Archbishopric of *Salzburg*, (which terminates Eastward on *Austria*, and Southward on *Tyrol*) consists intirely of Mountains, deep Valleys, and narrow Passes; whereby they are constrained to have all their Corn from the *Electorate* of *Bavaria*: Yet they have Plenty of *Hay* of a peculiar Excellence, and their Horses are much esteemed for their Beauty and Hardiness.—Their Salt, of various Colours, is hewn out of subterraneous Places, and then dissolved in fresh-water Pits, of the Brine whereof the finest Salt is made, and much of it exported to *Bavaria* in Exchange for *Corn*, pursuant to an ancient Compact between the *Electorate* and this Archbishopric.—Here also are very considerable Mines (says Dr. *Busching*) of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, a great deal of Brass and Steel being here made, and an almost incredible Quantity of Swords, Sabres, Bayonets, Muskets, Cannon, and Mortars. And, although this Country be altogether inland, there are in it such important Materials for Commerce as are more than sufficient to enable it to grow opulent and populous. It contains six Cities and twenty-five Market-towns. Such, nevertheless, are the Mischiefs of Ecclesiastico-temporal Dominion over the Laity, that these Sovereign Archbishops have oppressed, and at length gradually extirpated, their formerly numerous Nobility, and have annexed their Estates to the Clergy. These Ecclesiastical Tyrants have, moreover, by all the various Means of Oppression and Cruelty, driven out, in our own Days, great Numbers of their *Lutheran* Subjects, no fewer than 30,000 of such, in the Year 1732, being dispersed into the Protestant Countries of *Germany* and *Prussia*, and some of them even as far as the *British* Continent-Colonies of *America*. In all which Parts they have been received with that Benevolence and Encouragement which their great Resolution and *Christian* Magnanimity justly merited! And, ever since that Period, their Emigrations have still continued, to the great Depopulation of the Country. Thus, wherever Ecclesiastical Despotism prevails, the sole Consideration is the propagating the Power of the Clergy, though to the Ruin of the Country.

This Archbishop is so considerable a Prince, that his Assessment, in the Matricula of the Empire, is equal to that of an Elector, being 60 Horse and 277 Foot, or 1828 Florins; and to the Chamber of *Wetzlar* he pays 608 Rixdollars annually: Mr. *Keyser* thinks his Revenues amount to no less than 800,000 Rixdollars, [or about 180,000 *l. Sterling*.]

The City of *Salzburg*.

1. *Salzburg*, [or, as often written, *Salzburg*] its well fortified capital City, contains thirty Churches, beside its great Cathedral, a grand Palace for the Sovereign, an University, several Convents, and Hospitals, and some good Palaces: It is well situated for Trade, upon the River *Salza*, which runs into the *Inn*, which falls into the *Danube* at *Passau*. Yet none of our Voyagers write any Thing particular of its Manufactures or Commerce.

2. *Gastein*, a Market-town, is noted for its warm Bath, and for its Lead, Silver, and Gold Mines.

The Electorate of *Bavaria*.

In the proper Electorate and Dutchy of *Bavaria* are reckoned 35 walled Towns, 95 Market-towns, and 11,700 Villages; and, in what is called the *Upper Palatinate*, (also subject to the Elector) are 13 walled Towns, and 28 Market-towns; and, in all the Electorate, 1500 Parishes, beside very many Convents with Chapels.

Its Trade.

Manufactures have of late been cultivated here, viz. coarse Woollen Cloth, Stuffs, and Stockings; also Silks, Velvets, Tapestry, good Clocks, Watches, &c. Yet not so considerable, but that still its principal Exports consist only of Grain, Cattle, Timber, Salt, and Iron.

Its fortified capital City is *Munich*, on the River *Izer*, containing 40,000 Inhabitants, several fine *Munich*. Churches, Convents, Palaces, and Hospitals, beside the Electoral Palace. At its annual Fairs are sold vast Quantities of Salt, Wines, &c. And here are Manufactures of Wool, Silk, Tapestry, and Velvet.

2. *Ingolstadt*, a strong and populous City on the *Danube*, has five Churches, a College and Gymnasium of Jesuits, three Convents, and an University; and, as it has the Privilege of a Staple, its happy Situation on so noble a River gives it great Commercial Advantages.

3. *Friedberg*, a Town of two Churches, is noted for its Clocks and Watches.

4. *Wasserburg*, a Town of four Churches and several Convents, has a considerable Trade in Salt; as have also all those of *Fraunstein* and *Reichenhall*, [the latter having a very extraordinary Machine for carrying its Salt-Springs over some high Mountains, to a considerable Distance.]

In the *Lower Bavaria* is,

1. *Landshut*, an open well-built Town on the *Iser*, having two Electoral Palaces in it, a Jesuits College and Church, (the Steeple of which is deemed the highest in *Germany*) one Parish-Church, and six Convents.

2. *Straubing* is a well-built Town on the *Danube*, with two Churches, four Convents, and a Jesuits College.

In the *Upper Palatinate* is *Amberg*, its fortified Capital, and the largest Town in the said Palatinate, on the River *Vils*; but its Commerce is no where said to be remarkable.

The City of *Freyding*, the Capital of the Sovereign Bishopric of that Name, has a Cathedral, four Collegiate and two Parish-Churches, with sundry Convents and charitable Foundations.

In the Dutchy of *Newburg*, subject to the *Electoral-Palatine*, is *Newburg*, its Capital, a neat but small *Newburg*. fortified City, on the *Danube*. Of its Commerce or Manufactures we have very little Account; only Mr. *Nugent* relates, that Wines are sold weekly in its Markets.

The noble, free, and Imperial City and Bishopric of *Ratisbon*, [otherwise called *Regensburg*] stands at the Confluence of the *Danube* and *Regen*. The City is large and populous: Its Magistrates and Burghers are *Lutheran*, as are most of its Churches. Yet here is a Jesuits College, a Popish *Scottish* Cloyster, a Collegiate Church, and several Convents and Hospitals. The Diets of the Empire have been held here for about 100 Years past, to the considerable Emolument of this City. Here is a strong palatable Wine, and an important Salt-Staple and Trade: And from this City large Quantities of Corn, Wood, and Provisions of all Kinds, are continually sent down the *Danube* to *Vienna*. *Ratisbon*, Imperial City and Bishopric.

In the Bishopric of *Passau* is the City of *Passau*, on the *Danube*, at the Confluence of the River *Inn* on the South Side. It contains a Cathedral, and several Churches and Convents. Its very happy Situation for Trade would naturally give Ground for conjecturing it had some Share of it, yet there does not seem to be any thing considerable of it here; for which we can no otherwise account, than that it is absolutely subject to an Ecclesiastical Sovereign. Its Bishop's Territory extends about twenty Miles on the North Side of the *Danube*. *Passau*.

The Kingdom and Electorate of *Bohemia* may be truly said to be a much decayed Country, since it came under despotic Government. By reason of its former Distractions, it is far from being what it was 150 Years ago, when it was computed to contain above three Millions of People. *Bohemia* Electorate and Kingdom.

Prague, its celebrated Capital, according to Mr. *Keyser's* Travels, (as we have seen) contains 100,000 Inhabitants. But Dr. *Busching's* Account reduces it to 70,000 *Christians*, and 13,000 *Jews*, the latter dealing much in Jewels; who adds, that, although its Commerce is not considerable, yet it contains ninety-two Churches and Chapels, and about forty Cloisters. *Prague*.

Here are many other walled Towns and Burghs; yet it does not appear, that any of them are eminent either for Commerce, or for Manufactures.

In *Bohemia*, however, is very good *Tin*, good Silver Mines, precious Stones of various Kinds,—Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Alum, and Glass-Manufactures, and some good Wines.

Moravia, generally esteemed a Part of *Bohemia*, has some Manufactures of Woollen, Iron, Glass, Paper, Gun-powder, &c. and sundry good walled Towns and Burghs, though none eminent in a commercial Sense, but *Moravia* Province.

1. *Olmutz*, its strong and extensive Capital, containing a Cathedral, twenty-six Churches, seven Chapels, nine Convents, several Hospitals, and an University. *Olmutz*.

2. *Brinn*, a large walled Town, said to have more Trade than even *Olmutz* itself.

3. *Iglau*, a strong and populous Town, has some good Woollen Manufactures.

The great and extensive Province of *Silesia* has been usually deemed to belong to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, but is at present subject to the King of *Prussia*, and not now comprehended in any particular Circle of *Silesia*. The large Province of *Silesia*. Circle

Circle of the *German* Empire: It borders Westward on *Bohemia*; and Eastward on *Poland*, to which last Kingdom it anciently belonged.

It abounds in all Necessaries, and in many valuable Productions: As Flax, Hops, Madder, Tobacco, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Pitcoal, Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, and Iron, good Wool; and in good Years its Wine, when kept for some Years, proves good. Of late also Raw-Silk is cultivated.

The great River *Oder* traverses this Country from End to End, for about 200 *English* Miles in Length, and the Country may be about 70 Miles in Breadth. The *Oder* first becomes navigable at *Ratibor*.

People, their Number.

Dr. *Busching* thinks, that the People of *Silesia* may exceed a Million and an half, so that it exceeds, in that Respect, some Kingdoms of *Europe*. Yet when he computes, (or rather supposes) *That, out of thirty-eight Persons, there die four annually*, he (or perhaps only thro' Mistake his *English* Translator) seems to be out of all rational Probability; for, in another Part of his Work, he only supposes *one* to die annually out of *thirty-eight*, upon which Computation also we have elsewhere animadverted. Beside the Clergy, the People of this Province consist of Princes, Dukes, Counts, Barons, Gentry, Citizens, and Peasantry; and the Bulk of its People are of both Religions, *i. e.* *Catholics* and *Lutherans*; beside there being here also many *Calvinist* Congregations. At *Breslau* there is also a *Greek* Church, and a *Jews* Synagogue; as there are also in some other Parts. But whilst this Country was in the Possession of the House of *Austria*, the Protestants were grievously harassed, though contrary to solemn and repeated Stipulations!

Its principal and very universal Manufactures consist of Thread, and of Linen of various Kinds and Fineness, Twine, Linen-printing, Canvas, Buckrams, plain, striped, and flowered Veils, very fine *Turkish* Thread, Lace, Paper, Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, Stockings, Hats, Linsey-Woolseys, plain and figured Fustians, Calamancoes, Plush, Cotton, and other Stuffs, Glass-houses, Leather-dressing, Powder-mills, Iron-mills, and Manufactures of Iron of many various Sorts.

Silesia's principal Exports are, Madder, Mill-stones, Linen, Thread and Yarn, Woollen Cloths, Paper, Wax, Honey, and Leather.

Its Imports are, *Polish* Wheat, Salt, Wines, Spices, Drugs, Fabricks, &c.

Dr. *Busching* thinks, that, since *Silesia* has been subject to the King of *Prussia*, Commerce has been considerably improved by that Monarch's excellent Regulations.—And he subjoins, that it is generally supposed, that all *Prussian Silesia*, in Conjunction with the County of *Glatz*, brings in above four Millions of Rixdollars *per Annum*; a Revenue surpassing that of sundry *European* Kingdoms!

Breslau.

1. *Breslau*, its capital City, on the *Oder*, which runs close by the Walls, is, with all its Suburbs, two *German* Miles [or eight *English* Miles] in Circumference. It has sundry large and regular Squares, and its main Streets are broad; beside many stately public Edifices, it contains Numbers of very elegant Houses. It has about fifteen Popish Parish-Churches, three Abbeys, and thirteen or fourteen Convents; about nine *Lutheran* Churches, one *Calvinist* Church, one *Greek* Church, and a *Jews* Synagogue. Its University is under the Government of the *Jesuits*; but the *Lutherans* have two flourishing Gymnasiums, under the Direction of eleven Professors; and they have also a Grammar-School. Here is an Archbishopial Cathedral and Palace, a fine Merchants Exchange, two Armories, a College of Physicians, and many State-Offices. Its Magistracy is *Lutheran*. It is at present the Centre of all the Trade of *Silesia*, has two Fairs yearly, at which vast Quantities of Merchandize are sold to the *Poles* and *Hungarians*.

Silesia contains 150 Cities and walled Towns, beside Market-towns, and about 4000 Villages: It has a considerable Advantage in Trade, by having a Communication, by Water, with *Hamburg*; and its Manufactures of Linen and Thread are exported in great Quantities to *England* and *Holland*.

2. *Brieg* on the *Oder*, is one of the largest and strongest Cities of *Silesia*.

In it is an Abbey, a *Jesuits* College, and a Convent; two *Lutheran* Churches, and their Gymnasium: And here is manufactured good Woollen Cloth.

3. The like may be said of *Strehlen*, which has diverse good Woollen Manufactures, two *Lutheran* Churches, and a Convent.

4. *Schweidnitz*, the Capital of its own Principality, is a strong Fortrefs, [however unaccountably surprized by the *Austrians*, in the Year 1761, though since retaken.] It has one *Jesuits* Parish-Church, College, and Seminary; also another Popish Church, and four Convents; and one *Lutheran* Church without the Gates.

5. 6. *Landshut* and *Reichenbach* are Towns having considerable Manufactures of Linen, Canvas, and Fustian.

7. *Jauer*, the Capital of its Principality, has two *Romish* Churches, and one *Calvinist* Church.

Hirschberg is one of the finest, most populous, and opulent Towns here, where every Year many Thousand Pieces of Linen Veils, and other Linen Goods are whitened; it being next to *Breslau*, the principal Place of Commerce in all *Silesia*.

8. *Schneidberg* is an open free Mine-Town, of considerable Trade, more especially in the Iron-Manufactures; and also in Linen and Linen Damask, and in half and whole Silk-Damasks.

9. *Lignitz*,

9. *Lignitz*, the Capital of the Province of that Name, is one of the best Towns in *Silesia*; has a Collegiate Church, (which, in 1638, was taken from the *Lutherans*, and given to the *Jesuits*, who have also a College here.) Here are some *Romish* Churches and Convents; yet the *Lutherans* have still two Churches. Here is a good Trade in Cloth and Madder.

10. *Goldberg* has one parochial *Lutheran* Church, and two *Romish* Convents. It had formerly a Gold Mine.

11. *Luben* has many Cloth-workers, and its Parish-Church and School are *Lutheran*. And the like may be said of *Parckwitz*.

12. *Wolaw*, the chief Town of the Principality of the same Name, having one *Popish* Church and Convent, one *Lutheran* Parish-Church and School.

13. In *Steinau* is a *Lutheran* Parish-Church, and a *Popish* Chapel; therein are good Cloth Manufactures.

14. In the Principality of *Glogau* is *Great Glogau*, its Capital, [there being another of the Name in *Upper Silesia*] has a *Popish* Abbey, another Church, a *Jesuits* College, two Convents, a *Lutheran* Church and School, and a *Calvinist* Church, for the Use of the Court, consecrated *Anno* 1751.

15. *Grunberg* and *Schwibus* have good Woollen Cloth Manufactures, with each a *Romish* and a *Lutheran* Church.

16. *Neyse*, a very strong Town, the chief of a Principality of the same Name, and on a River of that Name, has a *Popish* Collegiate Church, and one other Church, an Abbey, a *Jesuits* College, and five Convents.

17. *Ziegenbals* is remarkable only for its Manufactures of beautiful Glasses.

18. The Principality of *Oels* has *Oels* its chief Town, containing two *Lutheran* Churches, and one *Popish* Church.

The Principality of *Sagan* has,

19. *Sagan*, its chief Town, contains a Palace, an Abbey, a Convent, a *Jesuits* College; also a *Lutheran* Church and School, for which Privilege, (says Dr. *Busching*) the *Lutherans* advanced to the Emperor a Loan of 50,000 Florins, beside a Donation of 10,000 more. [Of this Kind of Indulgences to the *Lutherans* in *Silesia*, by the *Austrian* Family, for pecuniary Considerations, there are sundry other Instances, by Dr. *Busching*; but we give this one Instance, to display the Spirit of so jesuited a Family, regardless of the most solemn Seipulations made in Behalf of their Protestant Subjects.] Here are several Iron Mills, and one Copper Mill.

The Principality of *Munsterberg* produces all Sorts of Grain, Flax, Hemp, Hops, and good Cattle.

20. *Munsterberg*, its chief Town, has two *Romish* Churches, a *Lutheran* Oratory, and one of *Bohemian Calvinists*. The Culture of Hops is its chief Employment.

21. In the Principalities of *Trachenberg* and *Carolath*, and the Lordship of *Wartenberg*, there is nothing properly relative to our main Subject; only in the last-mentioned Lordship we find there were formerly thirteen *Lutheran* Churches, of all which they were deprived in the Year 1654.

The Principality of *Oppeln*, though the largest, is, seemingly, the poorest Principality; the greatest Part of its People are *Poles*, and the rest are *Germans* or their Descendents.

Oppeln, on the *Oder*, though its chief Town, yet little else can be said of it, but that it is a decayed Place, occasioned by various Calamities, more especially by Fires, which is also the Case of many other Towns in *Silesia*, their Houses being mostly Timber. Yet here is a Collegiate Abbey, a Parish-Church, a *Jesuits* College, and two Convents.

The small Principality of *Ratibor* produces all Sorts of Grain and Fruits.

Ratibor, its Capital, lies on the *Oder*, has two Churches and four Convents; yet nothing respecting Manufactures or Commerce can be said of this Place.

The Principalities of *Troppau* and *Jagerndorf* are fertile Countries, lying contiguous to and once belonging to *Bohemia* or *Moravia*; they are partly subject to the King of *Prussia*, and partly to *Austria*.

1. *Troppau*, a Town on the River *Oppa*, is esteemed the Capital of *Upper Silesia*; it has three Parochial Churches, a *Jesuits* College, and four or five Convents. It was mostly destroyed by Fire, *Anno* 1758, according to Dr. *Busching*.

2. *Jagerndorf*, a Town likewise on the *Oppa*, has two Churches and one Convent.

The Principality of *Teschén* borders on *Moravia*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*.

A P P E N D I X

Treſchen, its fortified Capital, ſtands on the River *Elſa*, in a very fertile Soil, has two Popiſh Churches and a College of *Jefuits*. In its Suburbs is a *Lutheran* Church, wherein divine Service is performed both in the *German* and *Polifh* Languages; and alſo a *Lutheran* School; [both which coſt the *Lutherans* a Donation of 10,000 Florins to the Emperor.]

☞ In this Principality ſtands a ſtrong Fort for the Defence of the famous Paſs of *Jablouňka*, at the very Entrance into the Kingdom of *Hungary*.

Glatz.

The Sovereign County of *Glatz* lies between *Sileſia*, *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*, ſurrounded with rugged Mountains, though in itſelf a fine Country, having Plenty of Corn, Pit-coal, Quarries of Stone and Marble, Jasper, Topazes, and Cornelian, with Mines of Silver and Copper. Its Manufactures are conſiderable in Thread and Linen.

1. *Glatz*, its capital Town, is very ſtrong, ſituated on the River *Neyſz*; its Pariſh Church is poſſeſſed by the *Jefuits*, who alſo have a College and Seminary; there is another Church and Convent in its Suburbs.

2. *Reiners*, a ſmall open Town, noted for good Cloth and Pluſh, and Paper-making. The laſt (ſays Doctör *Busching*) by no means inferior to that of *Holland*.

3. *Wunſchelburg*, a fortified Town, having divers Woollen and Linen Manufactures.

4. *Newrode* has Manufactures of Cloth and Stuffs.

Circle of *Aufria*.

The Circle of AUSTRIA

Abounds in Corn, Cattle, Horſes, Saffron, and, toward the Frontiers of *Hungary*, an excellent Sort of Wine; it has alſo a rich Silver Mine, firſt begun to be worked ſo lately as the Year 1754.

Vienna.

Vienna is the magnificent and ſtrongly-fortified Metropolis of both *Upper* and *Lower Aufria*. It has a noble Univerſity. Here the rich and fine Manufactures have, of late Years, been much improved and increaſed: Particularly thoſe of Silk, Gold, and Silver Lace, Woollen and Linen Cloths, Stuffs, and Stockings; Mirrors, and other Plate Glaſs, Manufactures of Braſs and Porcelain, &c. And the Importation of foreign Manufactures is almoſt totally prohibited. *Vienna* (according to Doctör *Busching*) conſtantly increaſes in its Commerce; and, Anno 1704, a Bank for Exchanges and Loans was erected, which, in 1706, was wiſely put under the Management of her own Magiſtrates: And the Court of Commerce here was, in the Year 1753, declared to be a peculiar *Aulic Tribunal*. It is not our Province nor Intention to give a particular Deſcription of ſo vaſt a City, wherein (according to *Busching*) its numerous Churches and extenſive Cloſters, with their Gardens, and Walks, occupy almoſt a ſixth Part of the whole City. It has fifteen Squares, very many fine Palaces, and various Academies for all the fine Arts. Its Suburbs are very much larger than the Town itſelf; they have a Citadel, and are, in ſome Meaſure, fortified, and contain many Palaces, Churches, Cloſters, Gardens, &c. Here are two imperial Palaces, and the many high Colleges, Boards and Judicatories here, do not a little enhance its Credit and Splendor. Here are ſundry large and particular Libraries, and the Vaſtneſs of the imperial Library exceeds both the *Vatican* and royal *French* Libraries. Theatres, Cabinets of Rarities, Arſenals, and in ſhort, every other Requisite to conſtitute a great City, are here to be found.

Vienna's principal Exports are Wine, Saffron, Gunpowder and Alum: It lies on a Branch of the *Danube*; the Suburbs are much larger than the ancient City; and both together may contain about 180,000 to 200,000 Inhabitants, according to Doctör *Busching*: Amongſt whom are all Kinds of Artiſts and Manufacturors: So that the principal Commerce of *Aufria* does in a Manner ſolely center at *Vienna*. In peaceable Times, here may be ſeen *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Greeks*, *Hungarians*, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *French*, *Poles*, &c. all in their ſeveral Habits. Yet the Trade of *Vienna* (ſays the ingenious Mr. *Kayſer*, in his Travels, Anno 1731) is little answerable to its Largeneſs and its convenient Situation; partly owing to heavy Duties and Impoſts.

2. *Linz*, [or *Linz*] in *Upper Aufria*, on the *Danube*, is its capital Town, and is well-built and populous; it has two Churches and ſix Convents; has ſome conſiderable Trade, and ſome Woollen and Silk Manufactures; and ſeveral conſiderable Fairs.

In theſe Parts are many ſmall fortified Towns, and very many Burghs or Market Towns, of which we can ſay very little in reſpect to our main Subject.

The Dutchy of *Stiria* lies to the South of *Aufria*, and, though very mountainous, abounds in Corn, Wine, Salt, and Cattle, as well as in the beſt of Iron and the fineſt of Steel, with Copper, Lead, and ſome Silver.

Glatz, its Capital, is a large fortified Town, having a conſiderable Number of Churches, Chapels, and Convents: But of its Commerce or its Manufactures, or of that of any other Place in this Dutchy, there is very little to be ſaid.

The Dutchy of *Carinthia* lies Weſt of *Stiria*, is very woody and mountainous, and its Productions nearly the ſame as in *Stiria*.

Clagenfurt

Clagenfurt is its principal Town, is well-built, has six Churches, and several Monasteries; but we know as little of its Commerce and Manufactures as of the before-named City of *Grätz*.

The Dutchy of *Carniola* lies South of *Carinthia* and *Stiria*, and, although extremely mountainous, *Carniola Dutchy* abounds in fine Fruits, and exports excellent Wines, Grain, Iron, some Copper, and Lead, Timber for Ship-building, Linen, Oil of Olives, Quicksilver, and coarse Woollen Stuffs.

Ljubach, (or *Laybach*) its chief Town, has a Cathedral and several Churches and Convents, with some Trade, as not being far from the Gulph of *Trieſte* on the *Adriatic Sea*.

Trieſte is a Town on the *Adriatic Sea*: The present Empress-Queen, *Maria-Theresia*, has fortified it, and bestowed on it sundry Immunities, even so far as to be, in some Respects, a free Port; so that many Ships resort to it with Merchandize, and re-lade the Merchandize of the neighbouring Countries. It has a Cathedral, and several Churches and Convents.

Fiume, (otherwise called *St. Veit*) on a Bay of the *Adriatic Sea*, is populous, has a collegiate Church, and several Convents, a College of *Jesuits*, (as we may be certain to find in every tolerable Town belonging to the House of *Austria*.) From hence (says Doctor *Busching*) large Quantities of Merchandize are exported, which are brought from *Hungary*, &c. for which End the Emperor *Charles VI.* repaired the Roads leading to it.

This Dutchy of *Carniola* abounds with many strange Caves, Caverns, Lakes, &c. of very extraordinary Kinds, and surprizing Qualities; but these are foreign to our main Purpose.

The adjoining County of *Goritia* (or *Gorz*) produces much *Raw-Silk*, Corn, and good Wine.

Goritia, its chief Town, has seven Convent-churches, nine Chapels, and a *Jesuits'* College.

The *Anterior Austria* contains,

1. The County of *Tirol*, which, though very mountainous, which (like the *Alpes*) has the Summits of those Mountains constantly covered with Snow, yet is nevertheless very fertile, and abounds in rich Mines. — All the fine Fruits and Wines of *Italy* grow here; also much Flax and Silk; here also are various precious Stones, Salt-pits, Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Alum, and Vitriol.

1. *Innsbruck*, on the River *Inn*, its Capital, is a large City, containing many fine Churches, Convents, and Palaces, a *Jesuits'* College, and an Arsenal. This Place has a very gainful Trade in *Salt*.

2. *Bolzano* is a large, though open Town, famous for its four annual Fairs, much frequented by Merchants from *Germany* and *Italy*. In *Tirol* are sundry lesser Towns and Burghs, some of which drive a good Trade in Silk, &c.

3. The Bishopric of *Trent* lies within the said great County of *Tirol*, and is subject to *Austria*. The City of *Trent* lies on the River *Etsch*, bordering on the *Venetian Territories*: It is an old-built City, having a Cathedral, three Parish-churches, a fine *Jesuits'* College, and two Convents; but is not eminent in a commercial Sense. And the like may be said of the neighbouring Bishopric and City of *Brixen*.

The County of *Bregenz* (or *Bregeinz*) has a capital Town of the same Name, standing on the *Boden Sea*, or *Lake of Constance*; it is chiefly noted for good Iron-works, and for much Timber felled in its Woods, and exported to *Switzerland* and *Swabia*.

The *Austrian Territories* in *Swabia* are, in many Places, intersected by other Territories.

Austrian Territories in Swabia.

Constance, [*Costanz*, or *Costnitz*, as Doctor *Busching* variously writes it] an ancient City, on the South-west Shore of the Lake of that Name, otherwise called the *Boden Sea*, near where the River *Rhine* issues out of that Lake, after passing through it. Its People are said to be mostly Protestants, although there be in it a Popish Cathedral, a College of *Jesuits*, and three Convents.

Constance.

In *Austrian Brisgau*, stand the once-strong Fortresses of *Friburg* and *Old Brisac*; both which Towns are now of small Significance, as being dismantled. Here are many other detached Towns and Burghs, belonging to the House of *Austria*, but not significant enough to be particularly specified.

The Xth and last Circle of the *German Empire* is stiled the *Circle of Burgundy*; but as the greatest Part of it has been ravished from that Empire, at different Times, it is now become little more than a mere Name. It contained, 1st, The Dutchy and County of *Burgundy*; 2dly, The Dutchy of *Lorraine*; 3dly, The XVII Provinces of the *Netherlands*; 4thly, The Electorate of *Treves*; 5thly, The Bishopric of *Liege*; and, 6thly, The Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Berg*. The first and second are possessed by *France*, as also a considerable Part of the third. Of the said third, the Republic of the *Belgic Provinces* have got seven intire Provinces, and some Parts of four more, (*viz.* of *Flanders*, *Brabant*, *Limburg*, and of the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*.) The fourth has partly been curtailed by *France*, and the rest is annexed to the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*. The Bishopric of *Liege*, from the fifth, is annexed to the Circle of *Westphalia*; though commonly reckoned in the *Netherlands*. And the sixth is also annexed to the Circle of *Westphalia*. So all that properly remains of this Xth Circle is only such Part of the ten Provinces of the *Netherlands* as now remains under the Subjection of *Austria*, and which we are next to describe, *viz.*

The Circle of *Burgundy*, or the *Austrian Netherlands*.

Austrian Flanders.

1. *The Austrian Part of Flanders*: Its Soil is particularly fertile, and is proper for Agriculture, Flax, and Pasturage for the breeding of Cattle, Horses and Sheep, and for the finest Butter and Cheese. It has also Plenty of Sea and River Fish, Fruits and Garden-stuff. This Province is finely cultivated to the very utmost Degree of Perfection, and is extremely populous, containing sixty-two walled and open Towns, and many hundreds of Villages. It is well known that this Province was the earliest of any Country, without the *Mediterranean*, which fell into the Manufacture of both Woollen and Linen Cloth, which they held and increased for several Centuries, until other Nations have gradually almost beat them out of both the one and the other.

Their principal Cities and Towns, are,

Gaunt.

1. *Gaunt*, (or *Ghent*) on the River *Scheldt*, the Capital of this Province. It is still a very large City, with a strong Citadel, though much declined from its ancient Opulence and Splendor; has thirteen Market-places, a grand Cathedral, a Collegiate and six Parish-churches, two Abbeys, two *Jesuits* Colleges, seven Monasteries, and twenty-two Nunneries, beside many Chapels and Hospitals. It has still a considerable Linen Manufacture, called *Ghentings*, with others of Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, as also of Silk. It is happily situated by means of its many navigable Canals, as well as Rivers, for a Trade for Corn, &c. by its Communication with other Towns and with the Ocean. Its Walls are ten Miles in Circuit, has many fine Streets and Buildings, although there be many void Spaces within its Walls.

Courtray.

2. *Courtray* (or *Cortryck*) contains one Parish-Church, a *Jesuits* College, eight Convents, and some Hospitals. It is famous for its fine Linen Manufactures. And Mr. *Nugent* thinks, that here they make the finest Table-Linen of any Place in *Europe*.

Dendermonde.

3. *Dendermonde* has two Parish-Churches, and six Convents: Its Neighbourhood yields Plenty of Grain, Hemp and Flax.

Bruges.

4. *Bruges* is a large, strong, and well-built (almost round) City: It was formerly of great Renown for Commerce almost beyond any other in *Europe*, tho' now much decayed. It has so many well-contrived Canals as enables it to hold a Communication with *Gaunt*, *Ostend*, and *Sluyce*, and consequently with the Sea, from which it is but three Leagues distant. Here is a Cathedral, two collegiate and five Parish-Churches, many Chapels, a *Jesuits* College, thirty-one Convents, and sundry charitable Foundations, and it has still several good Manufactures of fine Woollen Stuffs, Tapestry, Fustians, worked Cottons, Linen and Lace; having sixty-eight Companies of Artificers, each having a separate Hall. *Sluyce* was its ancient Harbour until it fell into the Hands of the Dutch, when the *Brugians* dugged another Canal, from *Ostend*, of seven Miles in Length, up to the City, navigable for Ships of 200 Tons Burden. It still continues to have a Trade in Spanish Wool, &c. and has many noble Structures.

Ypres.

5. *Ypres* is a strong and famous City, having a Cathedral, five Parish-Churches, a *Jesuits* College, fourteen Convents, and sundry charitable Foundations. Its Woollen Manufactory, which (like the rest of *Flanders*) was much celebrated of old, is now much decayed; but its Manufacture of Table Linen is still considerable; and it is probable, that the Sort of Table Linen which in *England* is called *Diaper* was originally so named from this City, [as much as to say *Toil d'Ypres*.] At its annual Fair in *Lent* much Silks and Saws are vended. *Ypres* is one of those three called in Records, the three good Towns of *Flanders*, *Ghent* and *Bruges* being the other two.

Popperingen.

6. *Popperingen* is a Burgh, containing three Churches and as many Convents; has some Woollen and much Linen and Tapestry Manufactures; having still a Woollen-Cloth-hall and a Bay-hall.

Tournay.

7. *Tournay* is a large, strong and elegant City, containing seventeen Parish-Churches, many Convents and charitable Foundations. Its Manufactures are Tapestry Bed-curtains, Coverlits, and other worked Stuffs.

Ostend.

8. *Ostend* is a small but strong Sea-port, at the Mouth of the River *Guele*, chiefly memorable for its Harbour's Convenience, in respect of Packet-boats and other Vessels corresponding with the *Austrian Netherlands*.

Nieuport.

9. *Nieuport*, a Sea-port with no very good Harbour, and therefore principally inhabited by Fishermen.

The other Towns of this and the other *Netherland* Provinces, under the Dominion of *France*, shall be described with that Kingdom.

Austrian Hainault.

AUSTRIAN HAINAULT, viz.

The Province of *Hainault* [called in Dutch *Honhegau*] has Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Pit-coal, Timber, Iron, Marble, &c. It contains twenty-four Towns, and some hundreds of Villages. What *France's* former and later Conquests have still left to the House of *Austria*, are,

Mons.

1. *Mons*, [in Dutch named *Bergen*] is the largest, fairest, and principal Town of the whole Province, containing 4,600 Houses, 6 Parish-Churches, a *Jesuits* College, and several Convents. It is a Place of good Trade in Woollen Stuffs and other Merchandize.

Aeth.

2. *Aeth* is a strong little Town, having some good Linen Manufactures.

3. *Leffines*, a small Town, where much Linen is made.

4. *Engbien*,

4. *Enghien* is a small Place, with a Tapestry Manufacture. Beside, here are some other inconsiderable Places:

The Province of *Namur* is intirely *Austrian*. It is very mountainous and woody; its principal Riches *N. mur Province* consist in Iron and Steel; tho' here are also Lead, Pit-coal, Marble; and all Sorts of Grain in its flatter Parts.

1. *Charleroy*, though intended merely for a Fortrefs, has, nevertheless, Numbers of Iron melting-houses for Mills, Forges for Cannon, and other Iron Manufactures: So that Mr. *Nugent* thinks it resembles *Birmingham* in *England*. *Charleroy*.

Namur is a very strong City, with a stronger Citadel. It stands on the River *Meuse*, (or *Maese*) has a Cathedral, six Parish-Churches, a *Jesuits* College, and thirteen Convents; and, being principally designed for a Fortrefs, we can say nothing particular concerning its Trade or Commerce. *Namur*.

AUSTRIAN BRABANT.

Austrian Brabant.

The greatest natural Wealth of this Province consists in *Flax*. It has nineteen walled Towns, and many Burghs and Villages.

1. *Louvain*, on the River *Dyle*, is, in point of Precedence, the first City of *Brabant*, once very opulent and very large. Its noble Manufactures of Woollen and Linen, in the former Part of the 14th Century, maintained upwards of 150,000 Workmen, though probably not all within its Walls; until, in the Year 1380, (or according to others 1382) the Cloth-weavers making an Infurrection there, for which many of them were punished, the rest withdrew into *England* and other Parts, and thereby lost that great Trade. It is easy to imagine the present sad Condition of a great City thus permanently deprived of such vast Manufactures, and therewith of its Wealth and People; so as now to be but the mere Shadow of what it once was. It is, however, a walled City of six Miles Circumference; but within the Walls there are Hills, Meadows, Vineyards, and Gardens. Here are, however, some few Manufactures both of Woollen and Linen, beside their Beer, of which they vend much all over the Country. *Louvain* also has long had a very noble University, containing many Colleges, [*Morery* reckons them but 20; *Busching* says 41; and *Nugent* 60 Colleges.] Here also are 30 Convents. Mr. *Nugent* relates, that it has nine Markets in it, fourteen Water-mills, and has still 126 Streets; yet he adds, that, although nine Miles in Compass, there is scarce a third Part of it filled up with Houses. *Louvain*.

2. *Brussels* is the second City in Rank: And, being the Seat of Government for all the *Austrian* Provinces, it has long been a large, beautiful, and populous City, with many fine and magnificent public and private Edifices; has nine Parish-Churches, and thirty-four Convents, including the *Jesuits* College. It is still eminent for its Manufactures of fine Camblets, Lace, and Tapestry; and by its Canals into the River *Scheld*, it has a considerable Commerce with other Parts. According to Mr. *Nugent*, here is an Office for lending Money on Pledges, at moderate Interest; also a Foundling-hospital, and a Convent for the Reception of penitent Courtezans. *Brussels*.

3. *Antwerp*, on the *Scheld*, is the third in Rank, containing still many magnificent Edifices, both public and private. *Antwerp*.

From *Louis Guicciardin's* Description of it, in the 16th Century, we have, under the Year 1585, given a View of it when in its Meridian Glory. At present it has 22 Squares, above 200 Street, a fine Cathedral, four Collegiate and four Parish-Churches, four Abbeys, and a *Jesuits* College, ten Monasteries, and nineteen Nunneries, a stately Stadt-house, and a Merchants Exchange, which was the first Structure of that Kind in all *Europe*; upon the Model of which those of *London* and *Amsterdam* were built. For above the Space of an intire Century it was one of the most trading Cities that ever existed. It is true, *Guicciardin*, in the Height of its Glory, does not make it much exceed 100,000 settled Inhabitants; but Doctor *Busching*, in his *New Geography*, relates, that, about the Middle of the 16th Century, there were in it computed upwards of 200,000 Inhabitants and Strangers. We have seen how much it suffered in the Year 1576, and its miserable Ruin, Anno 1585. By the Treaty of *Munster*, Anno 1648, between *Spain* and *Holland*, it was stipulated, that no large Ship should be permitted to sail up to this unfortunate City. — Nevertheless, *Antwerp's* modern Tapestry and Lace-manufactures are still very fine; and they have an Insurance Company: And soon after the great Loss of their Commerce, the *Antwerpians* began to turn their Thoughts to *Banking* and *Exchanges*; as well as to *Jewelling* and *Painting*; in all which they excel, even in our own Times.

The City of *Mechlin*, [denominated *the Fair*] on the River *Dyle*, running into the *Scheld*, is a well-built Place, with broad and clean Streets, an archiepiscopal Cathedral, six Parish-Churches, twenty-two Convents, and a *Jesuits* College. It is eminently celebrated for its Manufactures of the finest Lace, also for Linen, tanning of Leather, Corn, Blankets, Thread, Foundries for Bells and Cannon. *Mechlin*.

In the Dutchy and Province of *Limburg*, *Limburg*, its chief Town, is all that is left to the *Austrians*, and is a Place of little or no commercial Significancy. The rest of this Province, as *Valkenburg*, *Rolduc*, and *Dalem*, are to be found under the Description of the *United Netherlands*. *Austrian Limburg*.

Austrian Luxemburg (or *Lutzelburg*) has good Corn, Cattle, *Moselle* Wine, many Iron-works, and Foundries for Cannon. *Luxemburg*, its Capital, is a very strong, though small Place, having been much contended for between the two great Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*. It has a *Jesuits* College, and some Convents, but is not a commercial Place. Here are many small Towns and Villages, but they are too near the Frontiers of *France* to enjoy any Thing considerable like Commerce or Manufactures, as having been so often ravaged by so restless a Nation. *Austrian Luxemburg*.

Ruremond.

Austrian Guelderland contains the strong Town of *Roermund*, or *Ruremond*, on the River *Roer*, which here runs into the *Maese*. It is the largest Place in this Dutchy; but as it has so frequently been besieged and taken, it is of no Note in Commerce. In this Country are also sundry Villages. The strong Town of *Gueldres*, and some lesser Towns and Villages, in what is called the upper Quarter of *Guelderland*, belong to the King of *Prussia*, but are not memorable in a commercial Consideration.

And this is all that is left of what may now be properly called the Circle of *Burgundy*.

Reasons why Germany has, in this Appendix, been more enlarged on than other Countries.

Two very obvious Reasons have naturally led us to be more copious on the *German Empire* than on any other Country of *Europe*, viz. First, The great Number of independent States and of free Imperial Cities with their Districts; each of which have generally (more or less) required a distinct Consideration, as well in a political as in a commercial Sense.

Secondly, The vast Improvements, within the Compass of one Century past, in Manufactures, manual Arts, Agriculture, and Water-carriage, for the Convenience of Commerce; principally effected in the more Northern Circles, and especially in those of *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*, in a very great Degree occasioned by the Accession of so great a Number of sober, useful, ingenious and industrious Foreigners, which required a more particular Animadversion; whereas in all, or most of the other single States and Monarchies of *Europe*, there is a Kind of Identity or Sameness to be found in most of the above Particulars, as well as in their Religious and Civil Economy; which Countries therefore do not require so particular an Enlargement as *Germany* seemed absolutely to demand.

The European Territories of the STATES-GENERAL of the UNITED NETHERLANDS.

Notwithstanding all that may be said of the low, moist, and marshy Soil, and of the thick Air of the most Part of the seven United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and of their Heaths and barren sandy Downs, and that they in general are unable to afford sufficient Sustenance, and least of all Corn, for their numerous Inhabitants; yet such Disadvantages may be said to be well compensated by their most extensive foreign Commerce and Navigation, immense Fisheries, rich Pastures supplying vast Quantities of excellent Butter and Cheese, of which great Quantities are exported; the Cheese, particularly of the *Texel* and *Edam*, being famous all over *Europe*. *Holland* has an infinite Number of good Sheep, bearing excellent Wool: In *Gelderland* grows Tobacco, &c. and *Zealand*, good Madder, and has Salt made from Sea-water; *Zutphen* also yields some Iron-Stone. They have most convenient Water-carriage beyond any other Country of *Europe*, and a happy Situation for an easy Communication with other Nations.

The Seven United Provinces, according to Doctor *Busching*, contain 113 Cities and Towns, 1,400 Villages, and about two Millions of Inhabitants; beside the 25 Towns, and the People in what is called the Lands of the *Generality*, or conquered Countries and Towns of other Parts of the *Netherlands*. The vast Populousness of the United Provinces, and especially of that of *Holland*, beyond any other Country in *Europe* of so small an Extent, is principally owing to the very great Variety of their Manufactures, Fabrications, and other manual Improvements, as well as to the great Extent of their foreign Commerce, Navigation, and Fisheries; whereby such Numbers of People are employed and maintained at Home, in numberless Ways, such as, their Pottery, Tobacco-pipes, Delft-ware, finely refined Salt; their Oil-mills, Starch-manufactures—their Improvements of the raw Linen-Thread of *Germany*—their Hemp and fine Paper-manufactures—their fine Linen and Table Damasks—their Saw-mills for Timber for Shipping and Houses, in immense Quantities—their great Sugar-baking—their vast Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Manufactures—Wax-bleaching—Leather-dressing;—the great Quantity of their Coin and Specie, assisted by their Banks, most especially by that of *Amsterdam*—their *East-India* Trade—and their general Industry and Frugality. Yet we doubt it cannot be denied, that, great as their Commerce, Manufactures, and Fisheries are, they have, for some Time, been in a retrograde State; by some imputed to the too general Relaxation of their pristine Frugality; though, by others, much more owing to the great Improvements made by other Nations, almost every-where, in their Commerce, Navigation, Manufactures, Fisheries, &c.

The Province of *Holland*.

We shall begin with the most opulent Province of *Holland*, and with

The City of *Dort*.

1. *Dort*, (or *Dordrecht*) the first City, in point of Seniority or Precedency, of that Province.

This City was the ancient Place of Residence of the Earls of *Holland* and *Zealand*. Doctor *Busching* relates, that in the Year 1732, it was computed to contain 3,954 Houses and 18,000 Inhabitants. It has a most commodious Harbour and considerable Trade, especially in Grain, *Rhenish* and other Wines, in Timber brought rough down the *Rhine* in Summer, and here, at its many Mills, sawed and prepared for various Uses.

Haarlem.

2. *Haarlem*, the second Town (in point of Precedence) of this Province, enjoys a Communication with *Amsterdam* and *Leyden*, by means of two spacious Canals; and in the said Year 1732, contained 7,963 Houses and 50,000 Inhabitants. Its Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Silk, and Linen, though still considerable; are yet greatly declined from what they formerly were. It employs many People in the bleaching of their famous and fine Linens, Tapes and Thread.

Delft.

3. *Delft*, the third in Rank, is a fine Town, and in the said Year 1732, contained 4,870 Houses and 25,000 Inhabitants. This City is properly the Arsenal for the whole Province of *Holland*, having, for that End, four Powder-magazines. Its fine earthen Ware is famous all over *Europe*; and it was formerly noted for its Woollen Cloth and Beer.

Delfthaven,

Delfthaven, near it, is a large, flourishing Town on the *Maese*, with a good Harbour; at which lyè the *East-India* Ships, *Herring-busses*, &c. belonging to the City of *Delft*.

4. *Leyden* is the fourth in Rank, and in Magnitude is the largest and finest of the Province, next *Leyden* after *Amsterdam*. It contained in the said Year 1732, 10,891 Houses, and, at only six Persons to each House, comprehends 65,346 Persons; yet others make them 70,000. Doctor *Busching* thinks its formerly celebrated Woollen Cloth Manufactures; which annually amounted to 100,000 Pieces of Cloths, Stuffs, and Camblets, are lessening very much. Since the 12th. Century, *Leyden* has been four Times enlarged. Mr. *Nugent* reckons in it 180 Streets. Its famous University has sometimes had 2,000 Students, though usually not near so many. And its Orphan-hospital contains 900 Children.

5. *Amsterdam*, the fifth in Rank, is, beyond Compare; the first in Commerce, Opulence, and Magnitude, of all these Provinces. It is situated at the Influx of the little River *Amstel*, running through it; and although, by Reason of the Shallowness of the *Pampus*, (the only Passage leading up to it out of the *Zuyder Zee*) it might be thought but indifferently situated for maritime Commerce, as Ships of Burden must be lightened in order to pass through it, and must afterward wait for an easterly or north-east Wind to go through the *Marsdiep* into the North-sea; yet so far the Situation of *Amsterdam* is advantageous, that the other Towns of the Province can easily send their Merchandize thither, and receive Returns, and that, with a fair Wind, it is but a few Hours Passage to or from all the Ports of *North-Holland*, *Friesland*, *Overijssel*, and *Gelderland*. In the same Year 1732, its Houses were numbered, and amounted to 32,685; and its Inhabitants (according to Doctor *Busching*) were at most 200,000.—That from 1747 to 1752, (comprehending the Space of six Years) the Burials here were, at a Medium, 8,247 yearly. Now as in large and very populous Cities, it is generally computed that one out of thirty Persons die annually, then, by multiplying 8,247, by 30, the Number of this City's Inhabitants will come out to be 247,410 Persons, which comes much nearer the most usual Computation of *Amsterdam's* Inhabitants, *i. e.* about 250,000 or 260,000 Persons. Yet others, as we have seen, compute them no higher than 241,000. The said Author thinks it the greatest trading City in *Europe*; though possibly, all Things considered, the City of *London* may merit the Preference, more especially of later Times. To say that *Amsterdam* abounds in Merchants, Manufacturers, and Artificers, is saying no more than what the famous Astronomer, *Copernicus*, said of it 250 Years ago, when it was much less considerable; "That at *Amsterdam* all Men were employed in trading." [*Ubi Nemo non Mercaturam exercet.*] In *Collier's* Translation and Additions to *Morery's* historical Dictionary, this great City is justly celebrated for its vast Numbers of Ships and Seamen—its infinite Quantities of all Kinds of Merchandize whatever, from all Parts of the World—its fine Canals and Bridges, spacious and neat Streets, Piazzas and Churches—its infinite Magazines of naval Stores—its Docks and Wharfs, and its Store-houses of all Kinds of Merchandize, worthy of the highest Admiration—her numerous Hospitals, and other charitable Foundations—her most famous Bank, thought to contain the greatest Treasure upon Earth, [of which we have treated at large under the Year 1609]—its most magnificent *Stadt-house*, which (according to Sir *William Temple*) is thought to have cost in all about three Millions *Sterling*; and the Beauties and Architecture whereof have long since required, and have had an intire Volume fully to describe them.

6. *Gouda*, (or *Tergow*) on the little River *Gouwe*, is the sixth City in Rank. In the said Year 1732, it contained 3,974 Houses and 20,000 People. Most of the Vessels employed in the Trade between *Holland*, *Zealand*, and the *Austrian Netherlands*, pass through this Place, steering their Course from the *Gouwe* into the *Zffel*, and through the latter into the *Merwe*. Thread, Cordage; and Tobacco-pipes, are its proper Manufactures.

7. *Rotterdam* is a large, opulent, and great commercial Port and City, second to none in the Province, in this Respect, but to *Amsterdam*: It lies on the *Maese*, which here receives the *Rotter*. By the deep Canals which run up into the Heart of this City, Ships of great Burden lade and unlade at the Merchants Doors. It is, in a great Degree, a Staple for Wines from *France* and *Germany*; and it is also the Place of the greatest Resort of Shipping to and from *Great-Britain* of any Port of the *Netherlands*. Here are Refiners of Salt, and many Manufacturers in Glafs. By means of the *Rhine* and *Maese*, this City also carries on a great inland Commerce into *Germany*, and to the north Parts of *France*. In 1732, its Houses were computed to amount to 6,621, and its Inhabitants to 56,000.

8. *Gorcum*, (on the *Merwe*) the 8th Town in Rank, contained in the said Year, only 1,398 Houses and 6,600 People. It is a fortified Town, and carries on a great Trade in Corn and Salmon.

9. *Schiedam*, on the *Maese*, where the River *Schie* is by a Sluyce conveyed into it, contains 1,584 Houses and 8,000 People; it has many *Herring-busses*, for the Benefit whereof its People are much employed in the making of Nets.

10. *Schonhoven*, on the River *Leck*, has but 2,500 Inhabitants. And,

11. *Briel*, (or *Brill*) on the Isle of *Voorne*, near the Mouth of the *Maese*, has about 4,000 People. These two are indeed but inconsiderable Towns, tho' they are both well fortified. And although these eleven Towns are all that, in *South-Holland*, are privileged to send Deputies to the Assembly of the States of the Province of *Holland*, yet therein there are other good, and some strong Towns, which have not that Privilege.

1. The *Hague* is a large and beautiful Town, though without either Walls or Gates: In the said Year 1732, it was found to contain 6,164 Houses, many of which are finely built, beside its public and national Edifices. It is a Place of much public Business and Splendor, where the Assemblies of the States-General, the States of *Holland*, the Councils of State and of War, and many other national Offices are kept, and where all foreign Ambassadors and Envoys usually reside. The *Hague* therefore being the Seat

Seat of Government, though no Sea-port, nor famed for any particular Manufacture, is a Place abounding in all Necessaries and Conveniencies whatever, and has a great Circulation of Money; being indeed the most magnificent open Town, or the most illustrious Village, in the known World, containing no fewer than 50,000 Inhabitants: Yet some compute 12,000 People fewer in Number.

Vlardingén.

2. *Vlardingén* is a large Town, situated on the *Maese*, from whence there sail annually a greater Number of Herring-busses than from all the other Ports of the *Netherlands*: For in the Year 1753, the total Number of those Busses, from all the United Provinces, were 173, of which 112 belonged to *Vlardingén*.

Maesland-Sluyce.

3. *Maesland-Sluyce* is a large Village, on a Branch of the *Maese*, whose Inhabitants are chiefly employed in the Herring and Whale Fisheries.

The South-Holland Isles.

The Isles belonging to *South-Holland*, at or near the Mouth of the Rivers *Maese* and *Leck*, are *Yffelmond*, *Voorn*, [on which stand the Ports of *Briel* and *Helvoetsluyce*] *Stryen*, *Flaquer*, and *Goeree*; none of which are considerable enough to require any particular Description.

North-Holland.

North-Holland (otherwise called *West-Friesland*) is the much smaller Part of the Province, and contains the following principal Places, viz.

Alkmaar.

1. *Alkmaar*, the first in point of Rank, contained in the Year 1732, 2,581 Houses and 15,000 People. It carries on a large Trade in Grain, fine Cheese and Butter.

Hoorne.

2. *Hoorne*, on the *Zuyder Sea*, has a convenient Harbour, and contained in 1732, 2,817 Houses and about 12,000 Inhabitants. Here is an *East-India* Chamber, and an Admiralty-college, held here alternately with *Enkhuizen* and *Medenblik*; it is also the Seat of the Mint. Here also are Ships of War as well as Merchant-ships built: It trades much in Butter and Cheese, and also they trade with *Denmark*, from whence they bring back lean Black Cattle to be fattened in their rich Pastures.

Enkhuizen.

3. *Enkhuizen*, in 1732, contained 2,600 Houses and 11,000 Inhabitants; it stands on the *Zuyder Sea*, and is well fortified. Here they build many Ships, and thence formerly they were wont to send out annually four or five hundred Herring-busses, [now, as we have just seen, more than all the Provinces together send out] at present only sixty on that Fishery. Here is likewise an *East-India* and *West-India* Chamber, a Cannon-foundery, and Salt-works.

Edam.

4. *Edam*, on the *Zuyder Sea*, has about 1,000 Houses, and 4,000 People, was once famous for its Cheese. Its Ship-building and Timber Trade is considerable, and it has some Salt-works.

Monikendam.

5. *Monikendam*, on the same Sea, is a decayed Port, having about 700 Houses and 2000 People; its Port is now choaked up with Sand.

Medenblik.

6. *Medenblik*, on that Sea, and of about the same Bigness, to Appearance; its principal Trade is in Timber from *Norway*. It contains about 2,500 People.

Furmerend.

7. *Furmerend* is the 7th and last of the voting Towns of *North-Holland*, having about 600 Houses, and about 2,000 Inhabitants; its Trade being in Cheese and Cattle.

Beside these, there is,

Sardam.

8. *Sardam*, a large and wealthy Town, on the *Zuyder Sea*, where many rich Merchants reside, and deal largely in Timber, Grain, and Train Oil: Their Ship-building is very considerable, though not so vast as formerly, when it was said to have been able to build as many Ships in a Year as there are Days in it. Beyond all, it is most remarkable for the vast Multitude and Variety of its Wind-mills;—as, Saw-mills—Oil-mills—Pease-mills—Colour-mills—Paper-mills—Fulling-mills—Snuff-mills—Coffee-mills—Mustard-mills, &c.—so as to be really astonishing, if their Number be so many (according to Doctor *Rufching*) as 2,300. This Place too is also so considerable as to have in it Printers and Book-binders.

The Isle.

The Isle of *Fxel* is very near this Continent, and is fertile in Corn, and Sheep with good Wool. Here is a commodious Road for Shipping, the Rendezvous of all the *East-India* Ships from *Amsterdam*, *Haarlem*, and *Enkhuizen*, being safe under the Cannon of a Fort, whilst waiting for their last Orders, or for a fair Wind. The other Isles of *Flieland*, *Schelling*, &c. are inconsiderable, and are all supposed to have been once joined to the main Land.

The Province of Zeeland.

The Province of *Zeeland* consists intirely of Islands, formed by the Branches or Sea-streams of the River *Scheld*, and were probably once joined to the Province of *Flanders*. They are very fertile in excellent Wheat, Fruits, fine Pastures covered with fine Sheep. Here is Plenty of all Kinds of Provision and Fish, and are only wanting in Fuel, with which (especially Turf) they are forced to be supplied from other Provinces, and with Coals from *England* in great Quantities. The whole Province contains 11 Towns and 110 Villages; and its People are esteemed the most wealthy of all the *Netherlands*, owing to their happy and very convenient Situation for maritime Commerce.

The Isle of *Walcheren* is the most populous of those Isles, and contains three good trading Towns, viz.

1. *Middelburg*, the Capital of the whole Province, is a large, fine, and strong City, and a Place of great maritime Commerce and Shipping, with a considerable Share of the *East* and *West-India* and other Trades.

Trades. It has, at its Harbour's Entrance, the Fort of *Raninékens*, (which was one of the three cautionary Places pawned to Queen *Elizabeth*) here are no fewer than twenty Churches, and many rich Merchants. It is the Staple for the Wines of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*.

2. *Flushing* is a well fortified and extremely well situated Town for maritime Commerce, even beyond any other Town in the *Netherlands*, having two Harbours, the old one serving for Merchant-ships, the other is capable of admitting up to the Town a Fleet of 80 of the largest Ships of War, and here is a large Dock for Shipping.

3. *Veere* (called also *Kampveer*, *Cempveer*, and *Ter Veere*) is smaller than *Flushing*; yet it enjoys a considerable Trade, more especially with *Scotland*, which has many of its People residing here, with a Church and Minister for their Nation, paid by the States of *Zeeland*: Here is also a Consul called the Judge-Conservator of the Scottish mercantile Privileges in the *Netherlands*; which is (and for some Centuries past has been) an Office of Dignity, and is always appointed by the King of *Great-Britain*.

Neither Doctor *Busching*, nor any other Author we have met with, has given us the Number of Houses or Inhabitants in these *Zeeland* Cities: Nor indeed in many other Cities they pretend to describe in sundry other Parts of *Europe*.

In this Island are also many large Villages.

South-Beveland is the largest and pleasantest of all the *Zeeland* Isles: It has *Goës* (or *Tergoes*) a pretty good Town, with a considerable Trade; and also many Villages.

North-Beveland has only Villages on it.

Schouwen has the very ancient Town and Port of *Ziriksee*, formerly a Place of great Commerce, by its *Ziriksee* Fishery, Salt-mines, and foreign Trade: It has still about 80 Ships of its own, trading to *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. its principal Commodities consisting in Salt, Mead, and immense Quantities of Oysters.

Duiveland has only Villages on it.

Ter-Tholen has on it a Town of the same Name, being the fourth and last of the four Towns of *Zeeland*.

The Province of *Utrecht* has the City of,

1. *Utrecht*, for its Capital, in a healthful Situation, and is allowed to be a fine ancient City, situated *Utrecht* on the Channel of the old *Rhine*. It is strong and large, has many fine Churches, and a noble University. Its Market-place or Piazza is very fair, and is the Center of several long Streets, inhabited by many Persons of Rank and Quality. Here is a good inland Trade, and a Manufacture for Silk-throwing.

2. *Amersfort* stands on a navigable River falling into the *Zuyder Sea*, and is the next best Town of this Province, carries on a naval Communication with *Amsterdam*, in German Merchandize, brought to it by Land-carriage. Here are some newly-established Manufactures of Dimity and Bombazin. In this Province is produced much Tobacco. *Amersfort*.

The Province of *Friesland* resembles *Holland* in its many Canals, (having undoubtedly been originally conjoined to it, before the Irruption of the Ocean into the Place now termed the *Zuyder Sea*) and in the Fertility of its Soil. It has a greater Proportion than *Holland* of good Wheat and Pulse, breeds large and excellent Horses, of which great Numbers are exported to *Germany* and other Parts. It has 11 Towns and 336 Villages, and is noted for its various Woollen Stuffs, and much more so for its Linen, the finest in *Europe*, some of which (according to Doctor *Busching*) has been sold at 12 Dutch Guilders [or about 20 Shillings, *Sterling*] per Ell. Its principal Town and Seat of the Government, is, *The Province of Friesland*.

1. *Leeuwarden*, three Miles in Compass, having, by its many Canals and Streams, a considerable Commerce with *Holland*, *Emden*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg*, although it has no Harbour. *Leeuwarden*.

2. *Harlingen*, a Sea-port, is its next best Town; here is the Admiralty-College for this Province; and it makes great Quantities of Salt. *Harlingen*.

3. *Franecker* is a handsome Town and an University, though in Point of Commerce it is inconsiderable, as are all the other Towns and Villages, as also the two Isles on its Coast. *Franecker*.

The adjoining Province of *Groeningen* very much resembles *Friesland*, in its Soil, low Situation, and its many Canals and Dykes. It has three Towns and 165 Villages. *The Province of Groeningen*.

Groeningen, its Capital, is the Seat of Government, stands on the River *Hunse*, which brings large Ships up to it. It has a good Trade, is large, wealthy, and well inhabited, and has also an University. By means of its Canals, the *Dollert* Sea, and the neighbouring River *Ems*, it has a considerable Commerce. It has three Churches, twenty-seven spacious Streets, and was formerly a *Hanse-Town*. *Groeningen*.

The Country of *Drenthe*, south of and adjoining to this Province, though it has no Right to have any Representatives to the States General; yet is under their Protection. It is merely an inland and a marshy Country. *Drenthe*.

Affen, its chief Town, is well built; and *Goersörden* is a very strong Place, in the Middle of a Morass, near the Frontier of *Germany*.

The Province of
Overyffel.

The Province of *Overyffel* has 16 Towns and but 80 Villages; for, being more barren, it is not so well inhabited nor cultivated as most of the other Provinces. Here are three of its Towns that send Representatives to the Assembly of the States-General, viz.

Deventer.

1. *Deventer*, on the *Iffel*, is a strong Town, having four Churches; it is populous, though not very large, is the Seat of Government, and has a very good Trade: Its Beer is so very good, that a great deal of it is exported. Here is an Iron-foundry. It was of old a *Hanse-Town*.

Zwille.

2. *Zwille* is the finest and richest Town in the Province, has a naval Communication and Trade down the *Iffel* into the *Zuyder Sea*, and is a very strong Place. Its chief Trade is in Timber. It was anciently a *Hanse-Town*.

Campen.

3. *Kampen*, (or *Campen*) near the Mouth of the *Iffel*, is smaller than the other two Towns; and, although it has still some Trade, yet its Harbour on the *Zuyder Sea* is much choaked up, so that it is now a decaying Town, though anciently it had a considerable Trade, and was a Confederate of the *Hanseatic League*.

The other Places are inconsiderable.

The Province of
Dutch Gelderland.

The Province of *Dutch Gelderland*, including its Appurtenance the County of *Zutphen*, has the best Air of any of the Seven United Provinces, and its Soil is mostly good. Its principal Towns are,

Nimwegen.

1. *Nimwegen*, a strong Fortrefs on the River *Waal*, being the utmost eastern Boundary of the *Netherlands*. It contains two *Dutch Churches* and one *French Calvinist* one, one *Lutheran Church*, five *Popish Churches*, and sundry Hospitals. It was formerly a *Hanse-Town*; and an Imperial City. It is the Seat of Government, has a Canal to *Arnhem*, and has a good Trade to some Parts of *Germany*; it also trades in fine Beer-brewing, fattening of Cattle, and exporting of its fine Butter into all the other Provinces.

2, 3. *Bommel* and *Tiel* lye both on the *Waal*, but are both decayed and inconsiderable Places.

Zutphen.

4. *Zutphen* is a large and strong Town on both Sides the *Iffel*; it was of old a *Hanse-Town*, and had a great Trade, since somewhat decayed. It now contains five Protestant Churches and one *Popish Church*, a Gymnasium or great School, several Hospitals and other charitable Foundations and public Edifices.

5. *Arnhem* is a strong Town on the *Rhine*, containing three *Dutch Calvinist Churches*, and one *Lutheran Church*; but in respect of Commerce, it is much decayed from what it once was.

6. *Harderwyk*, a Port Town on the *Zuyder Sea*, and an University. This is also a decayed Town, yet still carries on a considerable Trade in Corn, Timber, and the Fisheries.

These three last-named Towns have scarcely recovered the Damages done by the *French* in the Year 1672.

The Generality Lands.

The *Generality Lands* are such Parts of the other Provinces as the *Seven United Provinces* have subdued by their joint Arms; and therefore have this Name given them, as belonging jointly to all the *United Netherlands*.

Bois-le-Duc.

1. In *Dutch Brabant* is the Quarter of *Bois-le-Duc*, as the *French* call it, or, in *Dutch*, *Hertogenbosch*. It is a strong and moderately large Town, on a navigable River, which runs into the *Scheld* at Fort *Crevinour*. Its Trade and Navigation are considerable, which are much assisted by the many Canals in its Neighbourhood.

Osterwyk.

2. *Osterwyk* Quarter is much employed in the Woollen Manufactures; and the Town of that Name has six Villages in its Precinct.

3. *Eindhoven* is an open Town, chiefly employed in the Woollen Manufacture. It, as well as *Grave* and *Ravenstein*, belong to the Prince of *Orange*.

Breda.

4. *Breda*, a fortified Town, of 1,500 Houses, according to Dr. *Busching*, (2,200 Houses, according to Mr. *Nugent's Grand Tour*.) It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*: But, although it has a Communication with the Sea by a small navigable River, its Commerce and Woollen Manufactures are greatly decayed.

Willemstadt and
St. Albanen.

5. The Lordship and strong little Town of *Willemstadt* has only about 100 Houses in it, though a good Sea-port. It belongs also to the Prince of *Orange*; as does likewise *Steenbergen*, another strong little Town of about 150 Houses.

Bergen-op-Zoom.

Bergen-op-Zoom is a very strong Town, with 1,100 Houses. It communicates with the River *Scheld* by the Means of its good Harbour. Although the Marquisate or Territory of *Bergen-op-Zoom* belongs to the *Elektor Palatine*, yet the Town itself is subject to the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*.

Fort *Frederic-Henry* and Fort *Lillo*, both lying on the *Scheld*, below *Antwerp*, [and intended as Bridges to that City] are also garrisoned by the *States-General*.

Maestricht,

Maastricht, in the Bishopric of *Liege*, on both Sides the River *Maese*, is one of the strongest Fortresses belonging to the *States-General*: That Part of it standing on the Right of the *Scheld* is called *Wyk*, and is joined to *Maastricht* by a grand fortified Stone-bridge. It is one of the principal Keys on the *Maese*. The Houses within its Walls are about 3,000. Its Woollen Manufactures, once so considerable, are now much decayed. The Sovereignty of the Town belongs jointly to the *States-General* and the Bishop of *Liege*. It contains four Protestant Churches, and six Popish ones, eight Convents of Monks, eleven Nunneries, and a College of Jesuits; with sundry other fine public Edifices. Its Magistracy consists of an equal Number of *Calvinists* and *Romanists*, and the latter must be Natives of the Bishopric of *Liege*.

Valkenburg, *Rolduc*, and *Dalem*, three small Towns in the Dutchy of *Limburg*, belong partly to the *States-General*, with Part of their Dependencies; though but of little Importance; as does likewise a Part of what is called the *Upper-Quarter* of *Gelderland*, viz.

1. *Venlo*, a strong Town, on the *Maese*, containing about 900 Houses, but nothing of Commerce.
2. *Stevenswaerd*, a strong Fort on an Island in the *Maese*, for preserving the Communication between *Venlo* and *Maastricht*.

Dutch Flanders contains *Sluyce*, its largest Town. It was formerly the proper Sea-port of *Bruges*; but when it fell into the Hands of the *Dutch*, the *Brugians* digged a Canal from their City to *Ostend*, and thereby made the latter their Sea-port. The once famous Harbour of *Sluyce* is now so choaked up as to admit only small Vessels; and its Air is so unhealthy that the *Dutch* Garrison is changed every Year. The Isle of *Cadzant*, on this Coast, has been partly swept away by the Sea; but what remains is now fenced with strong Dykes; and yields excellent Wheat. On it are settled great Numbers of *French* and *Salzburg* Refugees.

2. *Bierliet*, a small Town on the *West Scheld*, is now much fallen from its ancient Greatness, by Inundations.

3. In the Bailiage of *Hulst* stand the small Towns of *Hulst* and *Axel*, both well fortified.

Hulst.

4. *Sas van Ghent* is a small Fortress on a Branch of the *Western Scheld*, below the City of *Gent*. Here also are Numbers of other inconsiderable Places belonging to the *Dutch*.

Sas van Ghent and *Axel*.

N. B. By the Barrier-Treaty, between the Emperor and the *States-General*, Anno 1715, the *Dutch* were to garrison *Namur*, *Tournay*, *Menin*, *Furnes*, *Tpres*, *Warneton*, and *Fort-Knocke*. And the said two Potentates agreed to keep up 40,000 Men therein, on the Probability of a War, and more if an actual War. But, since then, that Treaty seems to be little regarded on either Side, and great Negligence has ensued, which both Parties may some Time or other repent of: But this is not our proper Subject, any farther than the general Freedom of *Europe's* Commerce may hereafter be affected by it.

The *Netherland* Barrier-Towns.

The Kingdoms of GREAT-BRITAIN and IRELAND.

The Island of *Great-Britain* may be considered both in a geographical and mercantile Sense, as comprehending two distinct Parts, viz. *England* the richer and greater, and *Scotland* the smaller and less considerable Part: although in a legal and political Sense those two Parts have been indissolubly united fifty-five Years ago.

I. *England* is the more level and fertile Part of this noble Island, and *Scotland* more mountainous, and in its Northern and North-western Parts more cold and barren, though enjoying a more pure and healthy Air.

England's Quality and Productions.

England is often subject to Damps, Fogs, and much variable Weather; yet the Country is uncommonly fertile, almost always abounding in Plenty of Corn, and excellent Vegetables and Fruit; in Cyder, Perry, Saffron, Liquorice, Woad, excellent Timber both for House and Ship Building, as also for Fuel; almost inexhaustible Pit-coal; the finest Pastures, Horses, and horned Cattle; and Sheep, a most profitable Article beyond any other, on Account of the noblest Manufacture upon Earth. *England's* Mines and Manufactures are also very considerable; and her *Tin-Mines* of *Cornwall* have not their Parallel in any other Part of *Europe*, nor perhaps in the whole World. In her Mountains are found Marble, Alabaster, Crystal, Alum, and Vitriol; her Sea-Coasts and Rivers abound in the greatest Quantities of the best Kinds of Fish.

II. In *Scotland* they are making many Improvements in Agriculture, and in the greater Production of Hemp and Flax, for farther increasing their already extensive very fine and valuable *Linen* Manufacture. It also abounds in Horned Cattle, Sheep, and a smaller Breed of hardy Horses; in vast Quantities of Pit-coal, better than that of *England*; and in Plenty of Lead, of Salmon in its Rivers, and an inexhaustible Abundance of Fish in her Seas.

Scotland's Quality and Productions.

III. *Ireland*, though abounding in Lakes and Bogs, is nevertheless a noble Island. Agriculture is beginning to be improved; and its Cultivation of *Hemp*, and yet more of *Flax*, is become very considerable; also her *Linen-Manufacture* is grown almost to be a Prodigy, even in a few Years Space.

Ireland's Quality and Productions.

Dr. *Bushing* makes the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain* amount to nine Millions, which is probably near the Truth; and the People of *Ireland* are nearly computed at 2,250,000.

People of *Britain* and *Ireland* computed.

England's foreign Commerce is immense!

ENGLAND.

- England's Commerce To Turkey,* 1. To *Turkey*, *England* sends Woollen Cloths, Tin, Lead, and Iron, solely in her own Shipping; and brings thence Raw-Silk, Carpets, Gauls, and other dying Drugs, Cotton, Fruits, medicinal Drugs, Coffee, &c. Dr. *Busching* relates, That a very eminent *Turkey* Merchant at *London* assured him, That the Balance of this Trade in *England's* Favour was, to his certain Knowledge, near 600,000 *l.* per Annum; which we heartily wish may be true! though we have too much Ground to doubt it.
- To Italy,* 2. To *Italy*, *England* exports Woollen Goods of various Kinds, Peltry, Leather, Lead, Tin, Fish, and *East-India* Goods; and brings back raw and thrown Silk, Wines, Oil, Soap, Olives, Oranges, Lemons, Pomgranates, dried Fruits, Colours, Anchovies, &c. And the said Author thinks, the Balance of this Trade, in Favour of *Italy*, cannot be less than 200,000 *l.* per Annum.
- To Spain,* 3. To *Spain*, *England* sends all Kinds of Woollen Goods, Leather, Lead, Tin, Fish, Corn, Iron and Brass Manufactures, Haberdashery Wares, Assortments of Linen from *Germany* and elsewhere for her *American* Colonies; and receives in return, Wines, Oils, dried Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Wools, Indico, Cochineal, and other dying Drugs, Colours, Gold and Silver Coin, &c. And is, doubtless, a gainful Trade for *England*, though not so greatly so as it was formerly, before other Nations, and more especially *France*, interfered so much of late Years.
- To Portugal,* 4. To *Portugal*, *England* sends mostly the same Kinds of Merchandize as to *Spain*; and makes Returns in vast Quantities of Wines, with Oils, Salt, dried and moist Fruits, dying Drugs, and Gold Coins; and, undoubtedly, much to *England's* Advantage.
- To France,* 5. To *France*, *England* sends much Tobacco, Lead, Tin, Flannels, Horns, and sometimes Corn; and always much Money at the Long-run. And brings Home, in a Smuggling Way, a much greater Value in Wines, Brandies, Linen, Cambricks, Lace, Velvets, and many other prohibited Fopperies, Brocades, &c. always very considerably to *England's* Disadvantage. But as there is no commercial Treaty subsisting between *England* and *France*, not even in Time of Peace, *England's* just Loss cannot be ascertained.
- To Flanders,* 6. To *Flanders*, *England* sends Serges, Flannels, Tin, Lead, Sugars, and Tobacco; and makes Returns in fine Lace, Linen, Cambricks, &c. to *England's* Disadvantage (according to Dr. *Busching*) to the Amount of 250,000 *l.* Sterling yearly.
- To Germany,* 7. To *Germany*, *England* sends Cloths and Stuffs, Tin, Pewter, Sugars, Tobacco, and *East-India* Merchandize: And brings thence vast Quantities of Linen, Thread, Goats-skins, Tinned-plates, Timbers for all Uses, Wines, and many other Articles: And Dr. *Busching* thinks the Balance against *England* may amount annually to 500,000 *l.*
- To Norway,* 8. To *Norway*, *England* sends a small Quantity of Tobacco, and of Woollen Stuffs; and (it is said) 150,000 *l.* in Money; and brings thence vast Quantities of Deal and other Timber.
- To Sweden,* 9. To *Sweden*, *England* sends some few Manufactures, and about 200,000 *l.* annually in Money; and brings back from thence much Iron, Timber, Tar, Copper, &c.
- To Russia,* 10. To *Russia*, *England* sends Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, Tin, Lead, Tobacco, Diamonds, Household Furniture, &c. And makes Returns in Hemp, Flax, Linen, Thread, Furs, Pot-ash, Iron, Wax, Tallow, &c. And by this Trade *England* loses (according to the Opinion of some) 400,000 *l.* annually.
- To Holland,* 11. To *Holland*, *England* sends an immense Quantity of many Sorts of Merchandize; such as all Kinds of Woollen Goods, Hides, Corn, Coals, *East-India* and *Turkey* Merchandize, Tobacco, Tar, Sugar, Rice, Ginger, and other *American* Productions: And makes Returns in fine Linen, Lace, Cambricks, Thread, Tapes, Inkle, Madder, Boards, Drugs, Whalebone, Train-oil, Toys, and many other Things. And the Balance is usually supposed to be much in Favour of *England*.
- To Ireland,* 12. To *Ireland*, *England* sends almost all Kinds of Merchandize, (Linen and Woollen Stuffs and Provisions alone excepted,) and, doubtless, reaps great Advantages thereby. Although, of late Years, *Ireland's* great and increasing Importations of Linen into *England* may, in Time, turn the Balance against *England*, notwithstanding the great Sums of Money spent in *England* by *Ireland's* Absentees.—*Ireland* moreover enjoys the Benefit of a direct Commerce to most Parts of *Europe*, viz. with the *Netherlands*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, with her Hides, Tallow, salted Beef, Pork, and Butter. The Returns whereof helps to pay to *England* what they have from thence.
- And, beyond all, *To her own American Plantations,* 13. But the most important and advantageous Commerce of *England* is that carried on to her own Colonies in *America*. There it is that *England* [and *Scotland* also since her Union with her] finds the vast and constantly increasing Vent of her Product and Manufactures of almost every Kind, both of her own and those of every other *European* Country. And from thence she returns with the various Productions of *America*; Tobacco, Sugars, Rice, Ginger, Indigo, Drugs, Logwood, and Money, which our own Colonies got from the sundry *European* Nations holding Colonies in *America*.
- To Guinea,* 14. To the Coast of *Guinea*, *England* sends sundry Sorts of coarse Woollen and Linen, Iron, Pewter, Brass, and Hardware Manufactures, Lead-shot, Swords, Knives, Fire-arms, Gunpowder, Glass Manufactures, &c. And, beside its drawing no Money out of the Kingdom, it supplies her *American* Colonies with Negro Slaves, amounting in Number to above 100,000 annually; and moreover brings home to

to *England* Gold-Dust, dying and other Drugs, Red-wood, *Guinea-Grains*, Ivory, &c. This Trade therefore is extremely profitable to *England*.

To *Arabia*, *Persia*, *East-India*, and *China*, *England* sends much foreign Silver Coin and Bullion, and To *East-India*, &c. sundry *English* Manufactures of Woollen Goods, and of Lead, Iron, and Brass: And brings Home from those remote Regions, Muslins and Cottons of many various Kinds, Callicoes, raw and wrought Silk, Chints; Teas, Porcellane, Gold-Dust, Coffee, Saltpetre, and many other Drugs, &c. And so great a Quantity of those various Merchandize are re-exported to foreign *European* Nations, as more than abundantly compensates for all the Silver Bullion which *England* carries out!

Now, if (as some compute) *England's* annual Exports do amount to near seven Millions Sterling, and that her annual Imports do not exceed five Millions; of which five Millions above one Million is re-exported, then may the general annual Balance in Favour of *England* be about or near three Millions Sterling; or, in other Words, so much is the annual Profit of *England* by its foreign Commerce.

Annual Balance of *England's* foreign Commerce.

In order for a Description of its several Parts, we shall begin with

Its several Counties and Places of Trade briefly described. *Cornwall*.

I. *Cornwall*: This County's Mountains supply an immense Quantity of excellent *Tin*, and also some *Copper*.—Its best Towns are, *Falmouth*, a pretty modern Town, and though become of later Years larger than most other Towns of this County, yet sends no Members to Parliament. It has a good Harbour, some foreign Commerce; and is finely situated for the Station of the Packet-boats to *Spain* and *Portugal*.—*Penzance* is a well-built and populous Sea-port Town, of considerable Commerce.—And of *Truro* the like may be said, it having three Parish Churches.—*Lanceston*, though the County-Town, is somewhat decayed. A neighbouring Hill is noted for its *Cornish Diamonds*.—Westward from the Land's-End lie the Isles of *Scilly*, six in Number: *St. Mary's* is the best and most fertile of them, and has a good Harbour.

II. *Devonshire* has both *Tin* and *Lead* Mines, with Manufactures of the finest Serges or Perpetuanos, Towns and Commerce of *Devonshire*.—*Plymouth* is a large Town, with a noble Harbour, a large Royal Dock for Ships of War, a Royal Citadel, and other Forts and Batteries; and with the Buildings and People, and its extensive Dock, may probably contain about 20,000 People.—*Dartmouth* is a flourishing Port of Trade, with a good fortified Harbour. These two lie on the *English Channel*.—*Bideford*, on the *Bristol Channel*, and *Barnstaple*, near it, are both handsome Sea-port Towns, with good Harbours; the former chiefly trades in *Fish*, the latter in *Wines*.

Exeter is a large, opulent, and ancient commercial City, on the River *Ex*, containing twenty-two Churches and Chapels, five Meeting-houses, and several Hospitals and other Charity-Foundations, containing about and some say more than 20,000 Inhabitants. It is eminent for its great Trade in fine Perpetuanos and Serges, to the Value (as commonly said) of 600,000 *l. per Annum*, and has also a good foreign Commerce. Mr. *Salmon*, in his *Modern Gazetteer*, observes, "That it is generally stiled the *London of the West*, there being no City between that and the Land's-End, which lies about 100 Miles west of it." Ships of 150 Tons may unlade at its Quay, but larger ones lie at *Topsham*, three Miles down the River.—*Torrington's* Trade is considerable to *Ireland*.—*Lundy-Isle*, in the *Bristol Channel*, though five Miles in Length and two in Breadth, is surrounded with Rocks, and of no Importance.

III. *Dorsetshire* abounds in Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Hemp, Flax, and Timber; so pleasant a County as to have been sometimes stiled the *Garden of England*.—*Lyme* is a decayed Sea-port.—*Bridport* is chiefly noted for the great Quantities of *Cordage* and *Match* for the Navy.—*Weymouth* and *Melcomb-Regis* are two populous Sea-port Towns joined together by a Bridge over the little River *Wey*. They carry on a considerable foreign Commerce, and are under one Magistracy, though each of them sends two Representatives to Parliament.—*Dorchester*, the County-Town, is large, though an inland Town; and, for six Miles round it, the Country has been said to feed 600,000 Sheep.—*Pool* is a considerable Port for Shipping and Commerce, chiefly in the *Newfoundland* Fishery. Its Oysters are reckoned the best and largest in *Great-Britain*.—*Blandford*, a well-built inland Town, surpasses all *England* in fine *Lace*, has some Woollen Manufactures, and is noted for good Malt.—*Shaftsbury*, a good Town, with four Parish Churches.—*Sherburn*, a large Town, containing 1,300 Houses and 10,000 Inhabitants. Its modern Manufactures are Buttons, *Lace*, and *Haberdashery* Wares, wherein it carries on a good Trade.

Dorsetshire, and its Towns and Commerce.

IV. *Somersetshire* lies on the *Bristol Channel*; it abounds in Corn, fine Cattle, Sheep, Lead, Copper, *Lapis Calaminaris*, Woad for Dyers, and *Bristol Stones* resembling Diamonds. Its Manufactures are very important, consisting of fine Cloths, Serges, and Druggets: It is also famous for the best and largest Cheeses, by some esteemed equal to *Parmesan* Cheese, and also for Cyder.—Its best Towns are, *Bridgwater*, a Sea-port of considerable Commerce, and about 4,000 Inhabitants.—*Taunton*, a much larger Town, on the River *Tone*, navigable from thence to *Bridgwater*. It contains about 20,000 Inhabitants, many of whom are wealthy, as this Place has very considerable Manufactures of Serges, Druggets, and other Woollen Stuffs.—The small City of *Wells* has about 4,000 Inhabitants: It lies at the Foot of *Mendip-Hills*, famous for their *Lead Mines*. Bone-lace, and the Knitting of Stockings and Caps are its only Manufactures.—*Froom*, or *Frome*, is a fine and large Woollen manufacturing Town, of 13,000 Inhabitants.

Somersetshire, and its Towns and Commerce.

V. The renowned commercial City of *Bristol* is separated by the River *Avon*, between the two Counties of *Somerset* and *Gloucester*; yet, being a County of itself, it is no Part of either of those Counties. A considerable Part of it lies on the South Side of that River, and a still larger Part on the North Side of it; having a Communication by three Stone-bridges, also by a Draw-bridge for letting of Ships up into the Harbour, called the *Back*, or the little River stiled the *Froom*. It is by far the largest City in *Britain*, next after *London*; containing above 13,000 Houses, and about 100,000 Inhabitants; both

Bristol City and County.

which are constantly increasing. It is said by some to employ 2,000 maritime Vessels of all Sizes, Coasters, as well as Ships employed in foreign Voyages. It has many very important Manufactures: Its Glass-bottle and Drinking-glass one alone occupying fifteen large Houses. Its Brass-wire Manufactures are also very considerable. It contains twenty-one Churches, beside its Cathedral, and seven or eight Meeting-houses; has a most extensive Quay, with Dock-yards, &c. for Ship-building; sundry good Hospitals, in all eighteen in Number, and many Alms-houses and other charitable Foundations. Inform much, that this City, for its prudent Regulations is perhaps out-done by none, and for its vast Commerce, Wealth, and Shipping, by very few trading Cities in all Europe.

Bath is a Place of no Commerce nor Manufactures, wherefore we pass it over, as well as sundry other inconsiderable Places in this and other Counties.

VI. *Wiltshire* is a fertile County, greatly abounding in Woollen Manufactures, more especially at the Towns of *Chippenham*, *Malmesbury*, *Calne*, *Devizes*, *Bradford*, *Trowbridge*, *Westbury*, *Marlborough*, *Warminster*, as also at many populous Villages.

Salisbury is a fine and well-built City, having a fine Town-house, a spacious Market-place, a noble Cathedral, four other Churches and about 10,000 Inhabitants. Here are several flourishing Manufactures, particularly fine Flannels, Long-clothes, called *Salisbury Whites*, for the *Turkey Trade*; also Druggers and Bone-lace.—*Devizes*, a neat and flourishing Town, eminent for its Woollen Manufactures; has three Churches and 6,000 Inhabitants.—And *Marlborough*, another woollen-manufacturing Town, of two Churches, and near as populous as the *Devizes*.

VII. *Hampshire*, on the *English Channel*, abounds in Corn, Wool, Iron, and Timber. *Ringwood* and *Fordingbridge* are both good woollen-manufacturing Towns.

1. *Winchester* is a very ancient but a decayed City, occasioned through many Disasters in old Times, it is about a Mile and an half in Circuit; has a Cathedral and six Parish Churches, [though formerly it had thirty-two Parish Churches, so that there is now much void Ground within its Walls] a fine College, for the Education of Youth for the University, three Charity-Schools, a Palace begun, but never finished, by King *Charles* the Second, and going to ruin. Here is an Hospital and an Infirmary; but here are scarcely any considerable Manufactures; but it has still a considerable Trade in Wool-stapling. The City is well-frequented by genteel Company.

2. *Andover* is a populous Town, abounding in Woollen Manufactures, particularly fine Shalloons. It deals largely in Malt; and its famous annual Fair, named *Weybill*, is most eminent for Hops, Sheep, and Cheese.

Portsmouth.

3. *Portsmouth* is a regularly fortified and most famous Sea-port Town. It has a very spacious Harbour, in which a thousand Ships may ride at Anchor, a most extensive Dock-yard, for the Construction and Repairs of the Royal Navy, fine Rope-yards, vast Storehouses, a Cooperage, Victualing-office, Gun-wharf, most convenient Houses also for the numerous Officers and Master-Workmen: All which form a Kind of distinct Town. And the adjoining Streets on the Place called the *Common* form another considerable Town. Moreover, the Town of *Gosport*, intirely depending on *Portsmouth*, and lying on the South Side of the Harbour, forms also a considerable Town. So that the whole taken together may fairly be presumed to contain at least 20,000 People; above 1,000 Men being constantly kept in the King's Pay in and about the Harbour.

4. *Southampton* is a large and beautiful Town, and was formerly a very flourishing Town and Sea-port, containing five Parishes. Its principal Trade at present is with the Isles of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, and in *French* and *Port Wines*.

Wight Isle is a Part of *Hampshire*. Its most thriving and increasing Sea-port Town is *Cowes*; where, in Time of War, is the Rendezvous of Merchant-Ships waiting for Convoy.

The Isles of *Jersey*,
Guernsey, *Alderney*,
and *Sark*.

VIII. Opposite to *Hampshire*, Southward, lie the Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, on the Coast and in Sight of *Normandy*, being all that remains to *England* of that large Dutchy. Dr. *Busching* was misled in saying, that those Isles belong to *Hampshire*; they being intirely independent of any County, and are governed by their own ancient Laws and Customs, under a Chief Governor, appointed by his *Britannic Majesty*. They live happily under the Dominion of *England*; are well defended by Forts, Batteries, and Ledges of Rocks; and in all of them together there are about twenty-four Parishes, 40,000 Inhabitants, and a few small trading Towns, in Wines, coarse Woollen Stockings, &c. and have Plenty of Corn, Fish, and Cyder.

IX. *Berkshire*, a delightful and fruitful Country.—1. *Reading*, its County Town, on the *Thames*, is large and wealthy, has three Churches and as many Meeting-houses. It contains at least about 8,000 People, and carries on a great Trade with *London* in Malt and Flour.—2. *Abington* is a good Town, eminent for its Corn-Market, and the vast Quantities of Malt with which, by Means of the *Thames*, it supplies *London*.—3. *Newbury* deals also in Malt, and has still some Woollen Manufactures, although the Bulk of them is long since removed farther West.

4. *Windsof* is a handsome Market-Town, on the *Thames*, plentifully supplied with all Necessaries; but chiefly eminent for its Royal Palace, Forest, and Park.

X. *Surrey* is a pleasant County. *Guildford* being its reputed County Town, standing on the River *Wey*; which, being navigable from it to the *Thames*, serves to convey much Ship-Timber, &c. to *London*. It has three Churches, a Meeting-house, three Charity-Schools, and other Charity-Foundations, and is a well-

well-built Town.—*Kingston*, up the *Thames*, is a large Market-Town :—And *Richmond*, a delightful Royal Villa, with a fine Park.—*Southwark*, though usually deemed a Part of the great Contiguity of *London*, or one of its great Suburbs, yet is within this County ; and its Contiguity stretches along the *Thames* from *Deptford-Bridge* to *Vauxhall*, above six Miles in Length, though very narrow in some Parts, and at other Parts scarcely contiguous, containing very many opulent People, and many Thousands of industrious Inhabitants, and various Manufacturers.

XI. *Sussex*, on the *English Channel*, opposite to *France*, is abundant in fine Oak Timber, and in Iron-mines, worked with very great Benefit.—*Chichester* City is its chief Town, having a Cathedral and five Parish Churches. Its principal Trade is in Corn for Exportation, and in Malt and Needles. Its Harbour is neither good nor large ; though it has not much foreign Trade, it is nevertheless esteemed a well-built City.

Lewes is a considerably large Town, with six Parish Churches ; and along its River are several Iron-works, and Founderies for Cannon.

XII. *Kent*, a noble and fertile County.

Canterbury, its ancient Capital, is a decayed City ; having a fine Cathedral and fourteen Parish Churches. Here are still some Silk Manufactures carried on by the Posterity of the *Walloons*, and of the *French* Refugees. It has several fine Remains of stately Ecclesiastical Buildings, with Part of its ancient Walls : Possibly there may be near 20,000 People still left in it. Its Neighbourhood is noted for the best *Brawn*, and also for great Quantities of excellent Hops.

Sandwich is a greatly decayed Sea-port, its Harbour being much choaked up with Sand ; yet it has still some coasting Trade ; has three Churches, three Hospitals, and five Charity-Schools, a Custom-house, and a Quay ; and has still a Woollen Cloth Manufactory.

Deal is within little more than a Century past become a large Town, occasioned by the Shipping usually stopping in the *Downes* ; yet it has no Harbour, but merely an open Beach.

Dover, an ancient and open Sea-port, opposite to that of *Calais* in *France*. Its Harbour is a dry one, and is only capable, at High-water, of receiving middling Merchant-Ships. Of its ancient seven Parish Churches two only remain. Here is a Custom-house, and a Victualing-office for the Royal Navy ; yet it is a Place of no considerable foreign Commerce. Its huge Castle stands too high to do much Execution against Shipping. Here are held the Courts relating to the *Cinque Ports*, it being the chief of them. In Time of Peace there goes from hence a Packet-Boat twice every Week to *Calais*, in Sight of it, with the Mails for *France*, &c.

Sheerness is a regular Fortress, having some few Streets within it. It commands the Entrance into the River *Medway* ; and the Channel here is so soft and deep as to be deemed one of the most commodious Stations upon Earth for a Royal Navy.

Rocheſter City is at best but a mean Place, having only one Church, a Town-house, a mathematical School, and an Alms-house : Yet, if the adjoining Town of *Chatham*, with its Dock-yards and vast Storehouses for the Equipment of the Royal Navy, be included, and if the Town of *Stroud*, at the farther End of its fine Bridge, be included, those three Places together may very well be deemed to contain 20,000 Inhabitants.

Chatham is the principal Dock-yard for the Royal Navy, being supplied with immense Quantities of all Kinds of Naval Stores, and whatever else may be requisite for the Equipment of a Royal Fleet. It has an *Ordnance-Office*, a *Victualing-Office*, and an *Hospital* ;—handsome and convenient Houses for the several Officers. And the intire Oeconomy here is so much improved of late Years, that it may be pronounced truly admirable !

Chatham, on the *Medway*, its immense Naval Stores and Accommodations for the Equipment of a Royal Navy.

Woolwich, on the *Thames*, has also a Royal Dock-yard for the King's Ships, and an eminent Foundery and vast Magazine for Cannon, Mortars, Bomb-shells, and Bullets. Here also is a Royal Artillery Academy, with a constant Artillery Guard, and Houses for the Officers, in the Place called the *Warren*.

Deptford also nearer *London* (formerly called *West-Greenwich*) is become a large and populous Town, intirely raised by its noble Dock-yard for the Building and Repair of his Majesty's Ships. It contains two Churches, a Meeting-house, a College for the Corporation of *Trinity-House* for Pilots and Pilotage ; a most useful Institution. This lately-raised Town contains more Houses and People than are to be found in some Cities.

Greenwich, late a Royal Village, now a Market-Town, nearly adjoining to *Deptford*, is no otherwise eminent than as it contains the most beautiful Hospital upon Earth, for the Reception of superannuated Mariners, who had served in the Royal Navy ; and we wish that Charity could be fully extended to all maimed and worn-out Mariners throughout the *British* Dominions in the Merchants Service.

Ramsgate, near the *Downs*, is a small Harbour ; for the Improvement whereof so great a Sum as 50,000 *l.* has in a few Years past been expended, though hitherto to little Effect.

Maidstone is a genteel and considerable Town, situated on the *Medway*, above *Rocheſter*. It deals very much in Hops, makes a great Deal of Linen-Thread, and its Neighbourhood produces great Numbers of the finest and largest Cattle, and greatly abounds in Corn, Cherries, and other Fruits.

XIII. *Mid-*

XIII. *Middlesex* is a small but pleasant and fertile County.

London.

London, its august and matchless Capital, is not to be described in less than a very considerable Folio Volume: Yet we may summarily observe, That it contains 128 Parish Churches, and near as many Protestant Dissenting Meeting-houses and Chapels, of various Denominations, beside five Foreign Churches, or private Popish Chapels, and Jews Synagogues. It contains 3 Colleges, 13 Hospitals, and almost 100 Alms-houses; 15 Colleges (called Inns) for Lawyers, 27 Squares, and 131 Charity-Schools. In point of Opulence, Commerce, Populousness, and Extent, (including *Westminster* and all its other Suburbs) we apprehend it may fairly be deemed the first City in *Christendom*, if not on the whole Earth.

Brentford, on the *Thames*, is a large Market-Town: And there are in this County great Numbers of large and beautiful Villages on every Side, chiefly filled with the Country-Houses of Persons of Quality and Distinction, Merchants, and wealthy Citizens, in considerably greater Numbers than the *Environs* of *Paris*, or of any other Metropolis in *Europe*!

XIV. *Essex* abounds with the finest Manufactures of *Bays*, and with fine Saffron, and Oysters.

Colchester, its chief Town, is an ancient, large, and populous Place, with a Harbour for small Vessels, Ships of Burden being obliged to load and unload three Miles below the Town. It has long been eminent for its fine Manufactures of *Bays* and *Serges*, [in which Manufactures this single Town has been said formerly to have returned 1,500,000*l.* annually] and for excellent barrelled Oysters, sent to many distant Parts. It contains eight Parish Churches, five Dissenting Meeting-houses, three Hospitals, and Alms-houses, two Grammar-Schools, a Free-School, two Charity-Schools, a Work-house, and other public Edifices: And in the Town and its Liberties they reckon no fewer than 40,000 People.

Harwich is a small but handsome Sea-port, having an excellent Harbour, defended by *Landguard Fort*, on the *Suffolk* Side. Here is a Dockyard for Ship-building, with Store-houses, &c. where a fine new King's Ship of 70 Cannon was very lately launched. It is the Station for the Packet-boats between *England* and *Holland*: Yet there is very little foreign Commerce carried on here.

Cogshal and other small Places in this County are also noted for their Manufactures of *Bays*.

XV. *Suffolk* produces *Hemp*, and all Sorts of Grain and excellent Cattle.

Ipswich, its Capital, is an ancient decayed Town, although it has still twelve Parish Churches, two Chapels, a Free-School, a Harbour and Yard for Ship-building. It also retains still some Woollen and Linen Manufactures.

Sudbury was one of the first Places where King *Edward* the Third established his new Woollen Manufactures, where they are still well kept up. It has three Parish Churches.

Bury, or *St. Edmund's-Bury*, is a most pleasant and regular Town, with two large Churches, two Charity-Schools, and a *Latin* School. Its wholesome Air occasions its being inhabited by many Gentry, being by some called the *Montpelier* of *England*. But its only Manufacture is the spinning of *Woollen* and *Worsted*s.

Woodbridge is a Sea-port of some maritime Trade to *Holland*, *Newcastle*, and *London*, in Timber, Cordage, Corn, Salt, Hemp, Butter, Cheese, &c.

XVI. *Norfolk's* Productions are Corn, Wool, Honey, and Saffron; and its chief Manufactures are fine Woollen, and Half-Silk Stuffs, and Stockings.

Norwich.

1. *Norwich* is its ancient, large, and populous Metropolis, the Center of all the Manufactures and inland Commerce of this County. It contains a Cathedral, thirty-two Parish Churches, and several Dissenting Meeting-houses, beside two Churches for the *Walloons* and *Flemings*, whose Privileges are inviolably continued to them. To the *Flemings* and *Walloons*, who fled hither from the Persecution of the *Duke d'Alva*, and were encouraged to settle here by Queen *Elizabeth*, are owing the principal and vast Increase of its fine *Crapes* and other light Manufactures, which are said to employ 120,000 Persons in and near this City; and *Norwich* buys up Quantities of fine Yarn, which is spun in sundry other more Northern Counties. The Inhabitants of *Norwich* are computed to amount to 60,000, and its Houses to about 8,000. Here is the Remains of a Palace, and Castle, now the County-Gaol, also a Guild-hall, a Market-house, a Shire-hall, four Hospitals, twelve Charity-Schools, six Bridges cross the River *Tare*, with many good Edifices. This City is of great Service to *Yarmouth*, its proper Sea-port, not only for exporting its excellent Stuff, &c. Manufactures, beyond Sea and to *London*, but likewise by the vast Quantities of Wine, Oil, Coals, Fish, and other heavy Goods, which so populous a manufacturing City as *Norwich* constantly consumes. The persecuted *Flemings*, driven out by *D'Alva's* Cruelty, first taught *Norwich* to make *Says*, *Bays*, *Serges*, *Shalloons*, and other fine Stuffs; and they afterward fell into the Manufactures of *Camlets*, *Crapes*, *Druggets*, &c. in which they are said to return 200,000*l.* annually, and their Stocking Manufactures are said to be valued annually at 60,000*l.* more.

2. *Yarmouth* is a handsome and populous Town, with a good Harbour, and one of the finest Quays in all *Europe*. Its Herring Fishery is very great, employing 150 Vessels therein, whereof about 50 are usually laden to *Genoa*, *Leghorn*, *Naples*, *Messina*, *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Venice*; from hence also are exported all Kinds of Stuffs made at *Norwich*, and other Parts, to *Holland*, &c.—*Yarmouth* imports from *Norway*, and the Ports of the *Baltic*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Timber*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Iron*, &c. and, since the Decline of *Ipswich*, it has been the principal Rendezvous of the *Newcastle* Colliers and other Shipping passing between

tween the North and South Parts. It also deals considerably in Coals and Malt. It was formerly reckoned to have 1,100 Ships of its own. Here is a fine Town-house and Custom-house, and many handsome Buildings belonging to Merchants.

3. *Lynn*, or *Lynn-Regis*, otherwise called *King's-Lynn*, is a handsome, wealthy, and populous Sea-port Town, with considerable Shipping and Commerce, situated at the Mouth of the River *Ouse*; and may contain about 2,400 Houses, three Churches, a Chapel, a Free-School, a Work-house, two Hospitals, two public Libraries, two Dissenting Meeting-houses, an Exchange, a Custom-house, and a Quay for Shipping. There are sundry other smaller Towns in *Norfolk*, which are chiefly noted for Woollen Stuffs.

Both in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* the Sea has encroached on some of their ancient Sea-port Fishing-Towns, now much decayed; whilst sundry other in-land Towns are much increased by the Woollen Manufactures.

XVII. *Cambridgeshire*, and what is called the *Isle of Ely*, [though in no other Sense an Isle than in its being a very marshy Country surrounded by the *Ouse* and other Waters] are chiefly noted for very good Pasturage, Corn, and Saffron.

1. *Cambridge*, a large Town, in a fertile but damp and flat Situation. The Description of its noble University is not properly within our present Province. The Town has fourteen Parish Churches, and owes its Greatness intirely to the University.

2. *Wisbech*, a Sea-port Town, has some Shipping and foreign Commerce.

As for *Ely*, though a Bishop's See, it is not a City, because not a Corporation; but a mere Village, in a waterish and unhealthy Situation.

XVIII. *Huntingdonshire* is partly marshy, though with fine Pasturage, Corn and Cattle. Its fenny Situation, like Part of *Cambridgeshire*, affords great Plenty of fine fresh-water Fish and Wild-fowl.

Huntingdon, the Shire-Town of this small County, on the River *Ouse*, was in old Times much more considerable; but at present consists only of one very long Street; with a good Market-place and Town-hall, with two Churches, but no considerable Manufacture, and merely a thorough-fare Town. Neither is there any other Town of Consideration in this County, excepting *Godmanchester* (very near to *Huntingdon*) which, tho' larger than *Huntingdon*, is chiefly noted for Maltsters and some coarse Woollen Goods.

XIX. *Bedfordshire* is an in-land County, fertile in Grain and Cattle.

Bedford, its Shire-Town, on the *Ouse*, is a large, populous, and well-built Town, with five Churches, a Free-School, a Charity-School, and several Alms-houses. It has a great Trade in Corn sent down the *Ouse* to *Holland* by the Shipping of *Lynn*. Other Materials for Commerce formerly were Womens Straw-hats. Here is also good *Fuller's Earth*, so necessary for the Woollen Manufacture. Here is no other Place of Consequence in this County.

XX. *Hertfordshire* is in general a fertile in-land Country, plentiful in Corn and Cattle.

Hertford, its Shire-Town, has two Churches, and *St. Albans* has three Churches; yet neither of them, nor any other Town in this County, are noted for any considerable Manufacture. Yet they carry a great Deal of Corn, Meal, and Malt up to *London*, not only by the River *Lea*, from *Ware*, but likewise by Waggon-carriage from several other Parts of this County.

XXI. *Buckinghamshire* has Plenty of Cattle and Sheep; and has good Bone-lace and Paper Manufactures, the former at *Buckingham Town*, *Newport-Pagnel*, *Marlow*, &c. though in other Respects no very considerable Towns.

Ailesbury is the largest and best Town in the County; and makes much fine Lace, and its famous *Vale* produces excellent Wool.

XXII. *Oxfordshire* is a fine and fertile County.

1. *Oxford City* is large and well built, on the River *Isis*. It is not our Province to describe the illustrious University, to which the City owes its Original and Increase. Here are thirteen Parish Churches, beside the Cathedral, three Charity-Schools, an Hospital, a fine Shire-Hall, &c. Yet, notwithstanding the happy Situation of this City in a most plentiful Country and on a navigable River, it is, in a great Measure, destitute both of Commerce and Manufactures.

2. *Woodstock*, a small Market-Town, is only noted for a Manufacture of Watch-Chains and other Steel Wares, as also for Gloves and other Leather Manufactures.

3. And *Witney* is famed for its fine Blanket Manufacture.

4. And *Bampton*, for the greatest Trade in Skins of any Part of the Kingdom.

XXIII. *Gloucestershire* is a fine and fruitful County, eminent for the numerous Sheep-Walks on its *Cotswold Hills* or *Downs*, and for the finest of *Wool*. In its Plains there is Plenty of Corn and Timber; and it produces vast Quantities of Cheese and excellent Cyder.

1. *Gloucester City* stands on the *Severn*, being a legal Sea-port, though so far up that River: And, although the City of *Bristol* always has, and probably ever will, intercept and prevent its being considerable for naval Commerce, it has however a Custom-house, to which Ships of a moderate Burden come up. Here are five Parish Churches, a Cathedral, an Infirmary, and sundry other Hospitals, Charity and other Schools. It is a clean well built Place: yet its best Manufactures are Pins and Bell-founding.

2. *Cirencester* was anciently more flourishing than at present; yet it still carries on a considerable Trade in *Wool*, and also in sundry Woollen Manufactures: And, though no Corporation, it has one Free-School, two Charity-Schools, and some Hospitals and Alms-houses; being even at this Time a larger Place than are sundry Corporation-Towns.

3. *Tewksbury* is a large and populous Town, on the River *Severn*, having great Manufactures of Woollen Cloth and Stockings.

4. *Newnham*, also on the *Severn*, has a great many Iron-works, and Woods near it; and is remarkable for having had the first Glass-house of any in *England*.

5. 6. *Painswick* and *Stroud* are both good Woollen-manufacturing Towns; and the latter is famous for its *Scarlet-dye*; owing (they say) to the peculiar Qualities of the small River of the same Name. Almost all the other lesser Towns in this County have considerable Manufactures of Woollen, and also of Cheese.

XXIV. *Monmouthshire*, on the other or west Side of the *Severn Frith*, or *Sea*, is mountainous and woody, yet not unfertile.

1. *Monmouth*, its Shire-Town, lies at the Confluence of the Rivers *Mynwy* and *Wye*; having a Harbour, and carrying on a good Trade with *Bristol*. It is a moderately large and well-built Town.

2. *Newport*, on the River *Urk*, has a Harbour and some naval Trade, being a pretty large Town.

3. *Pontypool*, on the same River, is noted for its Iron Slitting-mills, its Manufacture of Iron Snuff-boxes, &c. And more lately for its fine Manufacture of *Tinned Iron Plates*, so much improved, and so universally in use for Kitchen-Furniture, and many other Purposes.

4. *Chepstow*, on the *Wye*, has a Harbour, and a good Trade in Corn and Coals.

5. *Abergavenny* is a large and populous in-land Town, dealing much in *Flannels*.

XXV. *Herefordshire* abounds in Corn, excellent Wool, Timber, Cyder and Salmon.

1. *Hereford City*, on the River *Wye*, is of a moderate Size, but neither populous nor beautiful; and is much decayed from what it anciently was: Yet has still two Parish Churches, beside its Cathedral; one Hospital and two Charity-Schools. Its Manufactures are only a small Trade in Gloves and other Leather Wares.

2. *Leominster*, on the River *Lugg*, is a large and well-built Town. Its *Wool* and *Wheat* are reckoned the best in *England*: And it has several Mills and other Machines for its Woollen and Leather Manufacture.

XXVI. *Worcestershire* abounds in Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Fruits, River-Fish, and in divers Salt-Springs and Salt-Pits at sundry of its Towns; [the Names of which here, as well as in the adjoining County of *Cheshire*, end in *wych*, as *Droitwych*, *Middlewych*, *Nantwych*, &c.] Its best Towns are,

Worcester City.

1. *Worcester City*, standing pleasantly on the River *Severn*, contains about 2,000 Houses, with a Cathedral and twelve Parish Churches, three Grammar-Schools, six Charity-Schools, seven Alms-houses, an Hospital, and a Guild-hall; and may contain about or near 20,000 Inhabitants. It has divers Manufactures of fine Cloths, and of Gloves. Here is a Custom-house and Quay, to which many Vessels of small Burden come up.

2. *Droitwych* has four Parish Churches, and is famous for its white Salt-pits.

3. *Bewdley* is a good Town, on the *Severn*, dealing largely in Corn, Iron Wares, Salt, Hops, Leather, *Manchester Goods*, &c. carried down the *Severn* to *Gloucester* and other Parts.

4. *Kidderminster* is a populous Town, having a considerable Trade in Woollen Cloths and Stuffs.

5. *Stourbridge*, on the River *Stour*, is a thriving Town, having Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Iron, and Glass; and also a peculiar Kind of Clay or Earth for making the best *Crucibles*. Here is a well-endowed Grammar-School, and Library, and yet has but one Parish Church.

XXVII. *Warwickshire* is a good in-land County.

1. *Warwick*, its County-Town, on the *Avon*, is a neat and pretty Place, having two Churches, three Free-Schools, an Hospital for decayed Gentlemen, and a Castle the Seat of the Earl *Brook* and *Warwick*.

6.

2. *Coventry*,

2. *Coventry*, a large and populous City, having three Churches, several Meeting-houses, a Free-School, and an Hospital. It had formerly a good Manufacture of Woollen Cloth; but at present Tammys and Ribbons are its chief Manufactures.

3. *Birmingham* is the largest Town in this County, most populous and most thriving, and yet is not a Corporation, (nor are its People by any Means desiring to be such.) It is not only all over *England*, but it may be said likewise all over *Europe*, that it is eminent for its almost endless Variety of excellent and ingenious *Hardware* Manufactures; of vast Variety of Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Buttons, Shoe-Buckles, Tweezers, &c. with many other Sorts of Steel and Brass Wares. For which End it is supplied with very cheap Coals, and all other Necessaries in great Plenty. It has three fine Churches, several Dissenting Meeting-houses; and, having lately had many new Streets added to it, it may probably contain about 30,000 Inhabitants; and at present much more likely to increase than to diminish.

XXVIII. *Northamptonshire* is a very populous in-land County, extremely fruitful.

Northampton Town is a pleasant Place, having four Parish Churches, two Dissenting Meeting-houses, two Hospitals, an Infirmary, and a Charity-School: Yet it has no considerable Manufacture, being only noted for Shoes, of which many are exported, and has also a Stocking Manufacture, and very good Horses; where is the greatest Horse-Market in *England*. Yet *Kettering* and other neighbouring Towns, though smaller, carry on a more considerable Trade in Corn, Lace, and Shalloons, and other light Woollen Goods.

The City of *Peterborough*, though not large, drives a considerable Trade in Corn, Malt, and sundry Sorts of Woollen Manufactures.

XXIX. *Rutlandshire* is the very smallest County in *England*, remarkably abounding in Corn, black Cattle, and Sheep. It has only two small Towns, *Oakham*, and *Uppingham*, Places of little Consideration.

XXX. *Leicestershire* is very fertile in Corn, Cattle, and Sheep with fine long Wool.

Leicester, its Shire-Town, is considerably large and populous, having at present three Parish Churches, [It had once 32 Parish Churches about the Time of the *Norman* Conquest; but subsequent Misfortunes have so greatly reduced their Number] three Hospitals, and a Charity-School. It carries on a great Trade in Stockings, Corn, and Cattle. The Stocking-frame Trade having in some Years yielded 60,000 *l. per Annum*.

XXXI. *Lincolnshire*, a large County, with a very various Soil.

1. *Lincoln* City, on the River *Witham*, is an old and much-decayed Place, wherein, so lately as the Reign of King *Edward VI.* there were said to be *fifty-two* Parish Churches, afterward reduced to *eighteen*, and since to its present Number of *thirteen* mean Churches. It has a stately Cathedral and four Charity-Schools, though but little Trade or Manufactures of any Sort.

2. *Stamford*, on the *Welland*, is a well-built and populous Town, having six Parish Churches. Its principal Trade is in Malt, Free-stone, and Pit-coal.

3. *Grantham* is a good Market-Town.

4. *Boston*, a Sea-port-Town, at the Mouth of the *Witham*, is well built; and has some foreign Trade in *Portugal* Wines, &c.

XXXII. *Nottinghamshire* is a fine County, and has in it many Woods, Forests, and Coal-pits.

1. *Nottingham*, situated on a Rock near the River *Trent*, is one of the finest and pleafantest Towns of the whole Kingdom. It is wealthy and populous, has three Parish Churches and two Meeting-houses. Its principal Manufactures are Stockings, for which it is very famous; it has good Earthen-ware; and is also very famous for its excellent *Malt* and *Ale*.

2. *Newark*, on the *Trent*, is a wealthy Town, and deals much in Corn, Cattle, and Wool.

XXXIII. *Derbyshire*, though (like most other Counties) it has a various Soil, has however Plenty of Corn and Wood, with many Mines of Iron, Lead, Coal, and Marble.

Derby, its Shire-Town, lies on the *Derwent*, is well built and populous, having five Parish Churches. It is a Staple for *Wool*, and is noted for good Malt and fine Ale, the latter being exported in great Quantities. Here also is the most famous and surprisingly extensive Machine, late Sir *Thomas Lombe's*, for throwing or twisting of Silk, of a most curious Construction, and a national Benefit. Here is no other Place eminent for Manufactures or Trade.

XXXIV. *Staffordshire* is in some Parts barren, mountainous, and woody; in other Parts it has good Corn and Pasture; and particularly abounds in Mines of Iron and Coal.

1. *Stafford*, its County-Town, has two Churches, and some good Linen Manufactures; but in other Respects is no way eminent.

2. *Litchfield*, on the *Trent*, is a City, with a Cathedral and three Parish Churches. It lies low, and its greatest Ornaments are the Edifices in what is called the *Clofe*, viz. the Episcopal Palace, Prebendal Houses, &c. But here are no Manufactures nor Commerce worthy of mention.

3. But

3. But *Woolverhampton* is a wealthy and populous Town, filled with Manufactures of the finest Locksmiths Work in *England*, and other Kinds of Hardware.

XXXV. *Shropshire* (or the County of *Salop*) is a pleasant and fertile Country, abounding in Corn, Coals, Iron, and Wood.

1. *Shrewsbury* (or *Salop*) is a large, pleasant, and well-built Town, with five Parish-Churches, and several Dissenting Meeting-houses; it is pleasantly almost surrounded by the River *Severn*, over which it has two Stone-Bridges. It has large Manufactures of *Flannel*, called here *Welch Cottons*, and also of Cloth; and is noted for its *Cakes* and *Brawn*: And is said to have more Gentry inhabiting it than any other mere Country-Town.

2. *Bridgnorth* stands also on the *Severn*, and is a tolerably large and handsome Town, with two Churches: It is noted for its Manufactures of Muskets and other Iron Wares, as well as for Woollen Cloth, Stockings, and Leather.

XXXVI. *Cheeshire* is mostly a level Country, abounding in Corn and Cattle of all kinds, and in Salt-Works.

1. *Chester* City on the River *Dee*, has Walls intirely round it, a Garrison, a Cathedral, and ten Parish-Churches; and drives a very considerable Trade with *Ireland*. This City is large and populous, possibly containing near upon 20,000 People. It is computed annually to vend 30,000 Tons Weight of its excellent *Cheese*, each consisting of 20 Hundred Weight. *Nantwich* and *Middlewich* are two Salt-work Towns.

XXXVII. *Yorkshire*, by far the largest County in *England*, is, in general, extremely fertile and plentiful in all the Necessaries of Life. Out of its forty-nine Towns, the following ones are the principal, viz.

1. *York* City stands on the River *Ouse*, upon which Ships of seventy Tons Burden sail up almost to the Bridge. *York* is very much decayed, and fallen from its ancient Splendor and Magnitude. It has still seventeen Parish-Churches, though twenty-eight nominal Parishes, and a most noble *Gothic* Cathedral. It stands on more Ground than the City of *Bristol*; although, in Point of Trade, Wealth, and Number of Inhabitants, (which falls short of 20,000) it be greatly inferior to it; yet it is a pleasant and noble City, with many fine public and private Edifices. It has still in it a *Cotton* Manufacture, and some Trade by Water-Carriage on the *Ouse*.

2. *Halifax*, upon the River *Calder*, is a very populous and very wealthy Town, eminent for its extensive Woollen Manufactures, though we have no where met with a particular or late Account of its Magnitude, any farther than that, beside its ancient Mother-Church, it has in its vastly large Parish, twelve Chapels, two of which (says the *Thesaurus Geographicus*, published Anno 1695) are parochial, which we do not well understand. It may probably contain about 20,000 Inhabitants.

3. *Leeds* is a very populous, large, and wealthy Town, having three Churches, and several dissenting Meeting-houses. It is most famous for its immense Woollen-Cloth Fair, where, say some, 20,000 *l.* worth of Cloth is often sold in an Hour's Time, and much of it shipped off at *Hull* for foreign Parts, its River being navigable by Boats to *Wakefield*, *York*, and *Hull*.

4. *Wakefield's* Woollen Manufactures have of late so much increased it, as to be computed more populous than *York* City.

5. *Sheffield* is a very large Town, eminently famous, ever since King *Edward III.*'s Reign, for its Cutlery Ware; in which it is said to employ 40,000 People, though not all living within the Town.

6. *Hull*, on a River of its Name, falling there into the *Humber*, is a fine old fortified Town, with a constant Garrison in its Citadel.

This flourishing Place, so happily situated, enjoys a very large foreign Commerce, and a numerous Shipping, more especially employed to the *Baltic*, and to the Northern Kingdoms, for Naval Stores, &c. and also in the Fisheries to *Iceland* and *Greenland*: And, although it has but two Churches, (beside several Meeting-houses) yet it is extremely populous. It has a Custom-house, an Exchange, a Trinity-house for Pilotage; a Store-house for Lead, a Granary for Corn, sundry Hospitals and Alms-houses, a Free-School and Charity-School. It has also a large inland Trade with sundry neighbouring Counties, by means of the several Rivers at and near it. *Hull* also deals largely in Corn, has much Sail-Cloth manufactured at its Trinity-house, and Lead. Its Customs, by its foreign Trade, is reputed to amount to from 30 to 40,000 *l.* It may probably contain near 20,000 Inhabitants.

7. *Burlington*, (or *Bridlington*) is a large and wealthy Sea-port Town, having a good Trade, and a safe Harbour, near the famous Promontory called *Flamborough-Head*.

8. *Richmond* is a large and populous inland Town, with Walls, and a Castle: It has two Churches; and it deals largely in the lighter Woollen Manufactures.

9. *Scarborough* is a good Sea-port Town, with a safe Harbour and a good Trade. It is employed so much in the fishing for Cod, Herrings, &c. as to be able, not only to supply the neighbouring Countries, but also to send considerable Quantities beyond-Sea. It likewise deals largely in the Coal-Trade. Its Harbour,

Harbour, and that of *Yarmouth*, are deemed the two best on this Side of *England*, for Shelter in Case of a Storm.

10. *Whitby* is a good Town, and has an excellent Harbour on the River *Esse*, where are built a great many of the best Ships for the Coal-trade: Here are *Alum*-Works, and a Custom-house: And it is believed there are near 200 Ships belonging to this thriving Town.

These ten Instances may suffice; yet doubtless there are several of the other lesser Towns of this County, which may have some considerable Woollen, Iron, &c. Manufactures, needless here to be specified.

XXXVIII. In the County or Bishopric of *Durham*, the principal Commodities or Productions are, *Iron*, *Lead*, and *Coals*, and some *Linen* Manufactures at *Darlington*.

1. The City of *Durham* is an inland City, on the River *Wear*, has a Cathedral and six Parish-Churches; over that River, *Durham* has two noble Stone-Bridges. Yet it is not eminent either for Manufactures or for Commerce.

2. *Stockton*, less than a hundred Years ago, had scarcely any other Houses but of Clay and Thatch, but is now well built, and drives a great Trade in Lead and Butter.

XXXIX. *Northumberland* yields excellent Mines of Coals and Lead.

1. *Newcastle*, on the North Side of the River *Tine*, is its stately and opulent Capital, over which River there is here a good Stone-Bridge. This Town is a County within itself, is extremely populous, having seven Churches, beside Chapels and Meeting-houses; has several Charity-Schools, and a large Hospital. The River *Tine* is its extensive and safe Harbour; from whence almost incredible Quantities of Coals are constantly shipped off for *London*, and other Parts of *England*, as well as to foreign Parts. It is, moreover, in other Respects, a Place of very considerable foreign Commerce; has several Glass-houses, a considerable Manufacture of Hardware, and the best Grindstones in all *Europe*. *Newcastle* builds many Ships for the Coal-trade. Seven Miles down the River, the large Village of *North-Shields* is the noted Station for the Coal-Ships, where they take in their Ladings from the numerous Lighters called *Keels*, constantly going thither for that End, navigated by above 4000 Keelmen. Here is a fine Exchange, a Custom-house, Mansion-house for the Mayor, a Surgeon's Hall, &c. and sundry other public and private Edifices. Merchant-Ships of considerable Burden come up to its fine Quay, but most of them remain at *Shields*, ready to go out to Sea; where, at the Mouth of the *Tine*, there is a Fort well planted with Cannon, and a Garrison. *Newcastle*, with *Shields*, is by many thought to contain above 30,000 People.

2. *Berwick*, at the Mouth and on the North or Scotch Side of the River *Tweed*, is a walled Town, with a strong Castle and Garrison, has two Churches. Here is great Plenty of Provisions, vast Quantities of Salmon pickled for the *London* Market: Here is a Manufacture of Worsted Stockings, and an Exchange for Merchants: Yet Ships of large Burden cannot get into its Harbour, by Reason of a Bar at its Entrance.

XL. *Lancashire* is in some Parts fruitful, in other Parts marshy, and in some other Parts stony and barren. Its chief natural Productions are Corn, Coals, and excellent Hemp.

1. *Lancaster*, its County-Town, is a Sea-port, though capable only of Ships of about 70 Tons Burden: Yet, with such Ships, it carries on a thriving Trade with our *American* Colonies, in Manufactures of Woollen, Hardware, &c. It has a Custom-house and a Castle.

2. *Preston*, a very handsome and thriving Town.

3. *Manchester*, on the *Irwell*, is a large, beautiful, and extremely populous Place: And though, in Point of Government, it is really but a Village, as having no higher Magistrate than a Constable; yet, in Magnitude, elegant Buildings, and Number of Inhabitants, it surpasses all the Towns, and even all the Cities of *England*, three only excepted. It is eminently famous for the Skill and Industry of its People, in many Kinds of Manufactures of Cotton, Dimities, Tickings, &c. and is by some said to contain upwards of 30,000, and some others think 40,000 People. Yet, beside several Meeting-houses, and some private Popish Mass-houses, it has but one large Collegiate Church, and one Parish-Church. It has a College, an Hospital, a Library, a Free-School, and several Charity-Schools.

4. *Warrington* is a populous Market-Town, and is eminent for its Trade in Linen and Malt.

5. *Liverpool* is a large and fine Sea-port Town, at the Mouth of the River *Mersey*, with a convenient Harbour, and a fine wet Dock. It has so vast a foreign or naval Commerce, more particularly in the *Guinea* and *West-India* Trade, as even to vie with, and in some Branches to exceed the City of *Bristol* itself. It had but three Parish-Churches till the Year 1762, when two more were added by Act of Parliament: Here are also several Meeting-houses; a Custom-house, an Exchange, sundry Alms-houses, and a Work-house. Its Harbour is defended on the South Side by a Castle, and on the West by a Tower, and has an Act of last Year's Session of Parliament for making farther Improvements at it. It may have about 300 Ships and Vessels, great and small, belonging to it, including coasting as well as foreign Trade; is thought to contain about 30,000 Inhabitants; and both it and *Manchester* are constantly increasing, not only in single Houses, but even in intire new Streets.

XLII. *Westmoreland* lies (as its Name imports) mostly in a marshy or moorish Country, and other Parts of it are mountainous.

1. *Appulby*, esteemed the County-Town, is a decaying Place, with two Churches: It is washed by the River *Eden*, and has very little of any thing like Trade or Manufactures.

2. But *Kendal* is a much more considerable Place in point of Trade, Buildings, and the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants; and is also greatly enriched by its Woollen Cloth Manufactures, known for four Centuries past by the Name of *Kendal Cloths*, and by its Druggets, Stockings, and Hats, although it has but a small Harbour on the River *Can*. It has but one Parish-Church, but it is said to have no fewer than twelve Chapels, and may therefore probably have near 20,000 Inhabitants.

XLII. *Cumberland*, on the *Irish* Sea, abounds in Pit-coal, Copper, and Lead.

1. *Carlisle* is a small walled and garrisoned City, on the River *Eden*; has a Cathedral, and two Parish-Churches. It has a small Manufacture of Fustians; but, although it be a Sea-port, it has no foreign Commerce.

2. *Penrith*, usually pronounced *Perith*, is a well-built and populous inland trading Town, eminent for Tanners, and for Corn and Cattle.

3. *Keswick*, a small Market-town, is no otherwise remarkable than for its Black-Lead Mine, by some, through Mistake, said to be the only one of the Kind in all *Europe*.

In the Principality of **W A L E S** are twelve Counties, viz. six in *South-Wales*, and the like Number in *North-Wales*. The whole Country is so vastly improved since its complete Union with *England*, as to have quite another Appearance at present than 200 Years ago. Its Lands well cultivated, its Towns well built and inhabited; and, although it be mostly mountainous, it nevertheless affords Plenty of all the Necessaries of Life, either in respect to Corn or Cattle: It has also Plenty of Wood, Coals, and Turf for Fuel, and for working its Mines. The whole Principality probably containing 300,000 People.

In *South Wales*, we shall begin with

1. *Pembrokeshire* is in general very fertile: It has a remarkable Kind of Fuel named *Culm*, being the Dust of Pit-coal made up into Balls, affording a bright, lasting, and pleasant Fire, much used by the Gentry.

1. The Town of *Pembroke* stands on one of the many Creeks of *Milford-Haven*, [one of the largest and safest Havens in all *Europe*, which is now fortifying by Authority of the Legislature, not only to be a safe Retreat for our Navy in Time of War, as well as for our Merchant-Ships, but likewise for Docks, Storehouses, &c. for the Navy-Royal.] This Town of *Pembroke* has two Churches, a Custom-house, and a considerable naval Commerce.

2. *Tenby* (or *Tenbigh*) has a good Herring-Fishery, and exports large Quantities of Coals.

3. *Haverford-west* is a rich and populous Sea-port Town, with a considerable Trade: It has four Churches, a Custom-house, and commodious Quay for Shipping.

4. *St. David's* is a small City, [so called as being a Bishop's See and a Corporation] on the Sea-coast; but being a barren Country, it is much decayed.

II. *Caermarthenshire* is one of the most fruitful Counties of *Wales*, with Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and Abundance of Lead.

Caermarthen, its Shire-Town, and its only good one, stands on the River *Towy*, which brings Ships up to it: It is a thriving, well-built, polite, and populous Place, with a good Trade, so as it may be justly reputed the Capital of *South-Wales*, it being the chief Resort of the Gentry of those Parts.

III. *Glamorganshire* is partly mountainous, and in some Parts very fruitful.

1. *Swansey* is a neat Sea-port Town, with a good Harbour, and carries a great Trade in Coals and *Culm*, having also some Copper-Works.

2. *Caerdiff*, a handsome, populous, and trading Sea-port.

3. *Landaff*, though a Bishop's See, is but a mere Village, having no Corporation.

IV. *Brecknockshire* has high Mountains, and consequently deep Vallies; producing Corn, Cattle, and Fish.

Brecknock Town has three Churches, and some Trade in Woollen Cloth.

V. *Cardiganshire*, on the *Irish* Channel, produces Grain, Cattle, Fish, Silver, Lead, and Copper.

1. *Cardigan* Town is reasonably large and well built, has a very brisk Trade with *Ireland* from its River *Tivy*. And here they are said to catch the finest Salmon in all *England*.

2. *Aber-*

2. *Aberystwith* is a Town of some Trade, and is populous.

VI. *Radnorshire* is one of the least fertile of any in this Principality.

1. *Radnor* is but a mean Place; but,
2. *Presteing* is a neat Town, dealing much in Corn and Malt;—and,
3. *Knigh-ton* in much the same; as also in Cattle, Hops, &c.

In *North-Wales*,

VII. *Montgomeryshire*, an inland County, and very mountainous.

1. *Montgomery* Town is a Place of no Eminence; but,
2. *Welchpool* is a pretty little Town, and has a good Manufacture of Flannels.

VIII. *Merionethshire*, on the *Irish* Sea; though almost wholly mountainous, has some Cotton Manufactures, infinite Numbers of Sheep on its Mountains; but not one Town of any Note, though *Harlech* Castle is called its Shire-Town.

IX. *Flintshire* is a small County, bordering on *Cheshire*; and, though mountainous, produces Cattle, Pit-coal, Lead, and Mill-stones; yet has no Town of any Account, although *St. Asaph* be the See of a Bishop, but is no Corporation.

X. *Denbighshire* is a large and fertile Valley.

1. *Denbigh* Town is pretty large and populous, though noted only for Tanners and Glovers;—but—
2. *Wrexham* is the largest Town in all *North-Wales*, being populous and well built; and has a great Trade in Flannels.

XI. *Caernarvonshire* has many very high Mountains, and dismal Rocks. Yet, in the maritime Parts, it is tolerably fertile and well inhabited.

1. *Caernarvon* Town; situated on the Streight of the Sea which divides this Shire from the Isle of *Anglesea*. It is small, but well built.
2. *Bangor*, an ancient City on the same Streight of the Sea, anciently of great Account, but now a small Town; all its Dignity at present being derived from its being a Bishop's See, and as such, jointly with its being a Corporation, assumes the Appellation of a City.
3. *Aberconway*, though so lately founded as the Reign of King *Edward* II. is grown up into a handsome Town.

XII. *Anglesey* Island and County is divided from the main Land by the above-named narrow Streight of the Sea.

Beaumaris, its Shire-Town, has a pretty good Harbour for Ships; and, by its Trade, is become a pretty wealthy Place.

The little Isle of *Holy-head* is divided from *Anglesey* by a small Streight, and is only remarkable for being the usual Station of the Packet-boats to and from *Ireland*.

Man Isle, lying over-against *Lancashire*, in the *Irish* Sea, though properly of no County of *England*, is nevertheless subject [as to its *Dominium directum*] to the Crown and Kingdom of *Great Britain*, as its Lord Paramount; but, with respect to its immediate Property and Revenue, [or its *Dominium utile*], it belongs to the Duke of *Athol*. Its Soil is fertile in Grain and Cattle of all Sorts: Their Products for Exportation consist of Wool, Hides, and Tallow, which they exchange with foreign Shipping for Commodities they may have occasion for from other Parts. Its *Metropolis*, properly speaking, as having a Castle and Garrison, is *Castletown*; but *Douglas* is the best Town and Harbour, as being most frequented by Shipping. As this Island is the Means of much detrimental and illegal Smuggling-Trade, to the Prejudice of the national Revenue and Commerce, it seems to require the Consideration of the Legislature, to reduce it closer to the Dominion of the Kingdom and Crown, so as to be subjected to the Laws as much as any other Part of *Great Britain*.

S C O T L A N D.

Its natural Productions are Corn and Pulse of all Kinds, horned Cattle, small hardy Horses, Sheep, Hags, Wool, Flax, Iron, Lead, Marble, Peltry, Slate, and Hemp.

It is usually divided into thirty-one Shires and two Stewartries, and may contain 1,500,000 People, viz.

I. *Berwick*—

I. *Berwickshire*, [or, in the old Stile, the *Marſe*] on the *German Ocean*, next to *Northumberland*, is fertile in Corn, and Pasturage. Its best Towns are,

1. *Dunſe*, a Place of the best Trade of this County.
2. *Kelſo*, a pretty Market-town on the *Tweed*, in a pleasant Part of the Country; and,
3. *Lauder*, a *Royal Burgh*, [*i. e.* a Corporation immediately depending solely on the Crown, without any sort of Subjection or Dependence on any Subject] with but few Manufactures.

The Reader needs scarcely to be told, that the Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed* was long since reduced to the Subjection of *England*, as a separate Dominion.

Lothian, (divided into *East* and *Mid-Lothian*) the most fertile, pleasant, and most populous Part of *Scotland*.

II. *East-Lothian* contains,

1. *Dunbar*, a well-built Royal Burgh, and a well-known Sea-port, with a good Harbour, and some considerable naval Commerce.
2. *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, with some inland Trade in Corn, &c.
3. *Preston-pans*, *Cockenny*, and *Seton*, Towns chiefly eminent for their Salt-works.

III. *Mid-Lothian* contains,

1. *Muscleburgh*, a Royal Burgh and Sea-port, having some prosperous Woollen Manufactures.
2. *Edinburgh*, the Capital of *Scotland*. It is large, well built, and populous, having eleven large Parish-Churches, and about as many Episcopal Meeting-houses; an eminent University, several large and well endowed Hospitals, a stately Royal Infirmary, an Exchange, a Royal College of Physicians, with a Physic-Garden; a noble and strong Castle, with a Garrison, a fine Royal Palace, and many handsome Palaces of the Nobility. The spacious Town and Port of *Leith*, containing two Parish-Churches, with a fine Quay and Pier running a great Way into the Sea, is the proper Port of *Edinburgh*; which has no inconsiderable foreign Trade, and a large coasting Trade; and with *Leith*, and its other Suburbs, may fairly contain 60,000 People. *Edinburgh* is, moreover, the Seat of Government of the chief Courts of Law, and Boards of Revenue; and as it has many Persons of Quality and Figure always residing in it, with such Qualifications it is, and always will be, deemed a Place of polite Resort, and most agreeable Conversation; even notwithstanding the Objections of certain Inconveniencies attending such Persons as may be necessarily obliged to live in the central and closer Parts of so populous a Place. [Vide *Botero's* fine Distinction between a *large City* and a *great City*, *sub Anno 1594*, of this Work.]

IV. *Linlithgowshire* (otherwise called *West-Lothian*) contains,

1. *Borrowstonness*, on the River *Forth*, is a Port of good Commerce and Shipping; and, next to *Leith*, carries on the greatest Trade to *Holland* and *France* of any in *Scotland*.
2. *Linlithgow*, a well-built Town, having a considerable Linen Manufacture, and a ruinous Royal Palace.

V. The Shire of *Tweeddale* has good Pasturage, and great Plenty of Sheep, whose Wool is in good Esteem. Yet *Peebles*, on the *Tweed*, though its Shire-Town, is but an inconsiderable Place.

VI. *Selkirk* Shire and Town has nothing in it very remarkable.

VII. *Teviotdale* (or *Roxburghshire*.)

Its best Town is *Jedburgh*, a Royal Burgh, having some good Woollen Manufactures.

VIII. *Dumfries-shire* is a good Country.

Dumfries, its County-Town, is a large improving Sea-port, on the *Irish Sea*; has two Parish-Churches, a considerable Number of good Ships, with a proportionable Share of foreign Commerce, and about 6000 Inhabitants.

IX. *Kirkcudbright* Stewartry is a large and fertile Country.

Kirkcudbright, its chief Town, has a good Harbour at the Mouth of the River *Dee*, and lies very commodious for Commerce.

X. *Wigtonshire* contains,

1. *Wigton*, its Shire-Town, which, though it has a Harbour, has little Commerce. Here also is,
2. *Whitburn*, a Royal Burgh.

3. Port-

3. *Port-Patrick*, a small Town, with a tolerable Harbour, being the usual Port of Passage to *Belfast*, and other Parts of the North of *Ireland*.

These two Counties are comprehended in the old Country of *Galloway*; which large Country of *Galloway* gives the Title of Earl to one of the noble Families of *Stewart*; although Dr. *Büsching's* Map-maker has not so much as found a Place for its said ancient Name on his Map of *Scotland*.

XI. The Shire of *Air* has its Shire-Town of the same Name; which carries on a tolerable Trade, with some Shipping.

2. *Irwin* is a small Sea-port, with some Ships and Commerce.

XII. *Renfrewshire* is pleasant, rich, and populous, has

1. *Greenock*, a well-built Sea-port, with a good Share of foreign Trade, and the largest Herring-Fishery of any on the West Coast of *Scotland*.

2. *Paisley*, a large inland Town, of late Years become eminent for its fine Linen and Long-Lawn Manufactures.

3. *Renfrew* is small, and not considerable.

XIII. The Shire of *Lanerk* or *Clydesdale*, a fine and wealthy Country, has

1. *Lanerk*, its Shire-Town, standing on the fine River *Clyde*.

2. *Hamilton*, a small, but well-built and pleasant Town, on the *Clyde*, having a fine Linen Manufacture, and a noble Palace of the Dukes of *Hamilton* near it.

3. *Glasgow* is a large and beautifully built City, situated in a Plain along the River *Clyde*, in a very fertile Country. It is a City of very considerable foreign as well as domestic Commerce, having many good Ships trading to our *American* Colonies, and to many other Countries. It has many excellent Manufactures of various Kinds. It has seven Churches. Its proper Harbour lies some Miles lower down the River, at a Place named *Newport-Glasgow*; yet smaller Vessels can come up to the City, which has a most thriving University; and the City may possibly contain near 30,000 Inhabitants.

XIV. *Stirlingshire* is a fine fertile Country, on and near the River *Forth*.

Stirling, its capital Town, stands on a fine Eminence, having a Stone-Bridge cross the *Forth*. It is a large and well-built Town, with a strong Royal Castle. Ships of small Burden come up with the Tide to its Bridge. *Stirling* has very considerable Manufactures of Shalloons and Serges.

XV. The small Shire of *Clackmannan* is a good and fertile Country, and abounds in Pit-coal beyond any other Part. Its Towns are,

1. *Alloa* or *Alloway*, a small Town, with a good Harbour on the *Forth*, and some Commerce.

2. *Culrofs*, a Royal Burgh, on the Frith of *Forth*, with a tolerable coasting Trade.

XVI. *Fife*shire, on the Frith of *Forth*, contains much Coal, and a considerable Number of small Towns along the Sea-coast, with Shipping belonging more or less to each of them.

1. *Burntisland* is a Royal Burgh, having a fine Harbour, and a considerable Linen Manufacture.

2. *Kirkaldy* is the most populous and thriving Burgh on all the Coast of *Fife*, having a considerable foreign Commerce, and much Shipping.

3. *St. Andrew's*, its Shire-Town, is much declined from its ancient Splendor; though it still has an University, and a small Harbour, but without Shipping.

XVII. The little Shire of *Kinrofs* has in it only the small Town of the same Name, but of little Significance.

XVIII. *Dunbartonshire*, [or *Lenoxshire*, the ancient Appellation of it] is properly very highland and mountainous; yet has good Pasturage, and some fertile Spots for Tillage.

Dunbarton Town stands on a Bay of the Sea, formed by the Rivers *Clyde* and *Leven*; it had once a considerable Trade, but is now so much decayed as to be principally eminent only by its very strong Royal Castle, on a high Rock, having a small Garrison.

XIX. The Shire of *Bute* consists only of the Islands of *Bute* and *Arran*, lying in the Frith of *Clyde*. On the former stands the Royal Burgh of *Rothsay*. At both these Isles there is a great Herring-Fishery, and their Rivers abound with Salmon and other Fish.

XX. *Argyleshire*, a large highland or mountainous Country, abounding in Cattle and Sheep.

1. *Inverary*, its Shire-Town, is a Royal Burgh ; as is also
2. *Campbelton*, with a good Harbour, and some Shipping, especially well situated for and employed in the *Herring* and *Greenland* Fisheries.

The Islands of *Islay* and *Jura*, in this same County, yield Plenty of Corn and Cattle, Lead-Mines, and Lime-stones ; but there are no Towns worth noting.

Along the West Coast there are Abundance of Isles, and some of considerable Compass ; which, for want of due Plantation, Cultivation, and Improvement, are hitherto no otherwise remarkable, than on account of their most convenient Situation for the Fisheries for Herring, Cod, &c. which there so much abound ; and which another Generation may possibly make of much more substantial Benefit than has hitherto been known. This Coast seeming to be like a rich Mine scarcely explored, and left for future Improvement. They are well known by the general Name of the *Hebrides* or *Western-Isles* ; but they have no Towns worth particular Notice.

XXI. *Perthshire* is a large County, with various Soil, though it has Plenty of Pasture, Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Flax, &c.

1. *Perth*, its Shire-Town, pleasantly seated on the large and fine River *Tay* ; it has some foreign Commerce to *Norway*, the *Baltic*, and other Parts, and a very improving Linen Manufacture in and near it.
2. *Dunkeld*, farther up the *Tay* ; it is the best Market-town in the Highlands, for Linen, Wool, &c.
3. *Dumblain*, a little pleasant Market-town.
4. *Abernethy*, a small Town, said to have been the usual Residence of the *Pictish* Kings.

XXII. The Shire of *Forfar* [or *Angus*, its more ancient Appellation] is a fertile County in Corn, Cattle, Fruits, &c. and much Linen Manufactures.

Forfar is but an inconsiderable Place ; but

1. *Dundee*, its proper Capital, is a large and populous Town, near the Mouth of the River *Tay* : It is a Town of considerable Trade, exporting much Linen, Grain, Herrings, Peltry, &c. to sundry foreign Parts : It has three Churches ; and may contain about 10,000 Inhabitants.
2. *Montrose*, a pretty little Town, with a fine Harbour, good Shipping, and a considerable foreign Commerce.
3. *Aberborthick* is a Sea-port and Royal Burgh, though it has but small maritime Commerce.
4. *Brechin*, a small inland Royal Burgh, of little Trade.

XXIII. *Kincardineshire* [or *Merns*, its ancient Name] has but an indifferent Soil, without any Town of considerable Note, and only along its Coast a Number of small Sea-ports, with some coasting and fishing Vessels, and some light and cheap Woollen Manufactures, of which they export some to *Holland* in their said Vessels.

XXIV. *Aberdeenshire* comprehends the anciently-named Countries of *Marr*, *Buchan*, *Garioch*, still known by those ancient Appellations amongst the Natives. It is a large County, and produces Plenty of Grain, Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Peltry, &c. It is extremely well supplied with the best of Sea-fish on its own Coast, whereof a great deal is exported to *France* and *Italy* ; and its Rivers, running into the *German* Ocean, are replete with an Exuberance of Salmon, Trout, &c. This County has very much Linen and slight Woollen Manufactures, and is most famous for its very fine knit Stockings.

1. *New Aberdeen*, the Shire-Town, at the Mouth of the River *Dee*, is a large well-built City, and has a good dry or Tide-Harbour : In it are, three Churches, and several Episcopal Meeting-houses, a considerable Degree of foreign Commerce, and much Shipping, a well-frequented University, and above 12,000 Inhabitants.
2. *Old Aberdeen*, near a Mile distant, though almost joined to the other, by means of a long Village depending on neither of them, is a moderately large Market-town, but has no Haven. In each of these two Places there is a well-endowed College, both together being termed the University of *Aberdeen*, although quite independent on each other.
3. 4. *Kintore* and *Inverurie* are two small inland Royal-Burghs on the River *Don*, of little Trade.
5. And *Old-Meldrum*, though no Corporation, is a better Town than either of them, having good Woollen Manufactures, and a very great Trade in Wool and Linen.

6. *Peterhead*, a Sea-port, with a good Trade for Grain and Fish, -and some Shipping for *Norway*, &c.

XXV. *Banffshire* has plenty of Grain, Cattle, Sea and River Fish, and a considerable Linen Manufacture.

1. *Banff*,

1. *Banff*, its Shire-Town, a small Royal Burgh, and Sea-port, though of but small Commerce.
2. *Frazerburgh*, a Port-Town, with a good Harbour, and some Trade to *Norway*, with Meal, Malt, and Grain.
3. *Portsoy*, a pretty Village, having a good Fishery and a considerable coasting Trade.

XXVI. and XXVII. The Shires of *Elgin* and *Nairn* constitute both Parts of the fine and plentiful Country having the ancient Appellation of *Murray* or *Moray*, mostly a plain level Country, abounding with the finest Wheat (beyond many Counties of a more southern Situation) and other Grain, with great Plenty of all other Necessaries, as Cattle, Sea and River Fish.

1. *Elgin*, its ancient Shire-Town, is a Royal Burgh, but no Sea-port; yet has some Manufactures.
2. *Nairn*, a small Royal Burgh, having an Harbour, and some coasting Trade.

XXVIII. *Inverness-shire* contains the Town of that Name, having a good Harbour, a fine Stone-Bridge over its River *Ness*, and a thriving foreign and coasting Trade. In it are two Churches.

At the West-Highland Town of *Maryburgh*, or *Inverlochy*, stands a Royal Fort, with a Garrison, named *Fort-William*, where are some Shipping, chiefly for supplying the Garrison and Neighbourhood with Necessaries.

XXIX. and XXX. The Shires of *Cromarty* and *Tayne* constitute the largest County in *Scotland*, known still by its ancient Appellation of *Ross*; in it are many upland Parts, and on its West Sea-coasts, a rugged, rocky, and mountainous Country, but is better toward the East Sea-coast.

1. *Cromarty* is a small Royal Burgh, with one of the best Harbours in *Great Britain*, admirably well fitted for Trade and Fishery; but has very little Commerce, excepting a mere coasting Trade.
2. *Tayne*, a small Sea-port, with some coasting Trade.
3. *Chanry*, a small Town, with a Harbour, but very little Trade.
4. *Dingwall*, a small Sea-port Town on the Bay of *Cromarty*, of little Trade.

To this extensive County belongs the large and tolerably well peopled Island of *Skye*, divided from the West Shore of the Country by a very narrow Strait of the Sea.

From this Isle is carried on a very great *Herring-Fishing*, and also from some neighbouring Isles. *Skye* has so much Grain as to be enabled therewith to supply a good Part of its neighbouring Continent.

Round the yet larger Isle of *Lewes*, (and its many Bays) lying farther West in the Ocean, there is an Exuberance of the best of Fish of all Kinds, as Herring, Cod, Ling, Skate, Haddock, &c. It is reckoned near 100 Miles in Length, stretching from South to North, including its South Part called *Harris*, joined to it by a narrow Isthmus: [But surely, also, *South* and *North Uist*, (separated from *Lewes*, indeed, by but narrow Streights) must be included in so large a Length as this Extent.]

☞ In Times of Peace and Tranquillity, would it not well merit the serious Consideration of our Legislature, to improve and better people such vast Tracts of Land, and thereby add much Strength and real Dominion to our *British* Empire? And, as so many Thousands of Highlanders must be dismissed upon the Reduction of our Forces, what Part of the Earth can be so proper for them to be settled in as their own native Climate, with some reasonable Encouragement till they can help themselves?

XXXI. The Shire of *Sutherland* (or *Dornoch*) produces small Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Hides, Skins, Tallow, and immense Quantities of both Sea and River Fish; yet has no Town of any Note but *Dornoch*, which is, however, but an inconsiderable one, though a Royal Burgh!

Strathnaver, a Part of the West Side of this Shire, is very mountainous, and has only small Villages in it.

XXXII. The Shire of *Caithness*, which joins with *Bute* for sending one Representative to Parliament, though the farthest North County of the Island of *Great Britain*, is yet a better Soil than some Counties more southerly, and they speak the *English* Tongue, to the very farthest Point of the Land, more intelligibly than in several other Counties.

1. *Wick* is its Shire-Town, and a Royal Burgh, with a good Harbour, but little Trade.
2. *Thurso*, a small Sea-port, with a tolerable Harbour pointing to *Pentland Frith*, which separates the *Orkneys* from the Continent.

Here is *Dungsby* [i. e. *Duncansby*] Head, projecting North-east into the said *Frith*, and is the very farthest Promontory or Point of Land of the whole Island of *Great Britain* Northward.

XXXIII. The *Stewartry* (or *Shire*) of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, consists of the two great Clusters of Isles going respectively by those two general Appellations, in the Northern Ocean.

That of *Orkney* consists of twenty-eight Isles, though not all intirely inhabited. The largest and best inhabited, being twenty-four Miles in Length, is named *Pomona*, (for what Reason it is somewhat hard to guess) and,

and, considering its very northern Latitude, is well cultivated and fertile. Its chief Town is *Kirkwall*, a Royal Burgh, having some Trade and small Shipping. The Products here consist of Grain, Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Lead, Salt, coarse Cloth, and Stockings, Bed-feathers, salt Fish, &c. And the other lesser Isles are generally well enough supplied with Grain, Cattle, Fish, &c.

That of *Shetland* contains forty-six Isles, beside what, in the old *Norwegian* or *Norse* Language, are called *Holms*, (*i. e.* mere Rocks.) The largest has obtained the obvious Name of *Mainland*, (or, as some *Dutch* Maps call it, *Hetland*) being near sixty Miles in Length; and sixteen in Breadth. People here are, for the most Part, employed in Fishing, knitting of Stockings, or in making a coarse Kind of Woollen Cloth, with which they supply the *Dutch* and other foreign Fishing-Vessels. Here are two small Towns, *Lerwick* and *Scalloway*; the former being the chief, lies near the noted Harbour or Sound called *Brassa-Sound*, and consists of about 300 Stone Houses, there being no Timber to be found here growing, nor any Sort of Fruit growing higher than their Garden-Walls, because of their nipping Frosts. Most of their other Isles are inhabited, and many of them have Parish-Churches. The *Hollanders* and *Hamburgers* Herring-busses drive a considerable Trade with the Natives, for their coarse Woollen Goods, in exchange for their Money, Liquors, &c. and Ships from *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *Orkney*, bring them Meal, Barley, and Malt. *Scalloway* is a smaller Place on the same chief Isle.

I R E L A N D.

The Kingdom of *Ireland* is a fine and fertile Island, abounding in all the Necessaries and Conveniencies that a reasonable Man can wish for, Wine only excepted. In it are to be found sundry large and opulent Cities, a great Number of handsome and well-traded Towns, and many valuable Materials for Commerce.

I. Of the four great Divisions of the Kingdom, we shall begin with that which is best inhabited, *viz.* the fine Province [once Kingdom] of *Leinster*, on its East Side directly opposite to *Wales*.

In this Province are contained,

1. *Dublin*, its superb Capital, and the famous Metropolis of the whole Kingdom. Of this City it has been very frequently and confidently asserted, That, since the Year 1711, or, as others, three Years later, or since the Accession to the Crown of the illustrious House of *Hanover*, it has so rapidly increased, as, in so short a Space, to have added to her Suburbs no fewer than 4000 Houses, and 30,000 Inhabitants. As it is the Seat of Government, it may easily be supposed to have in it many noble Edifices, Corporation-Halls, Hospitals, Charity-Schools, Alms-houses, beside fourteen Parish-Churches, many Protestant Meeting-houses, and even more Popish Mass-houses; (by them called Chapels.) An Archbishopric, one Cathedral, and one Collegiate Church; a Royal Castle, a thriving University, several fine Squares, and sundry beautiful Bridges cross its River *Liffy*. It stands in so good a Country as enables it to export many Materials for Commerce, and particularly great Quantities of Salt Provisions, Hides, Tallow, Butter, and Cheese, but principally of late Years an almost incredible Quantity of Linen of various Sorts, to the great enriching of *Ireland*. *Dublin*, therefore, with all such Advantages, cannot fail to have a great Commerce, and a numerous Shipping; and may probably contain about 100,000 Inhabitants; much about the Size of *Stockholm*, *Copenhagen*, *Berlin*, *Marseilles*, and our own *Bristol*.

2. *Wexford*, a large, well-built, and well-traded Sea-port, with a good Harbour and Shipping.

3. *Kilkenny*, a pleasant and reasonably large inland City, and some considerable Commerce.

4. *Ros*, a Town, with a tolerably good Trade.

5. *Trim*, on the *Boyne*, has also a tolerably good Trade.

II. The Province of *Ulster* lies to the North of *Leinster*. Here it was that *Ireland's* vast Linen Manufactures took its Rise amongst the *Scots* long settled there, and where it still most peculiarly flourishes beyond any other Part of that Kingdom. This also is the only one of *Ireland's* four capital Provinces wherein the *Protestants* out-number the *Papists*; occasioned by the Descendants of the numerous *Scots* who long ago settled and were often recruited here, being all Protestants; and they equally outdo their *Popish* Neighbours in Point of Sobriety and Industry. The best Places here are,

1. *Drogheda*, (otherwise written *Tredagh*) a strong and populous Town at the Mouth of the River *Boyne*, has a good Harbour, and carries on a good Trade with the North Part of *England*.

2. *Armagh* is esteemed the most fertile County in *Ireland*, yet the Town, (or, if it will please better, the City of that Name) though the Seat of an Archbishop, who is Primate of all *Ireland*, is at present a poor Place, or mere Village, having in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time been destroyed by the Rebel *O-Neale*, and has never since been able to recover its ancient Lustre.

3. *Belfast*, a good Sea-port and trading Town at the Mouth of the *Lagenwater*.

4. *Downpatrick* has a flourishing Linen Manufacture.

5. *Carickfergus* (or *Knockfergus*) is by some deemed the capital Town of the Province, has a good Harbour and Castle, but little Commerce. These Places lie opposite the North Parts of *England*.

6. *Derry* [or *Londonderry*, as it is most usually called] stands on *Lough-Foyl*, is a strong little City, having some Linen Manufactures, with some Commerce and Shipping. And this extreme North Part of *Ireland* is situated so near to *Scotland*, that they are in Sight of each others Coasts.

7. *Donnegal*,

6. *Donnegal*, the County Town of the same Name, (otherwise called the County of *Tyrconnel*) is a Place of some Trade; as is likewise *Enniskilling*. All which Places, and many more, (tho' less considerable ones) are chiefly, and most industriously, employed in the Manufactures of Linen and Linen Thread, to the great Benefit of the whole Kingdom, which, by its vast annual Exportations of Linen into *England*, is enabled to pay for the great annual Importations from *England* into *Ireland*; and likewise to render the Money constantly drawn from *Ireland* into *England* by her Absentees, less grievous to her.

III. The Province of *Connaught*, lying on the West Side of *Ireland*, is, in some Parts, very fertile, but, in others, it is covered with Woods and Bogs. It lies mostly West of the great River *Shannon*, and is the least populous, least industrious, and most Popish, of any of the four capital Provinces of *Ireland*. Its best Places are,

1. *Slego*, on a Bay of that Name, having a Castle and a convenient Harbour.
2. *Atblone*, a fortified Town, on the River *Shannon*, with a Market.
3. *Roscommon*, a Market-town, with a Fair.
4. *Galway*, a good Town, the Capital of *Connaught*, a Bishop's See, with a fine Harbour, and some small Commerce.
5. *Tuam*, though an Archbishopric, is merely a Village.

IV. The Province of *Munster* is the most Southern Part or Division of *Ireland*; and, next after *Dublin*, has the four best Places of that Kingdom, for foreign Commerce and Shipping, viz.

1. *Cork*, by far the noblest City next to *Dublin*; whether considered in respect to Magnitude, Riches, Commerce or Shipping; every one of which are truly great. More especially its Commerce to our *American* Plantations is exceeding great, for Salt Provisions of all Kinds, but Fish.
2. *Waterford*, the third City of *Ireland* in the four before-named Respects, [but not, as *Busching's* new Geography alleges, the second City of the Kingdom.]
3. *Limerick* is a handsome, populous, well-traded and strong City, on both Sides the *Shannon*, a Place of good Commerce and Shipping.

✎ The precise Magnitude, or the Number of People in these three Cities, (as they truly merit to be denominated) we have exhibited (with *Dublin*) in the Body of our Work, under the Year 1760.

4. *King'sale* is a populous and strong Town, with an excellent Harbour and considerable Commerce and Shipping: And it is, moreover, occasionally a Station for the Navy-Royal; for which End there reside at this Port proper naval Officers, Storehouses, &c.

5. *Cashel*, a Place of some Consideration; the See of an Archbishop.
6. *Clonmell*, a fortified and Parliament Town.
7. *Kilmallock*, a good Town.
8. *Dingle*, a good Market Town.
9. *Youghall*, a well-inhabited Town, with a good Harbour, and some Trade and Shipping.
10. *Baltimore*, a small Town with a good Harbour.

Many of the Places in *Ireland* where Cathedrals are placed, (as also several of those in *Scotland*, where formerly there were such) being no better than mere Villages, we have not therefore honoured them so far as to term them Cities; since, without being so much as a Corporation in an *English* legal Sense, they cannot, by any Propriety, be termed Cities, as we have already noted under *Ely* and *Landaff*.

F R A N C E.

France is undoubtedly one of the finest Countries upon Earth, in point of Soil, Climate, and Fertility. Yet, like all other extensive Countries, it has many barren Tracks and Mountains. In some Parts it yields an Exuberance; and in all a Sufficiency of the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life. Corn, excellent Wines, Salt, Olives and their Oil, Cyder in her northern Provinces, many Kinds of fine Fruits in general, and *Bordeaux* exports whole Ship-loads of Prunes.—Capers are chiefly in the Country about *Toulon*.—Flax and Hemp in the *French Netherlands*, and other Parts.—Wool in most Provinces.—Silk, cultivated with great Success in *Provence* and *Languedoc*.—In *Normandy* and *Auvergne*, Plenty of horned Cattle and Mules.—In *Burgundy*, *Normandy* and *Alsace*, the strongest Horses.—*France* is supplied with Ship-timber from *Alsace*, *Burgundy* and *Lorraine*, and more especially, also, from the *Pyrenean* Mountains; yet it is said, that in the other Provinces, a Scarcity of Timber, and of Wood for Fuel, begins to be sensibly felt.—*France* boasts of Mines of Copper, Lead and Iron, and also some Silver Mines and Marble Quarries.—In all Parts they make Saltpetre. These we may term her natural Products. Her Manufactures and Improvements are very numerous. The single City of *Tours*, in King *Louis XIV.*'s Reign, abounded so much in the Silk-manufacture, as to have had 8,000 Looms and 800 Mills constantly employed.—In *Lyons* (according to Doctor *Busching*) there were formerly 18,000 Looms, but were in the Year 1698 decreased to 4,000, [doubtless owing to their expelling their in-

France's general and particular Productions and Manufactures.

dustrious Protestants, and to *France's* War with *England*, *Holland* and *Germany*.] Their woollen Cloths and Stuffs more especially at *Abbeville* are said to be little inferior to those of *England* and *Holland*, assisted by the clandestine Importation of *English* Wool.—*Abbeville* is also noted for its Manufactures of Linen, Sail-cloth and Soap.—*Auvergne* for fine Thread, Lace and Stuffs, and for Paper accounted the finest in *Europe*.—*Nîmes* for fine Serges and Stuffs.—*Cambray* for Cambricks, and *St. Quintin* for Lawns.—In *Picardy* are the finest Glais-Manufactures.—In other Parts are fine Manufactures of Gold and Silver Stuffs, Embroideries, sewing Silk, Sattins, Crape, Laces, Toys, millenary Wares, Tapestries, Plush, Hats, Parchment, Hard-ware, Pot-ash, Pitch, Oils of Olives, Turpentine, Lintseed and Almonds, Brandy, Raisins, &c. For her inland Trade, her navigable Rivers and Canals, more especially that called the *Canal Royal*, in *Languedoc* are great Conveniencies. *France's* coasting Trade, from one Port to another, is also very considerable.—Her foreign Trade extends, or lately did extend, and, we may be assured, will again very soon extend, to every Part of the known World, either by Land or by Sea. Her Land Trade to *Switzerland* and *Italy* is by the Way of *Lyons*.—To *Germany*, through *Metz* and *Straßburgh*.—To the *Netherlands*, through *Lille*.—To *Spain*, (a most profitable one) through *Bayonne* and *Perpignan*. As for her naval Commerce, her Ports in the Channel and on the Western Ocean are frequented by all the trading Nations of *Europe*, to *France's* very great Advantage, more especially respecting what is carried on with *England*, *Holland*, and *Italy*.—The Trade from her *Mediterranean* Ports (more particularly from *Marseilles*) with *Asia* and *Africa*, has long been very considerable. The *Negro* Trade from *Guinea* supplies her Sugar Colonies; beside the Gold, Ivory and Drugs got from thence.—And her *East-India* Commerce, till lately, has been extremely prosperous.

France produces within herself most of the Materials for Ship-building.—*Deslandes* lately made the Number of her Seamen to be 70,000, as they were before her last War with *England*.—Before her last two Wars she was in a formidable naval State; but it will require great Expence, and much Time and Application, to restore her Marine to its former Condition.

Number of *France's*
People, &c.

Although the People in *France* have frequently been computed to amount to twenty Millions, yet all its extensive Provinces are not sufficiently peopled, occasioned by its long and ruinous Wars, and the Expulsion of so vast a Number of her Protestant Subjects, whereby her People are thought by some to be reduced to seventeen Millions. Her Ecclesiastics are computed to amount to above 190,000 Persons, with an annual Income of a great Deal above one hundred Millions of Livres. Her Convents, of both Sexes, are about 1,200 in Number.

French Netherlands,

To begin with the *French Netherlands*:

French Flanders,

French Flanders contains the Castellany and City of *Lille*, [or *Ryffel*] which is not only a most extensive and important Fortress, with an excellent Citadel, but is a large City containing near 100,000 People, 30 Churches, (says Doctor *Busching*, 50 says Mr. *Nugent*) and many Convents. *Lille* carries on a great Trade in Manufactures of Silk, Camblets, Cloths, Stuffs, Linen, &c. and is so fine a City as to be termed *Little Paris*.

2. *Douay*, a moderately large and strong Place, with eight Churches, several Convents, and an University. At its annual Fairs are vended great Quantities of Worsted Camblets and other Stuffs.

3. *Cambray*, on the *Scheld*, is a large and strong City, having ten Parish-Churches, &c. It was long famous beyond any other Place, for the fine Linen to which it gave its Name, though of late it is said, other Parts in this Respect excel it.

4. *Dunkirk* is an exceeding strong Place, with a fine Citadel; its Harbour is extremely improved, having two Moles of Piles forming a Canal in the Sea, of 1,000 Fathoms in Length and 40 in Breadth, so as a Ship of 70 Cannon may pass through it, and at the End of each of those Moles are Batteries, and other Forts and Castles were erected on each Hand, betwixt all which Forts, Ships were to pass in their Way to the Harbour, contiguous to which was a large Basen: It had a flourishing Trade; and Doctor *Busching* relates, that in the Year 1706, it contained 1,639 Houses, and 14,274 Inhabitants.—For the Safety of *England's* Commerce, however, *France* was obliged to stipulate, at the Peace of *Utrecht*, Anno 1713, to destroy all *Dunkirk's* Fortifications, and at her own Charge also to fill up its Harbour. Anno 1717, it was stipulated, at the *Hague*, betwixt *England*, *France* and *Holland*, that the large Entrance to the new Sluyce at *Mardyke* should be intirely demolished, and that no Harbour, Sluyce nor Basen, should ever be made either at *Mardyke* or at *Dunkirk*, nor within two *French* Leagues round. Notwithstanding all which, *France*, as usual, egregiously trifled with such Stipulations. At the last Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, Anno 1748, those Demolitions were again stipulated to be performed; but she was so far from doing it, that underhand she began some new Works, the Town was again fortified on the Land-side, the Basen was widened and rendered as commodious for Shipping as ever before, and all this done in the Face of the whole World; and so it remains to this Day. Yet, by the Vth Preliminary Article, it is again to be demolished, as formerly stipulated.

5. *Graveline*, a small but strong Town.

6. *Bourbourg*, a small Town, much reduced by the Calamities of War, &c. though it has still two Convents.

7. *St. Wynoxberg*, a strong Place: And,

8. *Cassel*, the Capital of a large Castellany containing sundry little Towns.

2. *French Hainault* contains,

1. *Valenciennes*,

1. *Valenciennes*, a large, strong and populous Town, on the *Scheld*, with a considerable Trade in Manufactures of Linen, Silk, Mohair-Goods and Tabbies. And it has many Churches and Convents.

The *French* Part of the County of *Namur* contains only,

1. *Charlemont*, a fortified little Place : And,
2. *Givet*, a modern handsome Town, regularly fortified.

The whole *Netherland* Province of *Artois* is intirely possessed by *France*, and is one of its finest Provinces. It is fertile in Grain, Flax, Hops, and Wool, has considerable Linen Manufactures, Tapettry, &c.

1. *Arras*, its Capital, is a large, strong and fine City, formerly peculiarly eminent for its fine Tapestry-Hangings, named from this City, as being here invented : Although in our Days they come short of those of *Paris*, *Brussels* and *Antwerp*. This City has also Manufactures of Sayes, and other light Woollen Stuffs, Linen, &c. And Mr. *Nugent* thinks that the Churches and Chapels are above 100, including those of their many Convents.

2. *St. Omer* is also a considerable Place, and of some Trade, having a Cathedral, and six Parish-Churches, two Colleges of *Jesuits*, a celebrated Abbey, and several Convents.

3, 4. *Aire* and *Bethune* are very strong Fortresses, but little is to be found in them of Commerce or Manufactures, though they contain many Churches and Convents. Only *Bethune* has two considerable annual Fairs.

The adjoining Province of *Picardy* is a fine Country.

1. *Amiens* is its chief City, and is a large and beautiful one on the *Somme*. Here are manufactured great Quantities of Ferret-ribbons, half-Silk Stuffs, Linen, Soap, and sundry other Manufactures. It is populous, and has many Churches and Convents.

2. *St. Quentin* is likewise a considerable Place, with many Churches and Convents : But is principally noted for the vast Quantities of its Manufactures of *Lawn*, which employ great Numbers of People.

3. *Abbeville*, on the *Somme*, the Tide rising six Foot here, it has a great Trade in Grain, Oil, Flax, Cordage and Soap. And its fine Woollen Cloth Manufacture has been famous ever since the Year 1665, when it was first established by *Van Roble* from *Holland*.

4. *Calais*, though not large, yet carries on a considerable Trade in Wines, Brandies, Salt and Flax.

The next adjoining Province, Southward, is that called the *Isle of France*, and is doubtless a fine and *Isle of France* pleasant Country, replete with all Necessaries and Conveniencies.

Paris, its Capital, and also the Capital of the whole Kingdom, is a most superb and magnificent City. Its Streets (according to Doctor *Busching*) are computed to amount to 912. And its Houses from four to seven Stories high, to above 20,000, exclusive of Churches, Chapels, Convents, Colleges, Commu-
nities, Warehouses and Shops. Doctor *Busching* adds, (in which either he, or else his *English* Translator, is undoubtedly mistaken) that the Number of its Inhabitants cannot greatly exceed 400,000. For from the Year 1728, to the Year 1736, the Medium of her annual Bills of Mortality was but 17,800 : And (continues he) it is calculated, upon very probable Computations, that of 25 Persons in this City, one dies yearly. [This is contrary to our most usual Computations in *England*, viz. that even in great and populous Cities there dies but one out of 30 yearly.] Possibly, however, our said learned and otherwise judicious Author, may have taken into this Computation the great Number of Murders and of Foundling Children there, which may perhaps bring his Supposition nearer to Fact : But as, under the Years 1760 and 1761, we have more fully handled this Particular, we must refer thereto.

Paris, a summary View of it.

We shall not so much as offer at a full Description of this truly great City, of which enough is published in all *European* Languages ; our Province being circumscribed within the narrower Bounds of commercial Considerations, we shall only very briefly observe, that [although we cannot join absolutely with one of King *Francis* I.'s Ministers, who being asked by the Emperor *Charles* V. then at *Paris*, which was the finest City of *France* ? replied, *Orleans* : And, upon that Emperor's Surprize, answered, like a true *Frenchman*, that *Paris* was rather a *World* than a single City !] *Paris* has in it all the usual Allurements of great and magnificent capital Cities, and perhaps more than most others have, for attracting the Resort and Admiration of Foreigners, from almost all the different Countries of *Europe* ; either respecting its public and private Edifices, Squares and Streets, or the Amusements of Plays, Operas and Masquerades, the Splendor of the Court of so potent an absolute Monarch, &c. And is, for those and such-like Reasons, not only resorted to, (with which we do not find Fault) but too long resided in by many of our young Nobility and Gentry, not seldom to the Dissipation of their Estates, and too often of their Morals and Principles. Here are to be found the finest Manufactures of Gold and Silver Stuffs, the finest Tapestry of the *Gobelins*, the most splendid Equipages, the most exquisite Paintings, Sculpture, Embroidery and Statuary ; and with all those Allurements, are to be seen much Poverty and the other Concomitants of abject Despotism.

And here we may add, that, as we have, in this brief Introduction to the commercial Description of *France*, given a summary View of its principal Manufactures, Productions and Commerce ; and have,

in

A necessary Remark concerning the external Shew or Appearance of most Cities in Popish Countries, compared with those in Protestant Countries.

in the following Account, exhibited likewise a summary View of its principal Cities and great Towns, both inland and maritime; we may, for Brevity's Sake, be excused from the particular Description of sundry lesser Cities and Towns, most of which display little else but a Kind of splendid Poverty, after abstracting from such Places their Cathedrals, Churches, Abbeys and Convents; although, in point of the Compass of Ground they may stand on, they would, in other Countries, pass for very considerable Places. We have made much the same Remark concerning *Munster* in *Germany*, which might likewise be made of sundry other Cities of that and other Parts of *Christendom*, where Popery is triumphant, and their Clergy rich and numerous; whereas in Protestant Countries it may be observed, that, as there are few ecclesiastical Edifices in their Cities and Towns, but what are for God's Worship in a parochial Way, such Places do not generally appear so splendid, although they may contain much more of Wealth, Commerce and Manufactures than those other Places, gay in external Appearance, though, in Reality, their Lay-Inhabitants are oft-times found to be poor and abject even in *France*, and much more in *Spain*, *Portugal* and *Italy*.

The *Environs*, or Country about *Paris*, is allowed to be considerably less populous than the *Environs* of *London*. In the said Province, named the *Isle of France*, are several Towns, though with small Commerce, as, *Corbeil*, its principal Trade being in Skins.—*Senlis*, in Wool.—*Compiègne*, chiefly trading in Corn, Wool and Timber.—*Noyon*, its principal Trade is in Grain, though it has no fewer than ten Parish-Churches, beside a Cathedral, two Abbeys, two Convents, &c. Many of the rest of its Cities and Towns, are only generally described by the Number of their Churches, Convents and Abbeys, without any Thing relative to Commerce or Manufactures, and therefore we think it best to say nothing of them; and the like may be said of very many called Cities and great Towns, in the other Provinces of *France*.

Beauvais, however, is a considerable City in this Province, wherein is a very considerable Manufacture of Tapestry and of Woollen Cloths and Serges. It contains a Cathedral, six Collegiate-Churches, thirteen Parish-Churches, three Abbeys, &c.

Ourdan, a small Town, famous for its Manufacture of Silk and Woollen Stockings.—*Melun* trades to *Paris* in Corn, Meal, Wine and Cheese.

In the Government of *Champagne* and *Brie*, is,

1. *Rheims*, its large capital City, it carries on a considerable Trade in the excellent Wines of this Province, and in Woollen and Silk Stuffs, and fine Ginger-bread. Beside its grand Gothic Cathedral, it has many fine Parish-Churches, three Collegiate ones, five Abbeys, a fine College of Jesuits, nine Convents, and sundry Charity Foundations.

2. *Troyes*, though somewhat decayed, has still fourteen Churches, and carries on a Trade in Linen and Canvas, in Flax and Hemp, Canvas, Fustians, Serges, Tapestry, Needles, Grain and Wine.

3. *Langres* is noted for much Cutlery Wares.

4. *Meaux*, the Capital of the Province of *Brie*, (which was once a large Forest) its Traffic is principally in Grain, Wool and Cheese.

5. *Sedan* (once a famous Academy of the *French* Protestants) has Manufactures of Cloth and Serge.

The Government of *Metz* comprehends the other two Cities of *Toul* and *Verdun*, all, with their Districts and lesser Towns, conquered from the *German* Empire.

Metz is a large and strong City, at the Confluence of the *Moselle* and *Seille*, it has three Chapters, sixteen Parish-Churches, beside Convents, &c. and some considerable Trade in Salt-works, &c. Here are great Numbers of *Jews*, who have a Synagogue in it. The other Towns in this District have some inconsiderable Trade.

Toul and *Verdun* are also large Cities and Bishopricks, and were formerly Imperial Cities.

Lorrain and *Bar* are Countries fertile in Grain, and have also Mines of Iron, Copper, Tin and Silver; they have also many profitable Salt-springs.

Nancy, its capital City, has six Churches and nineteen Convents.

In the Government of *Burgundy*.

In *Burgundy* Dutchy there is a great Fertility of Corn and Fruits, and excellent Wines.

Dijon, its Capital, is a large and strong City, having a Parliament, sixteen Churches, and many other public Structures. It deals much in *Burgundy* Wines. Other lesser Towns here deal also in Wines, and have some Woollen Manufactures and Salt-works.

In *Burgundy* County, or *Franche Compté*, is *Bezançon*, its Capital, and is large, fair and strong, containing many Churches, Convents and other public Edifices. It deals largely in Wines and excellent Corn. It contains a famous University, and is the Seat of a Parliament. Here also are many lesser Towns, dealing in Hemp, Wines, and Minerals of various Kinds.

The Government of *Alsace* is doubtless a fine Country, abounding in Grain, Fruits, Wines, Flax, Hemp, Tobacco, Tartar, Saffron. It also has Mines of Silver, Iron, Lead and Copper. It is said to contain 1,000 Market-towns and Villages, and half a Million of People.

Strasbourg, its (once renowned) Capital, stands on a Branch of the left Side of the *Rhine*, and was (whilst a free Imperial City) large and populous. It at present contains about 3,200 Houses, 4,300 Families, and 40,000 Inhabitants. It is much declined in Commerce and Wealth, since it fell into the Possession of *France*, as have also the ten lately Imperial Cities of this great Province, for the same Reason.

The Government or Province of *Normandy* is one of the most fertile in *France*, abounding in Grain, Fruits, Flax, Hemp, Salt, Iron and Copper Mines, Woad and other Vegetables for Dyers, fine Pastures and good Cattle. They have little and also very indifferent Wines, so that their usual Drink is Cyder and Perry.

In *Upper Normandy* is,

1. *Caudebec*, a small but populous Sea-port, on the Right of the River *Seine*; once famous for a Manufacture of Felt-hats, and it has still some naval Commerce.

2. *St. Valery*, a large Market-Town, having a small Harbour on the *English* Channel.

3. *Dieppe*, on the same Coast, eminent for Sea-faring People, and for Lace-manufactures and Ivory-works: Some think it contains 30,000 Inhabitants.

4. *Rouen*, on the *Seine*, is the Capital of *Normandy*, the Seat of a Parliament, and University, a large and populous City, containing 7,200 Houses, 36 Parish-Churches, and 56 Convents. It has a very considerable Commerce, both maritime and inland; Vessels of 200 Tons can sail up with the Tide to its great Quay. It is a Magazine of valuable Merchandise to be dispersed over a great Part of *France*. It contains 125 Streets, beside Squares and public Edifices.

5. *Caen* is the second Town in *Normandy*, containing 12 Churches, an University, and 14 Convents; its principal Trade is in Woollen Cloth, Stuffs and fine Linen; which also, though in a lesser Degree, are the Manufactures of other smaller Towns of this Province.

6. *Bayeux*, on the River *Aure*, has 17 Churches, and sundry Convents and Hospitals, but thin of Inhabitants, because of little Commerce.

7. *Le Havre de Grace* is a strong Town, at the Mouth of the *Seine*, with a good Harbour; it was first built by King *Francis I.* and its Prosperity has proved the Ruin of its Neighbour *Harfleur*.

The large and fine Province of *Bretagne* contains many good Cities and Towns, viz.

1. *Rennes*, an inland City, on the River *Villaine*, being the Capital of this Province, and is large and populous.

2. *Nantes*, on the great River *Loire*, is one of the most considerable trading Cities in the Kingdom, being large and well situated for naval Commerce; it has a great Trade to the *French American* Colonies, as also to *Spain*, *Portugal* and other Parts. Ships of great Burden can get no farther up the *Loire* than to *Paimbeuf*, a Market-town, where their Cargoes are put into smaller Vessels, and carried up to *Nantes*.

St. Malo, a small but strong and populous City, on a little rocky Island in the Sea, but joined to the Continent by a fortified Mole and Causeway. In peaceable Times it carries on a considerable Trade with *England*, *Holland* and *Spain*; and in Time of War is conveniently situated for privateering, as *English* Traders have often fatally experienced; and is commonly termed one of the Keys of *France*.

4. *Vannes*, a considerable Sea-port on *Morbian Bay*, but though it has a very good Harbour, it is not particularly eminent for Commerce.

5. *Port Louis* had its present Name and Fortifications from King *Louis XIV.* its former Name having been *Blavet*, seated on a River of that Name: Its present Trade is in Eels and Pilchards.

6. *Port L'Orient* is a modern Town near *Port Louis*, higher up the opposite Side of the River *Blavet*; solely destined for the Reception and Conveniency of the *French East-India* Company's Shipping, Warehouses, naval Stores, Docks, Wharfs, &c. and well fortified.

7. *Morlaix* is a small Sea-port privateering Town, in War Time, and in peaceable Times carries on some naval Commerce.

8. *Brest* is a small but very strong Town and Port, with a most spacious and fine fortified Road and Harbour, the best and safest in all the Kingdom: Yet its Entrance is difficult, by Reason of many Rocks lying under Water. At *Brest* is a Court of Admiralty, an Academy for Sea-officers, Docks and Magazines for all Kinds of naval Stores, Rope-yards, Sail-lofts, Storehouses, &c. Inasmuch that it may now be termed the capital Receptacle on the Ocean for the Navy-Royal of *France*, and is admirably well adapted for that End.

The small Isles of *Ouessant*, or *Ushant*, lye near *Brest* Bay, on one of which there is a Light-house for the Conveniency of Ships going into or coming out of *Brest*, and a Fort.

Belle-Isle is, on all Sides, environed with Rocks, excepting at its three Landing-places; at one of which lies its fortified Town of *Palais*.

The small Isle of *Sain*, on this Coast, is very dangerous, by Reason of Rocks and Shallows about it.

And the Isle of *Bas*, lying opposite to the City of *St. Pol de Leon* on the Continent, forms a fine Road. All this Coast abounds in Pilchards.

In this noble Province there are more good Ports, either adapted for War or for Commerce, than in any other of the Kingdom.

In the inland Counties of *Maine* and *Perche*, is,

1. The City of *Mans*, containing 16 Parish-Churches, 12 Convents, and other public Edifices, and 15,000 Inhabitants, but nothing else memorable.

2. *Mortagne* has 4 Churches and as many Convents, and has some considerable Manufactures of coarse Linens.

In the Government of *Poitou*, are,

1. *Poitiers*, its Capital, an inland City, on the River *Clain*; it is of a large Extent, and full of Churches and Convents. Its Manufactures are Gloves, Combs; Woollen Caps and Stockings for the *American Colonies*.

2. The Isles of *Noirmoutier* and of *Yeu* lye on this Coast; the former is populous, and has two little Towns; but the latter has nothing memorable.

The Government of *Orleanois*, though intirely inland, yet, by means of the great River *Loire*, it carries on the most extensive Trade, in its Kind, of any Part of the Kingdom, and by means also of the Canal of *Briare*, begun by King *Henry IV.* and completed by his Son *Louis XIII.* by which the *Loire* is joined with the *Loing*, which falls into the *Seine*, whereby a Water-communication is formed between the Countries on the *Loire* and the City of *Paris*: Also by means of another Canal, beginning a small Way above the City of *Orleans*, being in Length about 18 Leagues, with 30 Sluyces on it, and ending in the *Loing*. This was begun in 1682, and completed in 1692.

1. The City of *Orleans* stands on the *Loire*, over which it has a fine Stone Bridge. It is one of the largest Cities of the Kingdom, though, for the most Part, but meanly built. It contains 22 Parish-Churches, and many Convents, Hospitals, and other public Edifices, an University, a Cathedral, &c. Its Situation, in the Midway up the *Loire*, renders it the Magazine of almost the whole Trade of the Kingdom, more especially respecting Grain, Wines, Brandy and Spices. Here is also a considerable Trade in Stockings and Sheepskins, and here also are some Sugar-bakers. Other considerable Cities in this Province are *Chartres*, *Blois* and *Vendome*, of which we can say little, considering they lye in so fine a Province, but that they abound in Churches and Convents.

The Government of *Saumur*, (on the *Loire*) contains *Saumur*, its Capital, much more opulent when possessed by the Protestants, than at present, though it still has three Parishes and nine Convents; but nothing memorable in a commercial Sense.

The Government of *Anjou*, East of *Bretagne*, produces Grain, Flax, Coals, Iron and Saltpetre, has for its Capital,

Angers, a large and populous City, with a Cathedral, 16 Parish-Churches, and many Convents. Mr. *Nugent* makes its Houses amount to 9,000, and its Inhabitants 36,000. It has Manufactures of Serges, Camblets, and other Stuffs, and a considerable Trade in general.

The Government of *Nivernois*.

It is an inland Country, lying on the West Side of *Burgundy*, and produces Wines, Grain, Fruits, some Iron-mines, and Plenty of Wood and Pitcoal.

Nevers, on the *Loire*, is its only considerable City; has eleven Parish-Churches, a Cathedral, and several Convents. It is celebrated for its Porcelane and Glafs-manufactures and Enamel-works.

The Government of *Bourbonnois* has Corn, good Wine and Fruits, and is eminent for its Mineral Waters.

Moulins, its best Town, has nothing eminent in a commercial Sense.

The Government of *Berry* lies South of the *Orleanois*; and, beside Grain, produces Wine, which in some Parts is said to be equal to that of *Burgundy*; also good Wool, Hemp and Flax.

1. *Bourges*,

1. *Bourges*, its Capital, has so many Collegiate and Parish-Churches, Convents, Abbeyes, &c. that the Clergy and their Dependants constitute the Majority of its Inhabitants; and therefore has very little of any Thing like Commerce.

2. *Chateaux-Roux* has four Churches, three Convents, and a considerable Woollen Cloth Manufactory.

The Government of *Touraine* lies West of *Orleanois*, and is so delightful a Country as to be termed the *Garden of France*, abounding with Grain, Wines, fine Fruits, Iron and Copper.

Tours, its Capital, on the *Loire*, is a large City; having considerable Manufactures of Cloth of Gold, Silk, and Woollen Cloth.

From the Money first coined here, and still current throughout *France*, arose the Denomination of Livres, Sols, and Deniers *Tournois*.

The Government of *Auvergne*, an inland Country, South of *Bourbonnois*; its lower Part is fertile, and abounds in Grain, Wine, Fruits, Forage, Saffron and Hemp: But *Upper Auvergne* is cold, its Mountains Tops being covered with Snow seven or eight Months in the Year, and yet is said to have excellent Pastures. This Country carries on a great Trade in Manufactures of Silk, Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, beautiful Laces, and Paper deemed the finest in *Europe*.

1. *Clermont*, the Capital of *Lower Auvergne*, is a fine, large and well-built City, a Cathedral, with many Churches and Convents.

2. *St. Flour*, in the Upper Province, stands on a Mountain; yet its Carpets, Woollen Cloths, and Knives, are much esteemed, as are also those of *Aurillac* and *Clermont*.

The Government of *Limosin*, West of *Auvergne*.

Limoges, its Capital, is but a mean Place; yet in some other smaller Towns, here are Manufactures of Woollen Cloth and Paper.

In the Government of *La Marche*, West of *Auvergne*, there are no eminent Towns, yet they have some Manufactures of Tapestry.

The Government of *Saintonge* and *Angoumois* is situated to the North of the great River *Garonne*; abounds in Grain, Wines and excellent Salt.

1. *Saintes*, Capital of *Saintonge*, on the *Charente*, is but a mean Town;

2. *St. Jean d'Angely* makes Woollen Stuffs and fine Brandy.

3. *Angoulesme*, on the *Charente*, has a Cathedral, 12 Parish-Churches, 10 Convents, a *Jesuits'* College, and a general Hospital. The Country of *Angoumois* adjacent produces Grain, *Spanish* Corn, Wine, Saffron, some excellent Iron-mines, and fine Paper.

The Government of *Aunis* lies South of *Saintonge*. It is reckoned a barren Part of *France*, and yet produces good Grain and Wine, and the very best of Salt; it has many Swamps in it, yet good Harbours along its Coast, particularly,

1. *Brouage*, a strong but small Sea-port, most eminent for its excellent Salt, made in its neighbouring Salt-marshes, in vast Quantities; as has also *Merennes*, another Sea-port, which produces excellent Wine.

2. *Rochfort*, a modern strong-built Town, on the River *Charente*; has an excellent Dock for Shipping, large Magazines of naval Stores, a Royal Marine Academy, and an Hospital for Seamen.

3. *Rochelle*, a famous Sea-port, the Capital of *Aunis*, has a good Harbour, though rather a fine than a large City: Here is an Admiralty, a Chamber of Commerce, a Sugar-Refinery. *Rochelle* carries on a great Commerce in Wines, and also more especially to the *French American* Colonies, and their *African* Settlements.

The Isles on this Coast, are,

1. *Oleron*, famous for its ancient Sea-Laws, as it is, to this Day, for good Seamen. It is a fruitful Island.

2. *Rhee* has Plenty of Wine, and very good Brandy, exported from its small fortified Town named *St. Martin's*.

3. *Aix Isle*, at the Mouth of the *Charente*, on which there was a Fort for the Defence of the Entrance to that River, till it was demolished, *Anno* 1757, by the brave Captain *Howe*.

The Government of *Lyonois* produces Grain, Wine, Fruits, Copper and Vitriol.

1. *Lyon*,

1. *Lyons*, its great Capital, may, next to *Paris*, be deemed the largest, and, for an inland City, the richest and most trading City of the Kingdom. It is seated at the Confluence of the two famous Rivers *Rhone* and *Saone*, having two wooden Bridges over the latter, and one of Stone over the *Rhone*. In point of Magnitude, it is about a fourth Part of *Paris*; has two fine Squares, a fine Town-house, an Exchange, a fine Arsenal, many Churches, Convents and Hospitals. The Bulk of its Inhabitants are Manufacturers of Gold, Silver and Silk Stuffs, and of Gold and Silver Lace. Formerly the Looms in and about this City amounted to about 18,000; but in the Year 1698, their Number was found to be reduced to 4,000; though it is still in great Repute for the before-named Manufactures, and for the beautiful Lustre of its Bombazines. Its Trade, in brief, extends not only all over *France*, but even to *Spain*, *Italy*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, and [according to Doctor *Busching*] to *England*.

2. *St. Etienne de Furens*, a large and populous Town, and carries on a great Trade in Hardware, being their principal Manufacture.

In the Government of *Guienne* and *Gascony*.

The Country abounds so much with Vines, that they stand propped, almost like Trees, in the open Fields.

1. *Bordeaux*, its Capital, on the River *Garonne*, is a City of great Commerce, where (for its Preservation and Improvement) the *English*, *Dutch*, *Danes*, *Hamburgers*, and *Lubeckers*, though Protestants, are connived at in the private Exercise of their Religion in their own Houses, as are likewise the *Portuguese Jews*. *Bordeaux* is reported to export annually 100,000 Tons of Wine; beside Brandy, Chestnuts, Prunes, Figs, and many other Sorts of Merchandize. That City is thought to contain about 50,000 Inhabitants.

2. At *Blaye*, on the *Garonne*, going up to *Bordeaux*, Ships are obliged to leave their Cannon and Arms, till they return: And the *Garonne* being there very wide, there is a Battery on an Island, beside a Fort on either Shore. At *Bordeaux* is an University and a Parliament; it has many fair Streets, Markets, Churches, Convents and charitable Foundations.

3. The lesser Towns of *Aiguillon*, *Clerac*, *Marmande*, &c. carry on a considerable Trade in Hemp, Tobacco, Grain, Wine and Brandy.

4. *Montauban* is a large, handsome and polite City, on the River *Tarne*; its principal Trade consisting in Silk and Woollen Stuffs: It contains about 18,000 Inhabitants.

Gascony constitutes the South Part of this Government, of which

Bayonne is a considerable fortified Sea-port, with a fine Harbour, and well frequented by Shipping. It has a considerable Trade in Wines, in *Spanish* Wool brought over the *Pyrenean* Mountains on Mules, in Return for *French* Sugars. Hither also is brought down in Floats, from the Rivers running between the *Pyrenean* Mountains, Timber for Ship-building, thence afterward sent to *Brest* and other Ports.

In *French Navarre* and *Bearn*, the only Town of Note, is,

Pau, its Capital, which produces good Wine, and has a Woollen Manufacture.

In the Government of *Languedoc*, the finest Province in *France* for Health and Fertility, there is Abundance of Corn, Wine, Oil, Fruits, Salt, Saffron, Glass, Soap, Marble, Metals, and Minerals: But its Coasts are dangerous, and want good and secure Harbours. The grand Royal Canal of this Province, intended to join the Ocean with the *Mediterranean* Sea, from *Toulouse* to *Ayde* on the *Mediterranean*, so as Ships might pass from one Sea to another, was executed between the Years 1666 to 1680; a Work much to the Credit of *Louis XIV.* Yet it is doubted by some, whether the Expence of keeping it in Repair does not over-balance its Advantages.

1. *Toulouse*, its Capital, is pleasantly seated on the *Garonne*, which some think is, next to *Paris*, the largest City in *France*, having a great Number of fine Churches, Convents, &c. Yet its Trade is but inconsiderable, being chiefly in *Spanish* Wool, *Bergamo* Carpets, and some slight Woollen Stuffs. Here is a famous University: And at Half an Hour's Distance below *Toulouse* (says *Busching*) the celebrated Royal Canal before-mentioned joins the *Garonne*, which here becomes navigable.

In several lesser Towns of this noble Province there are fine Woollen and Silk Manufactures; as at *Clermont*, *Allais*, *Marvejols*, &c. and excellent Wines.

2. *Montpelier*, next after *Toulouse*, is the largest City of this Province; and, by Means of the River *Lez* and the Lakes near it, carries on, at the Harbour of *Cette*, the greatest maritime Trade of this Province, tho' not of very great Consideration, viz. Wines, and (in good Years) Corn for *Italy* and *Spain*, Oils and Cloth to *Switzerland*, *Germany*, and the *Levant*,—dried Chestnuts and Raisins to *Tunis* and *Algiers*. *Montpelier's* principal Staple is *Verdigris*, in which it carries on a very considerable Trade, as also in *Aqua Vite*, and *Hungary* and *Cinnamon Waters*, *Eustian*, and Woollen Carpets.

3. *Nimes* is likewise a large City, having such a Number of Manufactures of Cloth and Silk, (and of Stuffs, formerly known by the Name of *Serge de Nimes*) as exceeds that of all the rest of the Province.

Narbon

Narbon and *Beziers* stand pleasantly, but have little Commerce. But *Beaucaire* has a Fair; which holds for ten Days, and is very famous for the vast Quantities of *raw Silk* sold at it. And at *Alais* the Quantity of *unwrought Silk* carried out of it yearly is said to amount to 1,200,000 Pound Weight.

In the County of *Roussillon*, its Capital, is the strong Fortrefs of *Perpignan*, a Frontier on the Side of *Spain*; but neither in it, nor in any other Part of this County; is there any remarkable Commerce nor Manufactures:

In the Government of *Provence* are,

1. *Aix*, its capital City; and an University. It is large, fair, and well-built, having in it several fine Churches, Convents, &c. Its Neighbourhood yields good Wine and incomparable Oil of Olives, with which it drives a great Trade. Here also are some Stuffs manufactured.

2. *Arles* is a large City on the *Rhodne*; but (according to Dr. *Busching*) is no way remarkable for Trade or Manufactures, having an unhealthy Situation.

3. *Marseilles* is a large, opulent, and ancient City, being one of the greatest in *France*, consisting of near 100,000 Inhabitants. Here the Royal Gallies are usually built and stationed; but its Harbour cannot admit of Ships of above 600 Tons Burden. Here is a large Arsenal, Store-houses, Docks, &c. for the King's Gallies. Gold and Silver Stuffs are here manufactured: But this City's highest Renown is from its great maritime Commerce; seeing almost all the Trade of *France* with *Spain* and *Italy*, and the intire Commerce with the *Levant* is carried on from *Marseilles*.

To *Italy*, *France* sends Cloths, Serges, Honey; Prunes, Figs, Capers, Olives, Oil, Sail-cloth, *Aqua Vite*, and Cotton Manufactures; and brings back Rice, Corn, Sulphur, Anise, Manna, and Silk; leaving a Balance in Favour of *Italy* of 200,000 Livres (says Dr. *Busching*.) [A Balance surely so small as may be difficult to ascertain.]——To *Spain*, *France* exports all Kinds of Linen, Silk, and Woollen, Gold and Silver Stuffs, Thread and Lace, with several other both Home and *Levant* Commodities, to the Amount of above nine Millions of Livres: but its Imports from *Spain* are less by two Millions. [This is indeed a considerable Balance in Favour of *France*.]——*Marseilles's* Trade for *raw Silk*, &c. to the *Levant*, is very great, [*i. e.* to *Salonichi*, *Athens*, the *Archipelago-Isles*, *Constantinople*, *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, *Tripoli* in *Syria*, *Candia*, *Cairo*, and *Alexandria*] both with respect to Exports and Imports. Nevertheless, *Marseilles* lies under the Disadvantage of having near the Entrance into its Harbour a rocky Cape of some Danger and Difficulty.

4. *Toulon*, a modern Sea-port of very great Consequence, become a considerably large City from an inconsiderable Town, through King *Louis* the Fourteenth's Application for fortifying it and its Harbour, for the Reception and Protection of the Navy-Royal. Its old and its new Harbour lie contiguous, and, by Means of a Canal, Ships pass from the one to the other, both of them having an Outlet into the spacious outer Harbour. Its Arsenal, established also by that King, has a particular Store-house for every particular Ship of War, its Guns, Cordage, &c. being separately laid up. Here are spacious Workshops for Blacksmiths, Joiners, Carpenters, Locksmiths, Carvers, &c. Its Rope-walk of Stone is 320 Toises in Length, with three arched Walks.—Its general Magazine supplies whatever may be wanting in the particular Store-houses, and contains an immense Quantity of all Kinds of Stores, disposed in the greatest Order.

In the Government of *Dauphiné* is,

1. *Grenoble*, its Capital, a populous inland City; but not remarkable either for Trade or Manufactures.

2. *Vienne*, an ancient but decayed City, at present chiefly memorable for the making of Anchors, Sword-blades, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures. It has likewise a Paper Manufacture.

3. *Orange*, the Capital of a Principality of that Name, is not particularly remarkable for Trade, nor for Manufactures.

The small District of *Avignon* lies within the Bounds of *Languedoc*, though near this Country; but has for several Centuries been subject to the Papal See, governed by a Legate appointed by the Pope.

Avignon, its capital City, on the Right of the River *Rhodne*, is reckoned a large and beautiful Place; is walled, but carries on little Traffick. But you need not doubt of its being well filled with Churches, Chapels, Abbies, Convents, Jesuits Colleges, &c. also a Court of Inquisition, an Archbishopric, and an University.

P O R T U G A L.

Portugal is considerably more temperate than *Spain*; yet, although the Soil be very fruitful, so much is Agriculture neglected, that above half the Country lies waste, insomuch that they are supplied with most of their Corn by Importation. It abounds indeed with good Wine, Oil, Honey, Wax, Oranges, Lemons, Pomgranates, Figs, Raisins, Almonds, Chesnuts, and other excellent Fruits; and much Sea-fish, and Sea and River Fish. It is in most Parts mountainous, and in them are contained Silver, Copper, Tin, and Iron Ores; Yet no Mines are worked in *Portugal*; and they are supplied more easily with Gold and Silver from their foreign Plantations. Here are many Kinds of Gems, a beautifully variegated Marble, good Mill-stones, and a remarkable Mine of *Saltpetre* on a Hill near *Lisbon*.

Number of People
in Portugal.

Dr. *Busching* relates, That it was carefully and very accurately computed, in the Year 1732, there were in *Portugal* 3,344 Parishes, and 1,742,230 Lay-Persons, (which is but 522 Laity to each Parish on a Medium) beside about 300,000 Ecclesiastics of both Sexes; so that at most there may be *two Millions* of People in *Portugal*.

Although the *Portuguese* are possessed of some fine Materials for Manufactures, they dispose of them rough to Foreigners. They are equally neglectful of Arts and Handicrafts: Yet they manufacture a little Linen, and some coarse Silk and Woollen: They have a Variety of Straw-work; and they candy and preserve several Kinds of Fruits.——Her Commerce, though seemingly extensive, proves of little solid Benefit to her; as the *European* Nations trading with her engross all the Productions of her Colonies as well as her own native Commodities, as her Gold, Diamonds, Pearls, Sugars, Cocoa-nuts, fine Red-wood, Tobacco, Hides, and the Drugs of *Brazil*; her Ivory, Ebony, Spices, and Drugs of *Africa* and *East-India*; in exchange for the almost numberless Manufactures, and the vast Quantity of Corn and Salt-fish, supplied by those *European* Nations and by our own *North-American* Colonies.

Portugal in her own Shipping has but little Trade with other *European* Nations: The principal Use she makes of them being the carrying of such great Quantities of Negroes as there is a constant Demand for from her noble Colony of *Brazil*, and some of her Shipping are also sent to her *once flourishing* ones in *East-India*, tho' now of small Importance to her. But from *Brazil* it is computed, That the King's Fifth of Gold alone amounts to 300,000 *l. Sterling* annually, or one Year with another; all the Gold of that Colony coming little short of two Millions *Sterling* yearly.

Portugal's best Cities and Towns, beginning Northward from *Gallicia*, are,

1. *Viana*, a strong and well-built Sea-port, containing about 7,000 Inhabitants; but its Harbour is only proper for the Admission of small Vessels.

2. *Porto*, (or *Oporto*) on the River *Douro*, is a large trading City; but there is a Bar at its Harbour which is somewhat dangerous and difficult, on Account of some Sand-banks and certain Rocks. In Opulence, Populousness, Commerce, and Beauty, it is the next City to *Lisbon*, containing (according to Dr. *Busching*) above 20,700 Inhabitants; yet others make it considerably larger, even so far as to amount to 50,000 Inhabitants. It is here the Trade to *England* for *Portugal* Wines chiefly centers, to a great many thousand Tons annually.

3. *Braga* is an inland City, containing about 12,300 Inhabitants, an ancient Archiepiscopal Cathedral, and four Parish Churches, beside Convents.

4. *Coimbra*, a pretty inland City and University, on the River *Mondega*, having nine Parish Churches and 11,900 Inhabitants.

5. *Lisbon* City, on the *Tagus*, in Latitude 38 Degrees, 25 Minutes, according to Dr. *Busching*, does not at most exceed 150,000 Inhabitants, although others carry them to 200,000. The Air here is temperate and healthy. It had in it many fine Palaces, and other fair public and private Edifices, before most of them were overthrown in the calamitous Earthquake *Anno* 1755.

Its Trade, and the vast Navigation to and from it are so very considerable, that its Custom-house is the principal Source of the King's *European* Revenues. Here is the grand Magazine of all the Merchandize which the *Portuguese* import from their foreign Colonies. The Harbour is extremely spacious, deep, secure, and convenient, and has two Entrances. The City is walled, having thereon 77 Towers and 36 Gates. In its Center, on one of its Hills, stands a Citadel, commanding the whole City. Close by the Sea, at the Distance of three *Portuguese* Miles from the City, both the Entrances to the Harbour are defended by two Forts, the one, named *St. Julian*, on a Rock in the Sea, the other, named *Bogio*, to the South, is built on Piles on a Sand-bank. Two Miles from *St. Julian* and one from *Lisbon* stands the Fort of *Belem*, which commands the Entrance into the City, and where all the Ships coming up the *Tagus* must stop and give an Account of themselves: And directly opposite, on the South Side, stands the Fort of *St. Sebastian*, on the Angle of a Mountain, all along which, a little Way on the other Side of the City, the Passage is defended from the Beginning of the Harbour by a Chain of twelve Forts.

6. *Abrantes*, a finely situated and fortified Town, higher up the *Tagus*, contains about 3,500 Inhabitants. The Country between *Lisbon* and this Town yields a most delicious Prospect, is extremely fertile, and is particularly noted for the Excellence of its Peaches.

7. *Santarem*, on the *Tagus*, lies in a delightful Plain, containing a Citadel, thirteen Churches, and as many Convents; but Dr. *Busching* (from whom we have this Account) does not tell us the Number of its Inhabitants.

8. *Setuval*, (commonly called *St. Ubes* by the *English* and *Dutch*) is a very strong Town, on a small Bay of the Ocean, with a Harbour capable of Ships of any Burden. It has four Churches and ten Convents, and a noted Salt-Office; this Place being famous for supplying immense Quantities of Salt to foreign Nations.

9. *Evora* is an inland City, with an University; having about 12,000 Inhabitants, five Churches, and several Hospitals and Convents.

10. *Estremos*, a strong Town, having about 6,500 Inhabitants, three Churches, six Convents, and an Hospital.

11. *Beja*

11. *Beja* has 6,200 Inhabitants, four Churches, seven Convents, and an Hospital.
12. *Elvas*, a strong frontier Town, has four Churches, seven Convents, and an Hospital.
13. *Olivença*, another frontier Town, having two Churches, one Convent, and an Hospital.

In the little Kingdom of *Algarve* there are vast Quantities of Wine, Oil, Corn, Almonds, Figs, and other Fruits.

1. *Lagos* is a strong Port-Town, of about 2,600 Inhabitants, two Churches, and four Convents.
2. *Tavira*; another strong Sea-port of 4,700 Inhabitants, two Churches and five Convents.
3. *Faro*, a modern Fortification and Sea-port of 4,500 Inhabitants, two Churches, four Convents, and an Hospital. It is separated by an Arm of the Sea from *Cape St. Maties*.

PORTUGAL's European Islands, viz.

In the *Atlantic Ocean*, though, strictly speaking, they are not properly within the Bounds usually designed to *Europe*, though near it, are the two Isles of, I. *Porto Santo*; it is five *Portuguese* Miles in Length and two in Breadth, its principal Town of the same Name containing about 600 Inhabitants.

II. *Madeira*, near the other; is eighteen *Portuguese* Miles in Length and above four in Breadth. Its principal Town is *Funchal*. Here is a considerable Trade from several Nations for its very good Wines; great Quantities whereof are sent to our *West-India* Colonies, and also much is consumed in *England*; the original Plants of which were brought from the Isle of *Candia*. This Isle is well defended by Forts.

III. The *Azores*, or *Tercera Isles*, (called also the *Western Isles*) are nine in Number, viz.

1. *Santa Maria*, or *St. Maties*, has a small Town named *Porto*.
2. *St. Michael*, having two principal Harbours, named *Ponta del Gada* and *Villafranca*; being the best peopled of all these Islands, containing about 50,000 Inhabitants; and great Plenty of Corn, Miller, and Wine. *Ponta del Gada*, its chief Town, has an open Harbour, defended by a Fort; and has three Churches and seven Convents:—*Villafranca* Town has two Parish-Churches and two Convents.——Here are also four other pretty good Towns.
3. *Terceira* has *Angra* for its chief Town. Dr. *Busching* calls it a populous City, well fortified, with handsome broad Streets; and it contains a Cathedral, five Parish-Churches, a Poor-house, an Hospital, and eight Convents.——Here also are some other Towns in this Island.
4. *St. George* has three or four small Villages or Towns in it.
5. *Graciosa* has two small Towns on it.
6. *Fayal's* chief Town is *Villa de Horta*. ⚡ This Isle gives Name to some of the best Wine of these Isles.
7. *Pico* is visible at a great Distance, by Reason of its high Mountain, said to be three Miles in Height. It carries on a great Trade in its excellent Wines; the principal Port-Town being *Villa das Lagens*. Here also is a Trade in Cedar-wood, and in a certain Red-wood highly prized.
8. *Flores Isle* has three Roads, and two Villas or Towns.
9. *Corvo* is a small Isle; has but one Church and two small Harbours.

⚡ These Isles could not be ranked within any other Quarter of the Globe so properly as to *Europe*, although they lie some hundred Miles west from the Continent of *Europe*; and directly west from *Portugal*.

S P A I N.

Spain, through a Neglect of Tillage, has a Scarcity of Corn, though anciently it was noted for great Plenty of it. It however abounds in the most delicious Fruits, as Peaches, Olives, Figs, Lemons, Oranges, Pomgranates, Almonds, Chestnuts, Pears, &c. And her Wines (more especially her Sacks) are in great Esteem by foreign Nations; insomuch, that (according to Dr. *Busching*) the yearly Value of the Wines, Raisins, &c. exported from the Country about *Malaga* alone, amounts to a Million and Half of Piafters [an imaginary or ideal Coin worth 3 s. 7 d. Sterling] or 268,750 l. Sterling. Some Parts of *Spain* produce Sugar Canes, the best of Saffron and Honey, Silk in great Abundance; Salt, more especially toward the Sea-Coasts, is in so great Plenty that considerable Quantities of it are exported. Such vast Flocks of Sheep are seen, that *Ustariz* (a late famous politico-commercial *Spanish* Author) computes the Number of Shepherds in *Spain* to amount to 40,000. The best of their very fine Wool is that of *Old-Castile*. They have fine Horses and many Mules; but few Black Cattle. *Spain's* Mountains yield much Ship-Timber; and Tar and Pitch are made in *Aragon* and *Catalonia*. Those Mountains are by ancient Authors said to be very rich in Gold and Silver; but the *Spaniards* rather incline to have those precious Metals from *America* than to take the Trouble of searching for them at home. Yet it seems their Iron-Mines are worked with great Skill and Success. They have likewise Lead, Tin,

Tin, Cinnabar, Quick-silver, Alum, Vitriol, Copperas, *Lapis Calaminaris*, Crystal, Diamonds, Amethysts, &c.

Number of People
in *Spain*.

Spain, according to *Ustariz*, contains about *seven Millions and an half* of People, (though others think not near so many) and could well support as many more, were it properly cultivated. — One of the principal Causes of the Thinnels of People in the finest Parts of *Spain* (as in both *Castiles*, &c.) is the total Decay of Handicrafts and Manufactures, which formerly flourished therein; also to the Number of Persons in Convents restrained from Propagation, amounting to 200,000; beside the Secular Clergy, amounting to 50,000 more. The heavy Taxes also *Ustariz* assigns as another Cause thereof: Whilst the mountainous Parts of *Gallicia*, *Asturias*, *Biscay*, *Navarr*, and *Burgos*, are still the best-peopled Countries of *Spain*, even although from them were sent the greatest Number of People who first planted *Spanish America*. The Bulk of *Spain's* People are very poor and lazy, though living in so improvable a Country! Other Causes of the great Poverty of *Spain* are, 1st, The draining their Country of so much Money for Corn, Fish, and many other Things from foreign Countries. 2dly, The insatiable Avarice of the Clergy, to whom the People are mere Slaves. 3dly, Their horrible Inquisition. 4thly, Their disdain- ing to stoop to Handicrafts and Trades, the greatest Part of which are in the Hands of the *French*, who are very numerous in *Spain*. Yet they are not without some Manufactures both of *Silk* and *Wool*; some of which, however, after having been set on Foot at a great Expence, have afterward been ruined by the Inquisition and Monks.

Gallicia.

Spain's most considerable Cities and Towns, beginning from the North Side in *Gallicia*, are,

1. *Ferrol*, a handsome Sea-port in *Gallicia*, having a fine Harbour where Part of the Navy-Royal is usually built and stationed.

2. *Compostella*, its Capital, is no otherwise eminent than for many fine Churches and Convents, but very little Commerce.

Asturias.

In *Asturias*, *St. Andero* has a large and well-fortified Harbour; and its Neighbourhood abounds with fine Fruits and Wine.

Biscay.

In *Biscay*, *Bilbao* is a famous City, on the River *Nervio*, has a fine Harbour, very much frequented by foreign Shipping. It is large and well-built, driving a great Trade in Iron, Wool, military Weapons, Saffron, and Chestnuts; and has very cheap Provisions.

Guipuscoa.

In *Guipuscoa* is the strong and fine Sea-port of *St. Sebastian*, having neat and fine Churches, Convents, and Streets. It carries on a considerable Trade in Iron, Steel, and Wool; and, in the Year 1728, a Company was established here, for trading in *Cacao* to the *Caraccas*, in *America*.

2. *Vitoria*, though an inland Town in this Province, has a great Trade in Iron and Steel, Wine, Wool, and fine Sword-Blades; and is therefore much frequented.

Leon.

In the Kingdom of *Leon*, intirely an inland Country, there are scarcely any commercial Towns. *Leon*, its Capital, is an ancient declining City. And *Salamanca*, though large and populous, is principally famous for its University, the most eminent of any in *Spain*, consisting of twenty-five Colleges.

Estremadura.

Of *Estremadura*, also an inland Province, next the Frontiers of *Portugal*, it may be said, That the Cities and Towns of *Albuquerque*, *Badajos*, *Merida*, *Alcantara*, and *Guadaloup*, with their adjacent Coun- tries, abound in excellent Wool, Wine, and fine Fruits; and *Albuquerque* is said to have some Woollen Manufactures.

Andalusia.

Andalusia is, doubtless, the finest Province of *Spain*. It abounds in Wines, fine Fruits, Oil, vast Quan- tities of Silk, Grain, Honey, Sugar, Horses, Metals, &c. and contains the following eminent and mer- cantile Places, viz.

1. *Seville*, its Capital, seated on the River *Guadalquivir*, is the largest City in *Spain*, after *Madrid*. It carries on a large Commerce, although, in the Year 1717, its famous *Contratacion-House*, or Office for the Commerce to the *Spanish American* Colonies, was removed to *Cadiz*, and still remains there. Dr. *Busching* relates, That *Seville* and its once flourishing Manufactures have since remarkably dwindled; inasmuch, that out of 16,000 Artificers in Wool and Silk, scarce 400 remain there at present. This City and its District are said to have been more populous when subject to the *Moors* than at present. It however contains 29 Churches, 74 Monasteries, 24 Hospitals, and near as many Squares or *Piazzas*; an Exchange for Merchants, and an University. And its Neighbourhood abounds in Grain, Wines, and fine Fruits, and much Oil is made here.

2. *St. Lucar de Barrameda* is a well-built but declining Town, at the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*, where it has a good Harbour. Its principal Trade is in Salt.

3. *Xeres* (which we commonly pronounce *Sherry*) is a large Town. Its Wines, with us, called *Sher- ries*, are very much esteemed and exported to foreign Parts: And its Horses are also much prized.

4. *Port St. Mary's* enjoys a flourishing Trade; it lies at the Mouth of the little River *Guadalete*, directly opposite to *Cadiz*, and exceeds it in Compass of Ground, though scarcely containing 8,000 People. Here reside, in peaceable Times, great Numbers of *English*, *French*, *Dutch*, *Genoise*, &c. Merchants. Its Harbour is the Rendezvous of some of the *Spanish* Gallies; and here they make great Quantities of Salt.

5. *Cadiz*,

5. *Cadiz*, a most eminent commercial City, stands on an Island, separated from the Continent of *Andalusia* by a very narrow Arm of the Sea, over which a fortified Bridge joins it to the said Continent. It is of a moderately large Circumference, and contains thirteen Convents, though it has properly but one Church, which is its Cathedral, and yet its settled Inhabitants are computed to be 40,000. Most of its Streets are narrow, crooked, dirty, and ill-paved; House-Rents and Provisions are dear, and good Water very scarce. Before and at the Arrival of the *American Flota*, *Cadiz* is always crowded with Strangers, to the Number, as it is said, of 50,000, resorting thither on Account of Commerce, and occasioning an extraordinary Circulation of Money and Expence. *Cadiz* is the proper Center of the whole *Spanish American* Commerce. Hither other *European* Nations send their Merchandize, to be shipped off in *Spanish* Bottoms for *America*, sheltered (or, as our old *English* Phrase has it, *coloured*) under the Names of *Spanish* Factors. Those foreign Nations have here their Agents and Correspondents, and the Consuls of those Nations make a considerable Figure. *Cadiz* has been said to have the finest Store-houses and Magazines for Commerce of any City in *Europe*; and to it the *Flota* and *Galeons* regularly import the Treasures of *Spanish America*. The proper *Spanish* Merchandize exported from *Cadiz* to *America* are of no great Value; but the Duty on the foreign Merchandize sent thither would yield a great Revenue, (and consequently the Profits of Merchants and their Agents would sink) were it not for the many fraudulent Practices for eluding those Duties. The Entrance into *Cadiz* Bay and Harbour is well defended by *Fort Matagorda*, on the East or continent Side, running out on a Promontory, and by *Fort Punta*, over against it, also running out on a Point from the Island. The *Spaniards* usually call those two Forts the *Puntals*, between which the Sea is said to be but 500 Fathoms wide: And when an Enemy's Fleet approaches *Cadiz*, and thereupon the *Galeons*, &c. are said to be placed *behind the Puntals*, it is thereby meant, that they are then out of Danger from an Attack or Assault.

6. The Town of *Gibraltar* is not so much to be considered, either for Extent or for Beauty, as for its Strength and Situation, which render it one of the Keys of *Spain*. And therefore the Crown of *Great-Britain* has very much improved its Fortifications since it came under its Power, in the Year 1704.

7. *Cordova* (or *Corduba*) also in *Andalusia*, is a large and beautiful inland City, standing on the River *Guadalquivir*, once the Capital of a *Moorish* Kingdom of that Name. It still enjoys a great Trade, tho' not populous proportionably to its large Extent, as having Vineyards and Gardens within its Circuit. The adjacent Mountains are covered with Vineyards and Plantations of Lemons, Oranges, Figs, and Olives; which, when in Blossom, diffuse a Fragrancy all over the Country.

8. *Jaen* was likewise the Capital of a small *Moorish* Kingdom of that Name. It is a populous inland City, having some fine Churches and Convents: and its Neighbourhood has Plenty of Corn, Wine, Oil, Fruits, and Silk.

Granada, the latest Kingdom of the *Moors* of *Spain*, is extremely pleasant, healthy, populous, and fruitful, having an Exuberancy of Corn, Wine, Oil, Sugar, Silk, Flax, Hemp, and excellent Fruits; such as Pomgranates, Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Olives, Capers, Figs, Almonds, and Raisins of two Kinds, *viz.* those dried by the Sun on the Branches, and those dipped in a *Lye*, made of the Ashes of the burnt Branches, and afterward dried in the Sun. Here also are produced *Galls*, *Dates*, *Shumack*, &c.

1. *Grenada*, its once august capital City, is still one of the largest in *Spain*; and, though an inland City, carries on a great Trade in *Silk*.

2. *Malaga* is a fine populous City, and an eminent Sea-port, suitable to its extensive Commerce. Its principal Merchandize for Exportation consists in Sack and other Wines, Wool, Olives, Oil, and Raisins.

3. *Almeria* is a maritime City, and its Neighbourhood is fertile in Fruits and Oils.

Murcia was once a small *Moorish* Kingdom. It is mountainous, yet fertile, like *Granada*, in Sugar, Honey, Silk, Rice, Salt, and fine Fruits.

1. *Carthagenia* has one of the best Harbours of *Spain*, and yet much declined from its pristine Grandeur. Yet here are many Mines of *Alum*; and also some Diamonds, Rubies, and other Gems.

2. *Murcia*, the Capital of this Province, is a large, well-built, and populous inland City.

Valencia was once also a *Moorish* Kingdom, along the Shore of the *Mediterranean* Sea. It abounds in Salt, Rice, Flax, Silk, Hemp, Honey, and Sugar.

1. *Valencia*, its Capital, is a pleasant, large, beautiful, and populous maritime City, driving a considerable Commerce; more especially in *Almonds*, for which Fruit there is always a great Demand every-where.

2. *Alicant*, a Sea-port, famous for its red and white Wines, of which very much is exported to many foreign Parts; as there also is of its Raisins and other dried Fruits, Aniseed, &c.

3-4-5. *Alea*, *Denia*, *Gandia*, are small Sea-port Towns, trading in Wines, Silk, Flax, Honey, and Raisins.

The Kingdom of *Castile*, though an inland Country, is the principal and most opulent Province of *Spain*. It is usually distinguished into *Old* and *New Castile*.

Old Castile is so termed for having been recovered from the *Moors* prior to *New Castile*, North of the other. Its Wine is esteemed excellent, and its numerous Flocks of Sheep produce the finest *Wool* in *Spain*; mostly carried to *Bilbao*, for Exportation to foreign Parts. Its best Towns are,

1. *Valladolid*, a large, beautiful, and populous City, being one of the stateliest in *Spain*; having fine Streets, splendid Palaces, spacious Squares, Piazzas, Fountains, and stately Churches, a Royal Palace, an University, and about 70 Convents.

2. *Burgos*, its capital City, is large, though irregular, and has many fine Squares, Palaces, Churches, Convents, and Hospitals.

3. *Segovia*, a fine, large, and populous City; having the best Woollen Cloth Manufacture in all *Spain*, as well as the finest *Wool* in its Neighbourhood; of which much is exported. It has also a Paper Manufacture.

4. *Avila*, a moderately large City, producing excellent Grapes, and other Fruits, and also some Manufactures.

New Castile has sometimes been called the Kingdom of *Toledo*, lying South of *Old Castile*, and is the Center of the Monarchy of *Spain*. It is a very fruitful and healthy Country.

1. *Madrid*, its Capital and that of all *Spain*, and though an open Place, and of little Account till King *Philip* II. made it his constant Residence; yet it is become very large, and is adorned with fine Squares, Streets, and Palaces, Churches, Convents, Hospitals; but it is, nevertheless, by no Means a neat or cleanly Place. It stands on the little River *Manzanares*. The Inhabitants are computed to amount to 150,000. Provisions of all Kinds are here both reasonable and excellent; and the constant Residence of the Court occasions a brisk Trade and Circulation of Money.

2. *Toledo*, an ancient, populous, and fortified City, on the River *Tagus*, has stately public and private Edifices, many fine Churches, seventeen Squares, and thirty-eight Convents, &c. *Toledo* has been long noted for its fine Sword-blades, and also carries on a great Trade in Wool, Silk, and Stuffs.

3. *Guadalaxara* is no very great Place, but the adjacent Country is fertile; which Consideration probably induced the Duke *de Riperda* to set up several Manufactures of Woollen Cloths and Stuffs, which then seemed promising; yet on his Disgrace, Anno 1726, they fell to Decay. The Kingdom of *Spain* has for many Years been governed by foreign Projectors and State Empyrics, to the infinite Detriment of the true Interest of the Public.

Spanish or *Upper Navarre* is divided from *French Navarre* by the *Pyrenean* Mountains, amongst which Mountains the greatest Part of it is situated; and therefore its principal Wealth consists in Grazing.

1. *Pampelona*, its Capital, is a Place of little Commerce; is of a tolerable Magnitude; has an University, and several Ecclesiastical Edifices. It is seated in a Plain near the *Pyrenean* Mountains.

2. *Tafalla*, a City and University, has good Wine in its Neighbourhood.

3. 4. 5. *Olita* (formerly the Residence of the Kings of *Navarre*) is a pretty Town in a fruitful Country; and *Tudela* and *Estella* are likewise pretty Towns.

Aragon, formerly a Kingdom, likewise joins the *Pyrenean* Mountains. Much of it is dry and barren, and some Parts uninhabited: Yet, where watered by Rivers and Springs, it produces Corn, Wine, Oil, Flax, Fruits, and Saffron.

1. *Saragossa*, its Capital, stands in a fertile Plain, on the River *Ebro*. It is a large and handsome City, containing seventeen large Churches, fourteen Convents, an University, and a Citadel. It enjoys a very considerable Trade, and is inhabited by many Persons of Quality.

2. *Calatayud* is a good Town at the End of a charming Valley, abounding in Grain, Wine, Oil, and other Fruits.—The other Towns are inconsiderable.

The fine Principality of *Catalonia* is separated from *France* by the *Pyrenean* Mountains; and, though mountainous, has many delicious Plains, supplying Plenty of Wine, Grain, Oil, Fruits, Flax, Hemp, Marble, Crystal, Alabaster, Jasper, Amethysts; also Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead, Iron, Alum, Vitriol, and Salt. Yet it has very little Copper, neither has it any Sugar Canes, though other Provinces of *Spain* produce them. It is one of the most populous Provinces of the Kingdom.

1. *Barcelona*, its Capital, is a large, strong, and noble Sea-port, adorned with an University, and many fine Churches, Convents, and Squares; has a considerable Commerce in Wines, Fruits, &c. and is thought to contain about 100,000 People.

2. *Tortosa* is a large fortified City and an University, on the *Ebro*, with many Churches and Convents, and its Neighbourhood abounds in Grain, Silk, and Fruits.

3. *Tarragona* has an University, and a good Trade, though but an indifferent Harbour. Its Neighbourhood yields Corn, Oil, Flax, and very good Wine.

4. *Girona*,

4. *Girona*, a fortified inland City, has a considerable inland Commerce.

The *Balearic* and *Pithyusæ* Isles, in the *Mediterranean* Sea, viz. the four Isles of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Iviça*, and *Formentera*, formerly composed the Kingdom of *Majorca*. This last-named Island abounds in Corn, Wine, Oil, Saffron, Wool, Honey, Horses, &c.

Majorca, its Capital, is large, has stately Buildings, 22 Churches, and about 10,000 Inhabitants.

Minorca Isle has a barren Soil, though some good Wine, of which when they had the *English* for their Customers, (Dr. *Busching* thinks) they made annually 27,000*l.* Sterling. Here is also some Wool, Cotton, Salt, Capers: But its People, who are in Number about 27,000, (having in all 3,088 Houses) are not industrious, and therefore are supplied with their principal Necessaries from foreign Parts, viz. Corn, Beef, Brandy, Linen, Stuffs, &c. to the Value (he thinks) of about 70,000*l.* Sterling annually.

1. *Cittadella*, its Capital, has about 600 Houses: And, 2. The little trading Town of *Mahon* is defended by the strong Fort of *St. Philip*.

The *Pithyusæ* Isles [so called by the *Greeks* from their Multitude of *Pine Trees*] are,

1. *Iviça*, which is but little cultivated, because most of its People are employed in the *Salt Trade*, as more gainful. *Iviça*, its Capital, however, has a modern Fortification.

2. *Formentera* Isle was formerly well inhabited, but is now quite deserted, because of the *Barbary Corsairs* continually swarming about it.

I T A L Y.

In *Italy* (according to Dr. *Busching*) all Materials for Enjoyment, and a Variety of Delicacies, which as it were lie scattered here and there in other Countries, we here meet with almost every-where in Profusion. Corn, rich Wines, the choicest Fruits, such as Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, Olives, Pomgranates, Almonds, Raisins, white Mulberry Trees, beyond Number, for producing of Silk; Sugar, Alabaster, Jasper, Iron, Gold, Silver, Sulphur, Alum; tame and wild Beasts. On this Account *Italy* is justly stiled *The Parent of Plenty*; *The Source of earthly Felicity*; *The Pride of our Globe*; *The Garden of Europe*; *The Beauty of the World*;—and even a *Microcosm within itself*. Yet, all its Delicacies are not originally *Natives*. 1. The Fruit-Trees, the Produce whereof the *Latins* called *Mala*, were transplanted to *Italy* after the Conquests of the *Romans* in *Africa*, *Greece*, *Asia-minor*, and *Syria*.—*Apricocks* (or *Abricots*) came from *Epirus*, and were called *Mala Epirotica*.—*Peaches*, [*Mala Persica*] from *Persia*.—*Citrons* were called *Mala Medica*, from *Media*.—*Pomgranates*, [*Mala Punica*] from *Carthage*.—And *Chestnuts* from the Town of *Castania*, in the District of *Magnesia*, in *Macedonia*.—The best *Pears* came from *Alexandria*, *Numidia*, *Greece*, and *Numantia*.—The first *Plumbs* were brought from *Armenia* and *Syria*, especially from *Damascus*, (from whence the Name of *Damascens*, with us even at this Day.)—*Lucius Lucullus* was the first that introduced *Cherry-Trees* from *Pontus*, which soon after became the Growth of all other Countries throughout *Europe*.—Yet in *Italy* there is no small Difference in regard to the Fertility, Wholesomeness, and Pleasantness of its different Provinces; in some of which the Number of the Inhabitants is far from being sufficient for the Culture and Improvement of the fruitful Soil; more especially in the *Papal Territories*, &c. where there is not a Town of any Consequence wherein the *Ecclesiastics* make not one half or at least one third of the Inhabitants.

To begin with that Part of *Italy* which borders on *France*, or the King of *Sardinia*'s Subjects of *Piedmont*, *Savoy*, &c. on the Continent, Mr. *Keyssar* thinks they exceed two Millions of People.

The Number of the King of *Sardinia*'s Subjects on the Continent of *Italy*.

The Dutchy of *Savoy* is so barren, rocky, and mountainous, that there are very few Materials therein for Commerce, (some *Wine* excepted.) *Chambery*, its Capital, is of a moderate Size, where many of their Nobility reside. The other Towns are more insignificant, and have nothing like Trade.

Piedmont is a fine Country, abounding in Corn, Variety of Wines, Fruits, Hemp, Cattle, (in which last they have a very gainful Trade.) But the most advantageous Trade of this Country is the Cultivation of *Silk*, reckoned the very best in all *Italy*.

1. *Turin*, its Capital, contains many fine Palaces, *Piazzas*, Streets, Churches, Convents, and an University; and its Inhabitants may amount to between fifty and sixty Thousand. It stands on the fine River *Po*, in a most pleasant Country.

2. *Nice* is a Sea-port, of some Commerce, but its Harbour does not admit of large Shipping.

3. *Oneglia* is a fortified Sea-port, having a very good Oil Trade.

4. *Villa Franca* is an inconsiderable Sea-port Town.

5. *Asti* is a large fortified Town, in a fertile Valley.

Montferat Dutchy belongs to the King of *Sardinia*, and joins to *Piedmont*; it abounds in Corn, in excellent *Muscadine* Wine, and contains about 200 Towns and Castles.

Casal, its Capital, lies on the *Po*, in a fertile Country, and is very strong.

☞ *N. B.* About and since the Year 1703, several Districts, Towns and Castles have, by particular Conventions, been yielded by the House of *Austria*, to that of *Savoy*, which formerly belonged to the Dutchy of *Milan*.

The Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia* is not very profitable, in point of Revenue, to the House of *Savoy*, seeing, (according to Doctor *Busching*) after defraying the Expence of its civil and military Establishment, the Remainder does not much exceed 100,000 Livres. It yields Plenty of Corn and Wine; but, by reason of its many Morasses, and the Mountains on the North Side of it, the Air is esteemed very unwholesome.

Cagliari, its Capital, has an University and an Archbishopric, and is the Residence of the Vice-Roy. It is a Sea-port, though not considerable for Commerce. On the Coasts of this Island, at sundry small Sea-ports, there is a great Coral Fishery.

The *Austrian* Dominions in *Lombardy* consist only at present of such Part of the Dutchy of *Milan* as has not been, at different Times, yielded to the House of *Savoy*, and also of the intire Dutchy of *Mantua*.

The Dutchy of *Milan* is most fertile in a Variety of excellent Productions. Corn, Rice, excellent Wines, and the finest of *Cheese*, (improperly called *Parmesan*) which is used all over *Italy* in the best Soops. Its Pastures are exceeding rich, and famous for breeding of Cattle and much Milk. The Trade of the *Milanese*, and particularly of the vast City of *Milan*, is very considerable. Much Cloth, Silk, and Linen are here manufactured, and mostly used at Home; but their fine *Silk Stockings*, Gloves, and Handkerchiefs are usually exported. *Milan* is famous for curious Works in Steel, Crystal, Agate, Hyacinths, and other Gems; and the Country every-where abounds with ingenious Artificers! It is so extremely rich and fertile as to have formerly yielded to the Kings of *Spain* a Revenue of two Millions of Dollars. Mr. *Nugent*, in his *Grand Tour*, makes its modern Revenue to be about 300,000 *l.* Sterling.

The City of *Milan* is ten *Italian* Miles in Circumference, containing (according to Dr. *Busching*) 250,000 Inhabitants; yet Mr. *Keyser* (an Author likewise of good Credit) computes them to be about 300,000, as does also Mr. *Nugent*, &c. It contains 230 Churches, (besides its grand Cathedral) 90 Convents, 100 Chapels for religious Fraternities, and 120 Schools.

Pavia, (once the Residence of the Kings of the *Lombards*, though since much decayed) *Como*, *Lodi*, and *Cremona*, (more especially the last, five Miles in Circuit) are very considerable Cities; full of Churches and Convents, having fine Buildings, and spacious Streets and Squares; though neither rich nor populous.

Mantua, the capital City of the Dutchy of that Name, is a fine and very strong Place; crowded with Churches, Convents, and Hospitals. It abounds in Corn, Flax, Cattle, and Fruits; with some Wine: But although formerly it was said to contain 50,000 Inhabitants, yet (since it has no longer any Court) Dr. *Busching* thinks it is dwindled to about 16,000: Of which Number are about 5,000 *Jews*. Its general Commerce in Silk and other Manufactures, formerly so considerable, is now much decreased;—and its Ducal Palaces are going to Ruin.—Here are no other considerable Towns in this Dutchy.

The Dominions of Don *Philip*, the *Infant of Spain*, are, the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*; lying East and South of the *Milanese*. They have a most fertile Soil in Olives, Truffles, Chestnuts, and other fine Fruits, rich Pastures and fine Cattle; though the celebrated (*Parmesan*) Cheese is no longer made here, but in the Dutchy of *Milan*, and about *Bologna* and other Parts: Yet here are very beneficial Salt-works, also Copper and Iron Mines.

1. *Parma* is a large and populous City. In it, Silk is a great Material for Commerce; of which much is exported, especially in Silk Stockings.

2. *Placentia* (or *Placenza*) is likewise a large City, crowded with Churches and Convents.

3. *Guastalla* is a small fortified Town; though neither it nor any other Place in the little Dutchy of that Name, are any way eminent for Commerce.

In the States of the Duke of *Modena* are Plenty of fine Corn, excellent Wine and Fruits.

Modena is a moderately large and populous City; and *Reggio* and *Mirandola* are small but handsome and strong Towns; of which we can say nothing more particular.

☞ There are in upper *Italy* sundry small Sovereign Principalities, as *Massa*, *Monaco*, and *Masserano*; but they are very inconsiderable: And, although they abound in Oranges, Lemons, and other fine Fruits, they are no way remarkable for Commerce.

In *Italy* are three independent Republics, viz.

Genoa Republic is about 150 *English* Miles in Length, along the Coast of the *Mediterranean* Sea, but of a small Breadth; and, being in many Parts rocky, it is constrained to be supplied with Corn from other Countries. Yet it produces Oils, good Wines, and excellent Fruits, such as Lemons, Oranges, Pomegranates, Olives, Figs, Almonds, also large Plantations of Mulberry Trees, for Silk-worms. It also exports Salt, Marble, *Parmesan* Cheese, and Anchovies. The *Genoese* Manufactures are now much short of their ancient Reputation; yet they still manufacture fine Velvets, Plush, and Fustian, Damasks and

and other Silk Fabricks, being supplied with much raw Silk from *Sicily*, Gold and Silver Tissues, Laces, Gloves, (though much inferior to those of the *Netherlands* and *France*;) also the finest of Paper.

1. *Genoa*, its capital City, is a most magnificent Place; in Circuit about ten *Italian Miles*, including its Fortifications. It contains thirty-seven Parish-Churches, twenty Collegiate Churches, seventeen Convents, and two large Hospitals. Two of its principal Streets consist intirely of fine Marble Palaces. Its Inhabitants may amount to 150,000, whose principal Manufactures are those above mentioned, and they trade much in Drugs, &c. from the *Levant*; with which great commercial Materials, a very brisk Trade is carried on, more especially with *Spain*. Hither the Shipping of most *European Nations* constantly resort, particularly those of *England*, *Holland*, and *France*, in great Numbers. Yet it is well known, that *Genoa* is greatly fallen from the formidable Figure its naval Power anciently consisted of, it being now reduced so low as six Gallies, the Complement of the largest of which (according to the judicious Mr. *Keyser*) is but 100 Soldiers, and 320 Rowers; the Use of which, at this Time, is principally to fetch Corn from *Naples* and *Sicily*, and to give their Ladies an Airing. This decayed City, however, is eminent for having the richest Bankers in all *Europe*, and for its profitable Dealings in *Exchange*.

2. *Savona* is, next to *Genoa*, the best Place of this Republic on the Continent: It is considerably large, and its Harbour is well defended; yet, in the Year 1745, sixteen *French* and *Spanish* Vessels, laden with military Stores, were there sunk by the *English* Bombs.

3. *Finale*, a strong and considerable Sea-port, with a convenient Harbour. And along the Coast the Republic has sundry other small Towns and Sea-ports, some of which have good Harbours, though very little Commerce.

Genoa's Island of *Corfica* lies opposite to her Continent-Dominions, being about 100 *English Miles* in Length, and about 40 in Breadth. It is very mountainous, but its Plains and Valleys produce Corn, indifferent Wine, Fruits, much Olive-Oil, Alum, Iron, Salt-works, and a Coral Fishery. The Unhealthiness of its Air occasions its not being populous: For, by the once famous Baron *Theodore's* Calculation, Anno 1736, its whole People amounted only to 120,000. It was anciently a small Kingdom, and has long been possessed by this Republic: But that State's heavy Taxes, and their other Grievances complained of by the *Corficans*, have long kept the Majority of them in a State of Rebellion even to this Day: And, from their Mountains, they are constantly making successful Sallies on that Part of the Island still possessed by the *Genoese*, who are now so far from making any Advantage of *Corfica*, that it is a very considerable annual Expence to the Republic. Its principal Town and Sea-port is *Bastia*, the Residence of the *Genoese* Viceroy; and also *Calvi*, the next best Town and Port, both still possessed by the *Genoese*, who also have Garrisons in the small Towns and Ports of *Ajaccio* and *Bonifacio*. But *Corfica*, in its present unsettled and hostile Condition, cannot be supposed to carry on any Kind of regular Commerce.

V E N I C E.

The famous Republic of *Venice* is composed of several fine Provinces on the Continent of *Italy*, and of some Isles in the *Adriatic Sea*; but its principal Strength and Glory is its maiden capital City of *Venice*, seated on seventy-two or more Isles, at the Bottom of the North End of the *Adriatic Sea*; it is divided from the Continent by a *Laguna*, or marshy Lake, of five *Italian Miles* in Breadth, too shallow for large Ships to navigate; yet, by the prudent Attention of the Republic, it is prevented from becoming Part of the Continent, as well as from being ever frozen, so as to bear an Army on it in Winter. Toward the Sea, the Access to this wonderful City is likewise difficult; but the safe and navigable Parts are indicated by Piles; which, on the Approach of an Enemy's Fleet, can be cut away. And, as her Ships of War and Gallies may be fitted out very expeditiously from her noble Dock-yard, containing always vast Quantities of naval Stores, it is evident that the City, being thus secure from any Attempt, either by Land or Water, is sufficiently strong, though without Walls or other Fortifications.

Over its several Canals are laid 450 (or, as some say, upwards of 500) Bridges, greater and smaller, the Majority of them being of Stone. The City contains 70 Parish-Churches, 80 Convents, 17 Hospitals, 53 Squares, 165 Marble and 23 Brazen Statues. Its Buildings are all Stone, though the greater Part of them make but a mean Figure. Yet *St. Mark's* Square, and several stately marble Palaces bordering on the great Canal running through the whole City are very fine, though most of them of *Gothic Architecture*. Its Inhabitants have, by some, been computed to amount to 200,000, though others think not so many. Its Trade in Cloth is still considerable, more especially of Scarlet: Silk Manufactures, Gold and Silver Stuffs, are here manufactured, and though not so beautiful as those of *France*, they have a very good Vent in the *Levant*. Its *Brocatellas*, (a Kind of Stuff like *Brocade*) made of coarse Silk, are much used for Carpets. Its Manufacture of Looking-glasses, and other fine Plate Glass, is still considerable.

Of *Venice's* famous Bank, which was the first of any erected in *Europe*, we have sufficiently treated in the Body of our Work. Its so much celebrated Arsenal, Docks, &c. being $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Italian Miles* in Circuit, containing a great Variety of Edifices, for every thing requisite for a Land or Sea Armament, where also lie the Ships of War, Gallies, &c. and the *Bucintauri*; we apprehend to be now much outdone by those of *England*, *Holland*, and *France*.

There are sundry Isles near the City, which are fortified for its Defence, viz. *Murano*, *Lido*, *Mahocco*, *Palestrina*, *Chiozza*, &c. upon which some good Towns are built. On the *Venetian* Continent, one of the finest Countries upon Earth, are many good Cities, as

1. *Padua*, an ancient and large City and University, containing above 40,000 Inhabitants, twenty-six Parish-Churches, forty-one Convents, four good Hospitals, and sundry fine Palaces. Here is a Woollen Manufacture, and its Neighbourhood yields excellent Wines, Oil, and Fruits.

2. *Rovigo*, a large but declining City.

3. *Verona*, a very large City, through which the River *Adige* runs, over which are four Stone-Bridges. It is still computed to contain near 50,000 Inhabitants, though formerly it was much larger. Dr. *Buching* thinks the Trade of this City is not so well improved as it might be for the supplying of other Countries with Olives, Oil, Wines, very good Linen, Sewing-Silk, and Woollen Stuffs.

4. *Vicenza*, a City about four *Italian Miles* in Circuit, containing sundry fine Palaces, fourteen Parochial Churches, and twenty-nine Convents; though nothing particular is related of its Commerce.

5. *Brescia* has nineteen Parish-Churches, forty-five Convents, and near 50,000 Inhabitants. Its Commerce is very considerable, both for its Fire-arms, Swords, and Cutlery Ware, having many Iron-Mines in its Neighbourhood. Its Linen Manufactures are also in great Esteem.

6. *Bergamo* is a strong, large, and populous City, famous for its Sewing Silk, Iron Mines near it, some Woollen Manufactures, rich Wines, good Oil, and delicious Fruits.

7. *Crema*, a strong City, in a very fertile Valley, having many Churches, Convents, Hospitals, and other elegant Buildings. It is eminent for its fine Thread and Linen Manufactures, and for its annual Fairs.

Here also, on this *Venetian Territory*, are sundry smaller Towns, which have some inconsiderable Commerce.

Along the Coast of *Dalmatia*, the *Venetians* have a narrow Slip of Territory, with several Forts, but they are of no great Consequence in Commerce, being purely intended as a Barrier on the Side of *Turkey*, [viz. *Zara*, *Nadin*, *Novigrad*, *Sebenico*, *Gliſſa*, *Spalatro*, *Cattaro*] which Places, however, abound in Wines, Oils, Salt, &c.

Castel Nuova also belongs to *Venice*, and is a Place of some Commerce.

On the same Coast is the little *aristocratical* Republic of *Ragusa*, tributary to the *Grand-Seignior*, to whom it pays 20,000 Sequins annually, of 9 s. 2 d. *Sterling* each. It is a *Papish* State, and its Citizens are said to be almost all to a Man Traders, and have fine Manufactures: It has some few neighbouring Towns subject to it.

Lower down, in what was anciently called the *Ionian Sea*, the Republic of *Venice* have several Islands, near the Coasts of ancient *Greece*, which are of Consequence in a commercial Sense. As,

1. *Zante* produces a strong Wine, Oil, Figs, Rafins, Currants, and Salt. Here is a *Greek Bishop*, the Bulk of its People being of the *Greek Church*. The Town of *Zante* is large and populous, and has a *Latin Bishop*, and three Convents.

2. *Cefalonia* is a most fruitful Isle, most of its Fruit Trees bearing twice in the Year: It produces Wine, Oils, Citrons, Oranges, Pomegranates, and Corn; more especially is this Isle famous for Currants, dried in the Sun, of which *England* takes off great Quantities annually.

3. *Corfu* was anciently named *Corcyra*. Its northern Coast is fertile in excellent Wines, delicious Fruits, Olives, and Grain. It is of great Consequence to the *Venetian State*, (in regard to the *Turks*) which occasions their constantly keeping an Armament in the Harbour of the City of *Corfu*, its Capital; which is well-fortified, and stood out successfully a severe Siege by the *Turks*, in the Year 1715. At this City is an Archbishop, and an Academy of the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

4. *Santa Maura* is an Island extremely fertile in Grain, Wine, Oil, and all the richest Fruits before-named. Its chief and strong Town, of the same Name, contains 5 or 6000 Inhabitants. There are sundry other smaller and inconsiderable Isles hereabout; but of very small Importance.

L U C C A.

The small free Republic of *Lucca* lies on the *Tuscan Sea*: It is in Compass about thirty *Italian Miles*, and contains about 120,000 People in the City and its 150 small Towns and Villages. Its Industry is extremely great, in improving every Spot of its Territory to the greatest Advantage. It abounds in Wines, Oils, Fruits, &c. And, according to Mr. *Keyſſer*, its intire annual Revenue may amount to 80,000 l. *Sterling*. Her military Force consists of 76 *Switzers* for the Guard of the Palace, and of 500 other Soldiers.

The City of *Lucca*, the Seat of its Government, lies in a delightful Plain, charmingly diversified with Villages, Seats, Summer-houses, Vineyards, Meadows, and Corn-Fields. It contains above 40,000 Inhabitants, whereof a great Part are Artisans and Manufacturers, more especially in Silk Goods, in which *Lucca* carries on a very considerable Trade. And their Olives and Oil are deemed the best in *Italy*.

T U S C A N Y.

The Grand Dutchy of *Tuscany* adjoins to the Pope's Territories, and is about 116 *English Miles* in Length, and 80 in Breadth. It is a most delightful Country, abounding in Grain, Oil, Wines, Oranges, Lemons, and all other Kinds of rich Fruits. It has Salt-pits, Alabaſter, Lapis Lazuli, Borax, Amethysts, Jasper, Marble, Cornelians, Quick-silver, &c.

1. *Florence*, its Capital, is a large, most beautiful, and still flourishing City, most delightfully situated between Mountains covered with Olive-Trees, Vineyards, Farms, Seats, and Villages, divided into two nearly equal

equal Parts by the *Arno*; which, with the four Stone and Marble Bridges over it, enhances the beautiful Appearance of the City, which contains about 9000 Houses, many of which are beautiful Stone Edifices. It has 17 Market-places, 7 Fountains, 6 Columns, 2 Pyramids, 160 public Statues, 44 Parish Churches, 12 Priors, 54 Convents, 24 Ecclesiastical Fraternities, 37 Hospitals, and its Inhabitants are computed to be at least 70,000; but others make them many more. To describe, at large, the Beauties of its Churches, and more especially of the Grand Duke's Palace, both without and within, is not our immediate Province, and would beside take up too much Room. It was formerly a larger and more opulent City than at present; its now greatest Trade consisting chiefly in Woollen and Silk Manufactures.

2. *Pisa*, on the *Arno*, is a decayed City, now only consisting of about 17,000 Inhabitants; although so far back as the XIth Century, it was computed to contain 150,000. Some Business is still carried on in it, on account of its being the Place where the Gallies are built. Its Exchange is a fine Edifice, but there is little Business done there. Between *Pisa* and *Leghorn* is a Canal of sixteen Italian Miles in Length, for the Convenience of Traffic as well as for draining the Morasses.

3. *Leghorn* is a handsome City, built in the modern Taste, and on account of its being intersected with Canals, is termed the *New-Venice*. Its Inhabitants are computed to be 40,000; of which it is said half the Number are *Jews*! the greatest Part of its Commerce going through their Hands. The Trade of this famous Port is extremely considerable; and is greatly promoted by the Freedom of its Port, its Sovereigns having fully experienced the substantial Benefits thereof. Protestants, it is true, are not here allowed the publick Exercise of their Religion: Yet all Sects are connived at; and the *English* being, of all foreign Nations, the best Customers to *Leghorn*, are allowed to have a Chaplain to their Factory there; which, in Mr. Keyser's Time, Anno 1730, consisted of thirty-six Families: And Protestants of other Nations resort to Chaplains of Ships.

4. *Sienna* is a moderately large City, with an University: It stands in a healthful Air; yet, though its Houses are elegantly built, it is but thin of Inhabitants, who scarcely amount to 17,000, with little Trade. It was once a free Republic, and a Place of considerable Commerce, till vanquished by the *Spaniards*, Anno 1554, and by them sold to the Duke of *Florence*.

The State of the Church, or *Papal Territory*, in general, consists of a very fertile Soil. Its Harbours, both on the *Adriatic* and *Tuscan* Seas, are very advantageously situated for Commerce. The Pope receives considerable Emoluments from foreign Parts;—his Dominions are visited by Numbers of Foreigners, who expend much Money there;—and, on account of the supposed Sacredness of his Person and Character, his Government should seem most eligible, and best calculated for the Welfare of his Subjects: Upon the Consideration of these, and sundry other Points, (says Dr. *Busching*, as many others have said before him) one would be apt to imagine, That, of all Countries, this ought to be the most flourishing and fortunate, were not (even but on a cursory Inspection) the very Reverse most manifest. The Country is but ill cultivated, very poor, and thin of Inhabitants, the City of *Bologna* alone excepted.—Trade and Manufactures totally stagnate:—And, were it not for the Bounty of Providence, which supplies the Inhabitants with Dates, Almonds, Figs, Olives, and other Fruits, and the Fruits growing spontaneously, and without the Culture of the Inhabitants, who have both Bread and Wine with but little Labour, their Sloth would absolutely starve them!

Their small Inclination and Spirit for Labour is not to be wondered at, as they know, that if they have *much, much* will be taken from them; and that, in the End, *nothing* will be left them! The many Holidays, which are so great an Impediment to Trade and Business;—the great Number of young sturdy Beggars strolling about, and burdening the Inhabitants, under the Appearance of Pilgrims;—the many Hospitals, which confirm the People in Idleness;—the Multitudes of Convents, like so many Nests of Drones that obstruct the Increase of Inhabitants;—the inconceivable Wealth of Churches and Convents, which lies dormant without the least Advantage to the Public;—the *Inquisition*, which will not permit the want of Inhabitants to be supplied by those of another Religion; are some of the great Causes of the wretched Condition of the *Papal Dominions*; although there be others attended with still worse Consequences.

No Government equals the *Papal* in Rigour; the *temporal Sword* being not only used, but also, on several Occasions, the *spiritual one*, or the *formidable Inquisition*.—Nothing is so monstrous as the Passion by which most Popes, Cardinals, and Prelates, have been carried away for the enriching and promoting of their *Nephews* and other Relations!—And nothing is so vain as the Ambition of gaining for themselves a great Name, by founding of Convents and Churches. The regular Clergy vie with each other, in the Number, Splendor, and Riches of their Convents and Churches; but it is from the Bowels of the poor Inhabitants that the Money is generally extracted for the Support of this Rivalship. The Legates, Governors, and other inferior Officers in the Provinces, knowing that the Duration of their Offices is but short and uncertain, scruple at no Kind of Rapaciousness! From all which Causes, it can no longer be a Subject of Surprise, if, throughout the whole World, there is not a more wretched People than the Pope's temporal Subjects.

The Extent of the Pope's temporal Dominions, from South to North, is about 240 *English* Miles, and the Breadth, in some Parts, is 120, and in others scarce 20 of those Miles. The certain annual Income of the *Pope* is generally computed at 8,700,000 *Scudi*. Yet, (says Dr. *Busching*) it is no Secret, that in the Year 1741, the Pope was indebted no less than fifty-six Millions of *Scudi*. The Revenue of the
Papal Territories.

In the *Papal Territories* are several Legations or Governments, *viz.*

1. *Bolonia* (or *Bologna*) is said to contain 308 Towns and Villages.

Bolonia,

Bolonia, its Capital, is, next to *Rome*, the finest, best, and richest City in all the *Ecclesiastical State*; having many fine Palaces, Churches, and Convents, and is so populous, that its Inhabitants amount to upwards of 80,000. This City's having long since voluntarily submitted to the See of *Rome*, has hitherto procured her the great Benefit of having no Citadel in it;—also, that the Effects of its Citizens shall, on no Pretext, be liable to Confiscation;—and that, in Commemoration of their former Condition of having been a *free Republic*; their Coin is still stamped with the Word *Libertas*; and they still enjoy some other peculiar Privileges. There is a vast Quantity of *Silk* twisted in the Mills on the River *Renio*, which runs through the City. Its Manufactures of Damasks, Satins, Velvets, Taffeties, and Crape, are in great Repute. It also carries on a considerable Trade in Flax, Hemp, Oil, Wine, Walnut-tree Work, Marmalade, Essences of all Kinds, Brandy, Soap, Snuff, Rock-crystal Toys, artificial Flowers, and Fruits. In one Word, *Bolonia*, in a commercial Sense, is the Glory and Pride of the Papal Territory. *Bolonia* has likewise a famous University.

II. In the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, the famous River *Po* discharges itself, by several Mouths, into the *Adriatic Sea*.

Ferrara, its Capital, is a large, but poor and desolate City on the *Po*, said to have more Houses than Inhabitants, for want of Trade and Manufactures, ever since it fell under the Dominion of the Papacy. Yet it has many handsome Churches, Convents, Houses, and Palaces; and its Streets are broad and clean. It is an Archbishopric and an University; but was a noble and populous City under its own Dukes. Here are sundry small Market Towns in this Dutchy.

III. *Romagna*, in which is the once famous City of

Ravenna, an Archbishopric, and, though now mean and inconsiderable, scarcely containing 15,000 Inhabitants, was anciently a famous Port on the *Adriatic Sea*; but, though standing on the very same Spot, is now near three *Italian Miles* from the Sea, occasioned by vast Quantities of Mud, thrown up by the Tide, and, in process of Time, forming what was once its celebrated Harbour into a Tract of cultivated Land. Yet, poor as it now is, it has no fewer than twenty-four Convents, beside many Churches, &c. Its Houses are old and ruinous, and Streets nasty.

Imola, *Faenza*, and *Cesena* are smaller Places, with many Ecclesiastical Edifices, but no Trade; and the like may be said of the rest of the Places of the Legateship. At *Rimini*, its Harbour is choaked up with Mud in like Sort as that of *Ravenna*.

IV. The Dutchy of *Urbino* contains,

Urbino, its Capital, which, though not very large, is the Residence of the Pope's Legate, and of an Archbishopric; of Churches and Convents, doubtless, more than sufficient: And here is still to be seen the fine Palace of its former Dukes.

Pesaro is a handsome Sea-port, pretty well inhabited, and has many fine Churches, Convents, and Palaces; it is noted for the best Figs in all *Italy*, and for very good Wine: And *Fano* is a Sea-port for small Vessels, which is all that can be said of any Place in this Dutchy.

V. *Ancona* is a Sea-port on the *Adriatic*; and, though neither small nor unhandsome, yet has much less Commerce, and is less populous and wealthy than, from its happy Situation and its good Harbour, might reasonably be expected, were it in any other Potentate's Possession. Its Commerce, however, begins to revive, since the Pope has made it a free Port. It has an elegant Exchange for Merchants: It is said to produce, in its Neighbourhood, the best and finest *Flax* of any Part of *Europe*. Its Commerce, for the greater Part, is managed by about 5000 *Jews*, who have a Synagogue here. And Persons of all Religions enjoy here all Freedom, excepting the public Exercise of their Worship. It has forty-five Churches, Convents, and Hospitals; and, although its Trade be not very considerable, it has more the Appearance of a commercial City than any other Sea-port in the Dominions of the Papacy.

Fabriano, though called only a Village, is equal to many Cities; as it has two Collegiate Churches, seventeen Convents, sixteen Churches of religious Fraternities, two Alms-houses, and three Hospitals; and is famous for a *Paper Manufacture*. To what Purpose would it be for us to give an Account of so great a Number of other small Cities and Towns within the Pope's Territories, as there is nothing of Trade or Manufactures to be found in them, nor any Thing else worthy of Mention, but their being crowded with Churches, Chapels, and Monasteries, where the Clergy live in the greatest Plenty, and the miserable Laity in Poverty and Sloth, although the Vicinity of such Places do mostly abound with excellent Wines, Fruits, Corn, &c. chiefly for the Use of the Clergy. Out of many Instances of this Sort, which might be produced, *Viterbo* is one, which scarcely contains 15,000 Inhabitants, and yet has no fewer than sixty-nine Churches, Convents, and Hospitals.

Civita Vecchia, however, may be mentioned, as being properly the Sea-port of *Rome*, near the Mouth of the *Tiber*, and the Station for the Pope's Gallies, being strongly fortified: Yet, having little or no Commerce, it is but thinly inhabited; and has a bad Air, and a Want of good Water.

The *Campania*, or Territory of the City of *Rome*, is blessed with a most fertile Soil; but for want of due Cultivation, the Lay-Inhabitants are wretchedly poor.

Rome, its matchless Capital, may even now be said to be the most marvellous City on Earth, in respect of Antiquities, Curiosities, pompous Ornaments, superb Palaces, magnificent Churches, and many grand

grand Monasteries; Professors of all the fine Arts, being the Centre and Staple of all that is elegant in Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, &c. Such grand Embellishments may be truly said to make modern *Rome* surpass even ancient *Rome* in all its Glory, although the latter was vastly more populous, and also stood on a much greater Compass of Ground, than does the former. Dr. *Busching* acquaints us, That, in the Year 1714, a List was taken of all *Rome's* Inhabitants, whose Number was found to be 143,000; yet Mr. *Keyser*, in the Year 1731, computes them to amount to 163,156. It is reckoned ten *Italian* Miles in Circumference, yet scarce half that Space is built. Beside its wonderfully grand Papal Basilic of *St. Peter*, the Fellow to which is not on Earth, and many Collegiate Churches, it contains 80 Parish-Churches, beside many Chapels, and above 30 Alms-houses: Most of its Houses are of Brick; but those of the better Sort have the Doors, Windows, and Supporters of free Stone. Upwards of two Thirds of its Houses are the Property of Churches, Convents, and Alms-houses; to which new Purchases are continually making. Its Streets are well paved; but neither carefully kept clean, nor illuminated. But it is not our Intention so much as to attempt a Description of *Rome's* Beauties, (which would require an intire Treatise) nor of its Defects. It may however be proper here to remark, That the real substantial Burghers or Citizens of *Rome* are but few in Number; and that, considering the Magnitude of this City, there is but little Trade carried on in it. Nevertheless, the supplying it with Necessaries, as well for its constant Inhabitants, as for the vast Numbers of Persons of Rank and Fortune continually resorting to it, and their Expence for many various Curiosities, cannot fail to occasion the Circulation of much Money at *Rome*.

In this *Campania* are many small Towns, but without the Appearance of either Commerce or Manufactures of almost any Kind whatever, or of any Thing else but Ecclesiastical Edifices.

The Dominions of the King of the Two SICILIES.

One of those two *Sicilies* is best known by the Name of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is in Length about 230 *English* Miles, and Breadth 96 to 120 *English* Miles. It is a very hot Country, with a Soil extremely fertile in Grain, Oil, delicious Wines and Fruits, Flax, Saffron, Alum, Vitriol, Sulphur, Rock Crystal, Glass Manufactures, Variety of Minerals, fine Wool, a great Quantity of Silk, of which much is exported. The Laity here are poor, but the Clergy rich, possessing near two Thirds of the Lands of the Kingdom; its Number of Churches and Convents being indeed astonishing!

1. *Naples*, its superb Capital, contains fine and lofty Houses, Palaces, Churches, Convents, &c. and, according to Mr. *Keyser*, Dr. *Busching*, and others, contains at least 300,000 Inhabitants, consisting of great Numbers of Princes, Dukes, Marquises, and other Nobility, with their numerous Retinues, and a most numerous Clergy with their Dependents, &c. It contains, beside 4 capital Churches, 102 Parish-Churches and Chapels, 130 Chapels of religious Fraternities, 149 Convents of both Sexes, 34 Alms-houses, 11 Hospitals, 5 Seminaries for Ecclesiastics; many fine Palaces, Fountains, Statues, &c. and the Royal Palace, as well as that of the Archbishop, is surprizingly fine. Its Harbour is spacious, and is much frequented by Ships of many Nations. *Naples* has good Silk Manufactures, (of which they export not a little) and a considerable general Commerce, for the Advancement whereof the *Jews* were re-admitted in the Year 1740: They also export Oils, Sulphur, Manna, Rosemary, Aniseed, Figs, Rasins, Tartar, Soap, Essences, good Wines, and fine Fruits. *Naples*, though scarcely half so large as *London* or *Paris*, is yet more beautiful than either of them. In its Neighbourhood are the Isles of *Procida*, *Ischia*, *Nisida*, and *Capri*, producing excellent Wines and Fruits; and on the Continent, along the Sea Shore, are the Cities of *Gaeta*, *Capua*, *Amalphi*, *Salerno*, and many more, having, however, very little Commerce, though in so fine and fertile a Country, and having such excellent Materials for it; the City of *Naples* in a great Degree ingrossing all the Commerce of the West Coast; yet some of those Parts, (as particularly *Amalphi*) were, in old Times, famous for Commerce and Navigation.

2. *Gallipoli* is a Sea-port, with some real Commerce, more especially in great Quantities of Oils exported.

3. As is likewise *Otranto*.

4. *Bari* is a handsome and populous City, with a good Trade.

S I C I L Y.

The beautiful Island of *Sicily* is far from being so well cultivated or peopled as it was in ancient Times. Its Soil is extremely fertile, producing much more Corn than its People can consume at Home; with much of which, therefore, it supplies *Naples* and other Parts. It also abounds in excellent Wines, Fruits, Oil, Honey, Salt, Saffron, and also *Sugar*, chiefly produced in the Neighbourhood of Mount *Ætna*; also Silk in great Quantities, Gems, and valuable Stones, as Agate, Porphyry, Jasper, Alabaster, *Lapis Lazuli*, and Marble; being also rich in Metals and Minerals, as Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, Iron: In general, this charming Island abounds in all Things for Delight and Ornament in the highest Degree; its Coasts also affording a good Fishery for Tunnies, and its Pastures excellent Cattle.

1. *Palermo*, its Capital, has a fortified Harbour, carries on a brisk Trade, and (according to Dr. *Busching*) is thought to contain 120,000 Inhabitants; having many Churches, seventy-four Convents, and other charitable Foundations.

2. *Messina*, a strong and beautifully built City and Sea-port, of considerable Commerce, containing about 20,000 Inhabitants, with many Churches, Convents, and Hospitals. Its Commerce principally consists in Corn, good Wine, raw and wrought Silk, Oils, and Fruits, for Exportation.

3. and 4. *Catanea* and *Syracuse*, near Mount *Ætna*, are both much-declined Sea-ports, though anciently of great Renown.

The small *Lipari* Isles, on the North Side of *Sicily*, have almost all of them *Vulcanoes*, or burning Mountains, yet some of them are fertile in Wines, Fruits, &c.

The Isle of *Malta*, and *Gozo* near it, have no Commerce, nor Corn enough to supply its 60,000 Inhabitants above half the Year. It is bound, by the Grant of the Emperor *Charles V.* ever since the Year 1529, to hold perpetual Enmity and War with all *Mahometan* Countries. *Malta* Isle is sixty Miles in Compass, but very rocky, although many Ship-loads of Earth have been brought to it from *Sicily*, for meliorating the Soil. It has therefore neither Wine nor Wood sufficient: Yet it has Cotton, Fruits, and Honey, good Pastures, and considerable Fisheries.

La Valetta, its principal Town, is so well fortified that the *Turks* at length seem to despair of attacking it with Success: There are four other small fortified Towns lying so near *La Valetta*, that they may all pass together for one large Town. The old decayed Town named *Malta* stands in the Middle of this Island.

The Isle of *Gozo*, subject to it, is thirty *Italian* Miles in Circumference, strongly fortified, containing 3000 People, and said to be very fertile. There is a third small Isle, lying between the other two, and commanding the Strait between them, wherefore it is well fortified. This Kind of an *Ecclesiastical* and Military Republic is governed by a Grand Master and many Knights; of which, and of their several Migrations, we have sufficiently treated in the Body of our Work.

S W I T Z E R L A N D.

Switzerland's
People, Trade, &c.

Its intire Confederacy (needless to be particularly described) has been computed to contain two Millions of Inhabitants; consisting of Nobility, Burghery, and Peasantry. It is needless to observe, that it is a very mountainous, and (for the most Part) barren Country. Yet they are not without sundry Manufactures of good and very strong Linen, which they vend in considerable Quantities, even as far as *England*: Also Dimity, Thread, Lace, Cottons, (of which also they make a Kind of Muslins) and into Stuffs for Womens Wear, and into Stockings, Handkerchiefs and Gloves. They also make diverse Sorts of Silks, Velvets, Gold and Silver Brocades, Ribbons, sundry Sorts of Woollen Manufactures, as Druggets, Calimancoes, Camblers, Damasks, Flannels, Blankets. They are said both to bleach and dye very well; and to make Paper, Hats, and Leather for all Uses; and in some Parts also they make good Clocks and Watches, fine Earthen Ware, and many other Things. Thus the Ruggedness of their Country, their Scarcity of Money, and their far-inland Situation, have necessarily prompted them to serve themselves at home with as many Necessaries as possible, whereby they may probably gain a Balance (though possibly but a small one) from the rest of *Europe* in their favour.

Switzerland is situated between, *Germany*, *France*, and *Italy*, with its navigable Lakes and Rivers, more especially the *Rhine* and the *Rhone*, thereby it may be said to communicate both with the *German Ocean* and the *Mediterranean*: The Drovers of their Pack-horses, for the Carriage of Merchandize over their rugged Hills, utterly impracticable for Wheel-carriage, are thought to be no small Conveniencies for their Traffic. Its chief Exports are, Cheese, Butter, Sheep, Black Cattle, Horses, some Wine; also diverse of its before-named Manufactures, and more especially those of the Linen Kinds. And its Imports are, Grain from *Germany*, Hemp, Flax, Wool, Salt, *American* and *Asiatic* Merchandize, and sundry Sorts of Manufactures.

The XIII. Cantons are, in point of Importance, viz.

Canton of *Bern*.

I. The Canton of *Bern*, which forms little less than one Third of the intire *Helvetic* Confederacy, and therefore is by far the largest of all the Cantons, and is also the most valuable. Its Vales yield an Exuberance of Grain and Fruits; and its higher Lands, rich Pastures, covered with Cattle of all Kinds. Its Countries bordering on the Lakes of *Geneva* and *Neufchâtel* yield, more especially, the choicest of Wines and Fruits. This Canton is well cultivated and very populous, contains 39 Towns great and small, and above 1300 Villages, and its Subjects are computed to amount to 400,000. On ordinary Occasions they can send out 40,000 well-accounted Men, and on extraordinary ones 100,000. The City of *Bern* stands on the River *Aar*, is large, populous, and well-built of Stone; with many fine public Structures.

The whole Canton is formed into Regiments, both Horse and Foot: It has an Office of Ordnance, an Arsenal, and an Artillery-Corps. The principal Towns along the Lake of *Geneva* are, *Lausanne*, a considerable City and University; *Vevey*, *Morges*, &c. *Arau* is noted for being the Place of Meeting of the Diets of the Protestant Cantons.

Zurich.

II. *Zurich*, next after *Bern*, is the largest and most powerful of all the Cantons; and is the first of all the XIII. Cantons in Point of Precedency. It is capable of bringing near 50,000 Men into the Field, without any Detriment either to its Agriculture or its Manufactures.

The City of *Zurich* is large, polite, opulent, and well fortified; having five Churches, an University, and many other fine public Edifices. It has all the Manufactures and Fabricks to be met with in the most flourishing Nations; such as Woollen Cloths and Stuffs, Crapes, Linen, Silks, Velvets, Stockings of Silk and Cotton, Muslins, Lawns, Gold and Silver Lace and Thread, and Foundries for Cannon, Bells, &c. This Canton has many good Market-towns; and particularly a large one on the *Zurich* Lake named *Horgen*, having a Custom-house, and an Exchange for Merchants.

III. The

III. The City and Canton of *Lucern* is the chief of the Popish Cantons, and the usual Residence of the *Pope's Nuncio*. The City has a Cathedral, several Parish-Churches, and four Monasteries: It is a great Thorough-fare for Merchandize passing to and from *Italy*, and consequently has some Commerce. Here are several lesser Towns, and many Villages.

IV. The small Canton of *Ury* (or *Uri*) lies in a rugged Country, yet abounding in Cattle, &c. *Altorff*, the Seat of Government, is well built, has a Provincial Armory and Granary, though no otherwise considerable in a commercial Sense; although it has fundry Market-towns and Villages.

V. The little Canton of *Schuitz*, though, on account of its Antiquity, giving Name to the intire Confederacy, has not properly any walled Town, but merely a few Burghs and Villages. It is a rugged Country like that of *Uri*. *Switz*, its Capital, has only one Church and three Convents.

VI. *Underwalden* is also a small Canton, has fine Fruits and Cattle, rich Pastures, and fertile Valleys: It has none but Market-towns and Villages. *Stantz* is its capital Town, but has nothing memorable.

VII. The very small Canton of *Zug* has fine Pastures, a Sufficiency of Grain, some Wine, Plenty of Fruits, and an immense Quantity of Chestnuts, with which they supply the neighbouring Countries. *Zug*, its Capital, has one Parish-Church, a Priory, and two Convents; but nothing else memorable.

VIII. The Canton of *Glaris* is a rugged and mountainous Country; Grafiery is its principal Business, abounding in black Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Cheese, Butter, and Tallow. It has some Manufactures of coarse Woollen Cloth and Cottons. The major Part of its People are *Calvinists*, the rest *Romanists*; whereas the five immediately preceding Cantons are intirely Popish. *Glaris*, its Capital, has but one Church, equally used by both Religions, and is no way considerable. Here are fundry other small Towns and Villages.

IX. The small Canton of *Basil* (or *Basel*, called also by the *French* *Basle* or *Bâle*) abounds in Corn and Wine, though in some Parts it is rugged and mountainous, yet has fine Pastures and Cattle. It is intirely Protestant; and has three Towns, and twenty-seven Parishes. *Basil*, its Capital, is the largest City in all *Switzerland*, situated in a fertile Country on both Sides of the *Rhine*. It is well fortified, has many Churches, an University, and other fine public Structures; and is, in general, a truly polite and very fine City.

In this City most of the Manufactures mentioned in the Introduction to *Switzerland* are made; so that, with its Wines, and other Productions, &c. and likewise its happy Situation between *France* and *Germany*, *Basil* carries on a considerable Traffic. They pretend here, that our present Rag-paper was first made at *Basil*, in the Year 1417. Its small Towns and Villages are said to contain many Curiosities and Antiquities.

X. The Canton of *Friburg* is almost invironed with the great Canton of *Bern*. It produces Plenty of Grain and Fruits, and also some Wine, much black Cattle, and Cheese, exported in great Quantities to *France* and other Countries. The Town of *Friburg* contains several Churches and Monasteries, though nothing else memorable, nor its other smaller Towns and Villages particularly relative to Commerce.

XI. The Canton of *Solothurn* (by the *French* named *Soleure*) contains two Towns and four Burghs. It is intirely Popish, excepting one District, which is *Calvinist*. The Town of *Soleure*, (or *Solothurn*) its Capital, stands in a fertile and pleasant Country, is well fortified, has a Collegiate Church, a Jesuits College, two Convents, and an Arsenal. It is the usual Residence of the Envoy of *France* to the *Helvetic* Body; of which, and of its other lesser Towns, Villages, and Castles, nothing particular can farther be said.

XII. The Canton of *Schafhausen* is intirely *Calvinist* or Protestant, is a small Canton, and almost surrounded by *Swabia*. It produces Corn, good Red Wine, and Pasturage. It has but two Towns and nineteen Parishes, beside the Capital *Schafhausen*, which contains five Churches, and an illustrious School: Which is all that is needful to be said of this Canton, and its Towns and Villages.

XIII. The Canton of *Appenzell* produces good Corn, Wine, Cyder, Perry, and Flax, and has good Pastures. According to Dr. *Busching*, in this Canton there are no Towns, [*i. e.* as generally understood by the *Germans*, &c. having Walls and Gates] and but eight Burghs and Villages, the other Parts containing scattered Houses. The intire Canton contains but twenty-three Parishes, whereof four, and also two Chapels, are Popish, and nineteen Churches are *Calvinist*. The *Calvinist* Parts of this Canton manufacture many thousand Pieces of Linen, which are exported to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Germany*; and the Thread here spun is of such Fineness as to be sold for upwards of sixteen Guilders per Pound Weight: Here also are made, Crape, Fustian, and Woollen Cloth; and from hence are exported Cheese, Cattle, Horses, Wood, and Pit-coal. The Town of *Appenzell* has one Church, two Monasteries, an Armory, and Town-house.

XIV. Territories in *Switzerland*, subject to two or more of the thirteen Cantons jointly, *viz.*

1. The Country of *Thurgau* borders on the Lake of *Constance*, [or *Costanz*, according to Dr. *Busching*] is populous, contains six Towns, several Burghs, and 170 Villages; has a third Part of its Inhabitants *Popish*, and two Thirds are *Calvinist*; constituting forty-nine Parishes. This Country is subject to the eight ancient Cantons. It produces Grain, Wine, and Fruits. *Frauenfeld* is its chief Town, having two Churches, one for *Calvinists*, and one for *Romanists*. The other numerous small Towns and Villages contain nothing remarkable.

2. The

2. The Country of *Reinthal*, bordering on the *Rhine*, where that River enters the Lake of *Constance*, is fertile, and produces excellent Wine, and great Quantities of Crystal; it has but two Towns, and most of its People are *Calvinists*. It is subject to the nine senior Cantons, conjointly with the Abbot of *St. Gall*. *Rheineck*, a small Town, is its chief Place.

3. The Country of *Sargans* lies on the *Rhine*, and has two Towns, of which *Sargans* is the best, though not large. It is subject to the eight oldest Cantons: Is partly *Calvinist*, and partly *Popish*. It produces Cattle, Grain, and Fruits.

4. The Country of *Gaster* borders on *Sargans*, is subject to the Cantons of *Switz* and *Glaris*; but contains nothing memorable.

5. The Country of *Uznach* is also subject to the said two Cantons; as is also the Country of *Gams*; neither of which are any Way memorable.

6. The Town and Precinct of *Rapperschweil*, subject to the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*. The Town has some Fortifications.

7. The County of *Baden* lies on the West Side of the Canton of *Zurich*, subject to *Zurich*, *Bern*, and *Glaris*; has three Towns, and abounds in *Iron*, *Grain*, *Fruits*, and good *Wine*. *Baden*, its Capital, is a fortified Town, having two Churches, and two Convents. It is the usual Place for holding the general Diets or Assemblies of all the Cantons; and is mostly *Popish*, intermixed with some *Calvinists*. Here are sundry Burghs and many Villages.

8. There are many other Districts, called here *Free Amts*, belonging, for the most Part, to the eight senior Cantons, and containing sundry small Burghs or Parochial Villages. The fortified Towns of *Bremgarten* and *Mellingen* are also subject to two or more of the thirteen Cantons; as are also the Districts of *Swartzenburg*, *Morat*, *Granson*, *Eschbalens*, *Bellenz*, the seven *Italian* Districts, *Poleze*, the Valley of *Blegno*, the Territory on the Lake *Lugano*, formerly belonging to the Dutchy of *Milan* in *Italy*, which has 106 populous Burghs and Villages; that of *Luggarus*, partly on the Lake *Maggiore*, and partly on that of *Locarno*; that of *Menthel*, or the Valley of *Maggia*; that of *Mendrisio*, *Engelberg* Abbey, and *Gersau*.

XV. The associated Countries and Places, viz. such as are always summoned to the legislative Diets, in Quality of *Allies*, and have a Vote therein.

1. The Abbey of *St. Gall*, lying within the Town of that Name, though divided from it by high Walls, to which it has one Gate. That Abbot is a Prince of the Empire. His Territories within *Switzerland* are,

1st, The Territory called of *God's-house*, lying North of the *Grisons* Country, consisting of several Villages intirely *Popish*.

2^{dly}, The Country of *Toggenburg*, half *Popish* and half *Protestant*, having one small Town, and several Parochial Villages.

3^{dly}, The City of *St. Gall*, whose Inhabitants are *Calvinists*, having three Churches, and a considerable Linen Trade.

2. The Town of *Biel* (called *Bienné* by the *French*) stands near the Lake of *Biel*; and, though within the Bishopric of *Basil*, is however *Calvinist*, and has a Vote in the general Diets, next to the City of *St. Gall*. It has several Villages under its Jurisdiction.

3. The three Unions [or *Trois Droitures*] of the *Grisons* border Eastward on the Territories of *Venice* and *Milan*. It is a mountainous Country, though with many fruitful Valleys, which produce Grain, Fruits, Cattle, and some Wine. It has three Towns, and many Burghs and Villages. Here both the *Romish* and *Calvinist* Religions are equally established, though the latter is more numerous than the former, who are under the Bishop of *Chur* or *Coir*.

These three Confederacies (called here *Bunds*) form one united Republic, and have their proper Magistrates and other Officers, whose extraordinary Assemblies are always held at *Chur*; where, likewise, is kept the Record-Office of this Republic: But the annual general Diets are held alternately at *Chur*, *Ilanz*, and *Davos*, when they treat of their domestic Concerns, as well as of their Concerns with foreign Nations, and with their Allies of the *Switz* Republic.

The *Grisons* maintain no Troops; yet, as they furnish foreign Powers with Regiments, they are never without Officers and Soldiers of Experience: So that, on any Emergency, all the three *Bunds* can bring 30,000 Men into the Field.

The principal Defence of the most Part of *Switzerland*, and more particularly of the *Grisons*, consists in their narrow Passes and high Mountains; whereby a few resolute Men can make head against a considerable Army. The *Grisons* have under their Subjection the *Italian* Countries of the *Valtelin*, *Ghiavenna*, *Bormio*, &c. as their proper Vassals, though under certain Regulations and particular Constitutions.

Amongst the *Grisons*, both the *Italian* and *German* Dialects are used; and Dr. *Busching* is of Opinion, that the *German* Language is continually growing more and more into Vogue, probably proceeding from that Language's being used in their general State-Assemblies and public Instruments.

Chur or *Coir* is an Episcopal City, near the Uppermost *Rhone*, and is not only the Capital of one of the three *Bunds*, named of *God's-House*, but also of the whole Republic of the *Grisons*; it is also a fortified City: Its Neighbourhood is finely diversified with Vineyards, Orchards, and Corn-fields of some Extent. The Inhabitants of the City are all *Calvinists*, and have three Churches: (For the Cathedral, the Bishop's Palace, and Prebendal Houses, stand on an Eminence without the City, inclosed with Walls and Gates.) Through *Chur* pass Merchandize between *Germany* and *Italy*.

IV. The Country of *Valais* lies on the South of the Canton of *Bern*, and of the Lake of *Geneva*, and is a Confederate of the *Switz* Republic; and, though mountainous, abounds in excellent Corn, and the finest Fruits. *Sitten*, (called *Sion* by the *French*) its chief Town, is situated near the Upper *Rhone*, and is a Bishop's See, having several Churches and Convents.

V. *Mulhausen*, a Town of the *Suntgau* in *Alsace*, about six Hours Journey (says *Busching*) distant from the City of *Basil*, is a *Calvinist* Town of two Churches, and has a small dependent Village.

VI. The Principality of *Neuenburg*, better known by the *French* Name (of the same Signification) of *Neuchâtel*, and of *Vallangin*, are situated on the West Side of the County of *Burgundy*; and, though mountainous, its Eminences, Vales, and Levels, abound in fine red and white Wine, Fruits, Corn, Hemp, and Flax. It contains three Towns, one Burgh, and twenty-five Parishes, with ten Chapels of Ease, sixty-four Villages, beside scattered Houses. It is mostly *Protestant*, and their Language is a corrupt *French*. The King of *Prussia* is Sovereign of this Principality: But, as being an Ally or Confederate of the *Switz* Cantons, or rather of the Canton of *Bern*, it has therefore remained safe and neuter in the late Wars.

The Town of *Neuchâtel* stands on the Lake of that Name, and has two Churches, and a *Gymnasium* or University; and *Vallangin* is the chief Town of its Lordship.

VII. The very small free Republic of *Geneva* is, by its Compacts with *Bern* and *Zurich*, reckoned an Associate of the *Helvetic* Body.

Geneva is a moderately large, handsome, and well-fortified City, at the Efflux of the *Rhone* out of the extensive Lake of that Name, containing about 30,000 Inhabitants: That River divides it into three unequal Parts, which communicate by four Bridges. The Inhabitants are mostly *Calvinists*, having six Churches, one Chapel, and a celebrated University:—The Purity of its Air, the Politeness of its Inhabitants;—the great Resort of Persons passing through it to and from *Germany*, *France*, and *Italy*;—the great Number of foreign young Gentlemen residing in it for academical Studies, &c.—and the Number of its fine Manufactures, Fabricks, and Works of Art and Curiosity; do all contribute to render *Geneva* exceeding delightful. Without its Walls are several Parochial Villages and Country-Seats, in a charming Country.

VIII. Lastly, in the Bishop of *Basil's* Temporalities within *Switzerland* lie;

1st, The Town of *Bienne* or *Biel*.

2dly, The small Town of *Nenenstadt*; and also sundry Villages: They are all *Calvinists*, and Allies of the Canton of *Bern*.

H U N G A R Y.

This Kingdom exports excellent Wines, Oil, Saffron, Metals of Gold, Silver, Iron, Copper, Lead, and other Minerals; also Cattle, Leather, Wool, Tallow, Wax, &c.

1. *Presburg*, its modern Capital, (because so near to *Austria*) has sundry Churches and Convents, but little Commerce.

2. *Buda*, its ancient Capital, is much decreased in Trade and Splendor; as is also *Pest*, on the opposite Side of the *Danube*; but they are both well fortified.

3. *Tokai* (or *Tockay*) is a considerable Town, celebrated for the rich Wines in its Vicinity, which, in Flavour and Strength, exceed all the Wines in *Hungary*.

Many of the Towns of *Hungary*, which were formerly eminent, are in our Days much decayed, by means of the Wars with the *Turks*; and the greatest Part of their modern Trade consists in their excellent Mines and various Minerals, whereby many of their Towns intirely subsist, and are therefore named *Mine-Towns*. They likewise have some excellent Drugs, and also numerous Vineyards.

Transylvania is usually reckoned an Appendage of *Hungary*; its chief Exports are Metals and Salt to *Hungary*.

1. *Clausenburg* is a large, strong, and populous Town.
2. *Weissenburg*, a strong and well-built City, the Capital.
3. *Hermanstadt* is also a large, strong, and well-built City.

But of any particular Commerce in those Cities we can say very little.

Sclavonia Province, lies between the Rivers *Drave* and *Save*.

Carlowitz, its Capital, is noted for its good Wine.

The Country of *Croatia* lies between the *Save* and the *Adriatic* Sea; but has very few if any Towns of Commerce in it; for its chief Town *Carlstadt* (founded by *Charles, Arch-Duke of Austria*, who also fortified it) is merely a military Station, for the Security of other Parts of the House of *Austria's* adjacent Dominions.

T U R K E Y in Europe.

The Number of its People is greatly disproportioned, both to the Extent and to the Goodness of the Country. This Defect is principally attributed, Ist, To her frequent Pestilences; II^{dly}, To the Practice of Polygamy, [or their having many Wives;] III^{dly}, To the frequent Wars of the *Turks*; and IV^{thly}, To the Avarice and Oppression of the Governors of her Cities and Provinces. Yet they have some fine Manufactures, and the inland Commerce between her several Provinces is very considerable, but is chiefly managed by *Jews* and *Armenians*; and their Commerce with Christian Nations is intirely passive, *i. e.* is managed by those Nations, *viz.* *English, Dutch, French, Italian, Swedish, &c.* Ships, resorting to the *Turkish* Ports, to fetch away their after-named Commodities, in exchange for those of their own respective Countries.

Turkey's Exports are *Silk, raw and wrought, Carpets, Goats-Hair, and Wool; Blue, Red, and Yellow Morocco Leather; Camels Hair, Cotton-Yarn, Dimity, Burdets, waxed Linen, Shagrin Skins; Gums, Opium, Galls, and other Drugs for Dying, Painting, and Physic; Mastic, Emery, Lemnian Bole, Pomegranate Shells, Sponges; Dates, Almonds, Coffee, Rhubarb, Turpentine, Storax, Wine, Oil, Figs, Raisins, Mother-of-Pearl, Box-wood, Saffron, Wax, &c.* And *Turkey* takes from *England* much Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, Tin, Lead, Iron-Ware, Sugar, and the other Merchandize of both the *East* and *West Indies*; and some think also some Bullion.

1. Its extensive and once illustrious Capital is the ever-memorable City of *Constantinople*, which *Dr. Busching* makes to contain 800,000 Inhabitants, (for which Computation he quotes *Otter*) of which Number he makes the *Greeks* to be 400,000, and the *Armenians* not quite half so many; the rest are *Turks* and *Jews*. Yet other Authors, for the most Part, do not make the People of *Constantinople* to exceed 600,000.

2. *Adrianople*, an inland City, is the next in point of Magnitude to *Constantinople*; it lies in *Romania*, and its Situation on the River *Maritz* has drawn thither People from various Nations on a commercial Account.

3. *Salonichi* [the *Theffalonica* of the Ancients] is a celebrated trading City, on a Bay in *Macedonia*; and, beside its great naval Commerce, it has many noble Remains of its ancient Grandeur. Here are said to be above twenty *Jews* Synagogues.

4. *Scutari*, in *Albania*, enjoys a large Trade, and is well fortified.

5. *Dulcigno*, on the *Adriatic* Sea, is a strong Town, with a good Harbour. Its People have been noted for their maritime Depredations.

6. *Larissa* in *Theffaly*, is a good trading City, on the River *Peneus*.

7. *Livadia* is a large populous Town on the Gulph of *Lepanto*, and has some considerable Commerce.

8. *Athens* has many Remains of its ancient Grandeur, but has not at present above 10,000 Inhabitants.

The Islands of *Negropont* and *Candia* are fine Countries, with very little Commerce since mastered by the *Turks*, any more than the numerous Isles in the *Archipelago*; wherein, however, excellent Wines, and many other rich Productions, abound; and might be extremely conducive to Commerce, if in the Possession of any People but the *Turks*; but a minute Description of them seems superfluous.

The Countries in *Europe* which are tributary to the *Ottoman Porte* are,

1. *Wallachia* Province is of the *Greek Church*, lying next the Frontiers of *Poland*.

1. *Targovista*, its Capital, is a Town of good Trade.

2. *Bucharest*,

A P P E N D I X.

2. *Bucharest*, a strong Place, the usual Residence of its tributary Prince called the *Waywode*. It is an Archiepiscopal See: And herein is an Academy for the Sons of Persons of Quality.

II. *Moldavia*, next to *Wallachia*, has also a tributary Prince called the *Waywode* or *Hospodar*, and the Greek Church is the prevailing Religion.

1. *Jassy*, its Capital, stands on the River *Pruth*, and is a spacious and strong Town. It is in a Neighbourhood abounding in Wine.

2. *Choczim* is a strong Frontier-Town on the River *Dniester*.

There are several Colonies or Tribes of *Tartars*, even in *Europe*, who are settled in a winding Tract of Country along the *Black Sea* and the Sea of *Azoph*, from the most Northern Branch of the *Danube's* Mouth to the River *Don*, being Parts of ancient *European Scythia*. Some of these Tribes wander about in Hordes or Clans, whilst others are settled in Towns and Villages. Some also are immediately dependent on the *Ottoman Porte*, and others are subject to the *Cham* of *Crim-Tartary*, who is himself a Vassal of the *Grand Seignior*. Dr. *Busching* acknowledges, *That he has not been able to procure any credible Accounts of the respective Limits of the Turkish Sovereignty*; and therefore he chuses to leave that Point in Suspence, rather than to determine blindly; as we shall likewise do.

Bessarabia, a Country along the West Side of the *Black Sea*, is also called *Badziac Tartary*. The People are mostly wandering *Hordes* along the *Dniester*; their usual Food being the Flesh of their Oxen and Horses, Cheese and Milk, particularly that of *Mares*.

1. *Kili* (or *Kilia Nova*) is also one of their best Towns, at the Mouth of the Northern or largest Branch of the *Danube*, where its People are employed in the making of *Salt*.

2. *Bender*, a *Turkish* Fortification on the *Dniester*.

3. *Oczakow* is a strong Place at the Mouth of the *Dnieper*.

The *European Nagay Tartars* are wandering Hordes between the *Dnieper* and the Mouth of the *Don*.

The *Crimea* is a Peninsula nearly of Shape and Magnitude to the *Morea*. Its best Town is named *Perekop*, a strong Place, on the Isthmus which joins that Peninsula to the Continent.

Caffa is still a large trading Sea-port Town, and, whilst the *Genoese* held it, viz. till it was taken by the *Turks*, Anno 1474, its Commerce exceeded even that of *Constantinople* itself. It has still 5 or 6000 Houses, and is well garrisoned by the *Turks*, who here tolerate all Religions; but its Trade is much decayed.

Backschisarai, on the West Side of this Peninsula, is the *Cham's* Place of Residence, where he has a large Palace; and, though the Town be unfortified, it is the best built of any in this Peninsula.

The END of the APPENDIX.

I N D E X

T O T H E

Appendix, and Politico-Commercial Geography of Europe.

A.

Albarg, in Jutland, p. 28.
 Aberbrothoc, p. 82.
 Aberdeen Town and County, p. 82.
 Abergavenny, p. 74.
 Abernethy, p. 82.
 Abbeville, p. 57.
 Abingdon, p. 70.
 Aberconway, p. 79.
 Aberystwith, p. 79.
 Abo, p. 27.
 Abrantes, p. 94.
 Adrianople, p. 110.
 Aeth, p. 60.
 Aichstet, p. 52.
 Aiguillon, p. 92.
 Ailesbury, p. 73.
 Air Town and County, in Scotland, p. 81.
 Aire, in Artois, p. 87.
 Aix la Chapelle, p. 46.
 Aix, in Provence, p. 93.
 Aix Isle, in France, p. 91.
 Alais, p. 93.
 Alcantara, p. 96.
 Algarve Kingdom, p. 95.
 Alicante, p. 97.
 Alkmaar, p. 64.
 Alloo, p. 81.
 Albuquerque, p. 96.
 Alderney Isle, p. 70.
 Almeria, p. 97.
 Altea, p. 97.
 Altena (County of Mark) p. 45.
 Altenburg, in Misnia, p. 34 and 36.
 Altenau, in Hartz Forest, p. 42.
 Altona, (Danish Holstein) p. 58.
 Alsace, and its ten once Imperial Towns, p. 48-9, and 89.
 Amalfi, p. 105.
 Amberg, p. 55.
 Amersfort, p. 65.
 Amiens, p. 87.
 Amsterdam, p. 21 and 63.
 Anclam, p. 31.
 Ancona, p. 104.
 Andover, p. 70.
 Angers, p. 90.
 Ang'lesca, p. 79.
 Angoulême, p. 91.
 Angoumois County, p. 91.
 Anhalt, p. 37.
 Anjou County, p. 90.
 Ansbach Marquisate and Town, p. 52.
 Angus (or Forfar) County, p. 82.
 Antwerp, p. 61.
 Appenrade, p. 28.

VOL. II.

Appenzell Town and Canton, p. 107.
 Appulby, p. 78.
 Aran Isle, p. 81.
 Archangel, p. 23.
 Argyllshire, p. 82.
 Arles, p. 93.
 Armagh, p. 84.
 Armstadt, or Arnstadt, p. 37.
 Arnheim, p. 66.
 Arragon, p. 98.
 Arras, p. 87.
 Artois County, p. 87.
 Aschaffenburg, p. 48.
 Aschersleben, p. 42.
 Assen, p. 66.
 Asti, p. 99.
 Asturias Province, p. 96.
 Athlone, p. 85.
 Athens, p. 110.
 Avignon, p. 93.
 Avila, p. 98.
 Augsburg, p. 53.
 Aunis County, p. 91.
 Auvergne Province, p. 91.
 Austria Circle and Dominions, p. 58.
 — in Swabia, p. 59.
 — Anterior, p. 59.
 — Netherlands, p. 59, 60, 61.
 — Italian, p. 100.
 Axel, p. 67.
 Azores, (or Western) Isles, p. 95.

B.

Bacsfari, in Crimea, p. 111.
 Badajos, p. 96.
 Baden-Baden County, p. 53.
 — Dourlach ditto, *ibid.*
 Baden, in Switzerland, p. 108.
 Baltimore County, p. 85.
 Balance of England's Trade, p. 68-9.
 Bamberg, p. 51.
 Bampton, p. 73.
 Banf Shire and Town, p. 82-3.
 Bangor, in Wales, p. 79.
 Bari, p. 105.
 Bardewic, p. 40.
 Barcelona, p. 98.
 Barcith County, p. 51.
 Barrier-Towns, in the Netherlands, p. 67.
 Basil Canton and City, p. 107.
 Bas Isle, in France, p. 90.
 Bastia, p. 101.
 Bath, p. 70.
 Bavaria Circle, p. 54-5.
 — Electorate, p. 54.
 Bautzen, p. 35.

Bayeux, p. 89.
 Bayonne, in France, p. 92.
 Bearn Province, p. 92.
 Beaucaire, p. 93.
 Beaumaris, p. 79.
 Beauvais, p. 88.
 Bedford County and Town, p. 73.
 Beja, p. 95.
 Belfast, p. 84.
 Belgard, in Pomerania, p. 31.
 Belle Isle, p. 90.
 Bender, p. 111.
 Bentheim County, p. 46.
 Berg Dutchy, p. 45.
 Bergamo, p. 102.
 Bergen, in Norway, p. 29.
 — Op Zoom, p. 66.
 — in Pomerania, p. 31.
 Berkshire, p. 70.
 Berlin, it and Petersburg compared, p. 33.
 Bern Canton and City, p. 106.
 Bernberg, p. 37.
 Berry Province, p. 90.
 Berwick Town, p. 77.
 — Shire, p. 80.
 Bessarabia, p. 111.
 Bethune, p. 87.
 Beveland Isles, p. 65.
 Bewdley, p. 74.
 Bezangon, p. 88.
 Biel, (or Bien) in Switzerland, p. 108-9.
 Bielsfeld, p. 47.
 Bilbao, p. 96.
 Birmingham, p. 75.
 Blandford, p. 69.
 Blankenburg Dutchy, p. 44.
 Blaye, p. 92.
 Bohemia Kingdom, p. 55.
 Bois le Duc, p. 66.
 Bologna, p. 103-4.
 Bo'zans, p. 59.
 Bommel, p. 66.
 Bonne, p. 48.
 Borrowstounefs, p. 80.
 Boston, p. 75.
 Bourbonnois, p. 90.
 Bourbourg, p. 86.
 Bourdeaux, p. 92.
 Bourges, p. 91.
 Brabant, Austrian, p. 61.
 — Dutch, p. 67.
 Bradford, p. 70.
 Braga, p. 94.
 Brandenburg Electorate's political State, People, Improvement, &c. p. 32, *et seq.*
 — City, p. 33.
 — New, in Mecklenburg, p. 37.
 Brechin, p. 82.

Brecknock, p. 78.
 Breda, p. 66.
 Bregentz, p. 59.
 Bremen City and Dutchy, p. 40.
 Brentford, p. 72.
 Brescia, p. 101.
 Breslau, p. 56.
 Brest, p. 89.
 Bretagne Province, p. 89.
 Bridgnorth, p. 76.
 Bridgewater, p. 69.
 Bridport, p. 69.
 Bric, p. 88.
 Brieg, p. 56.
 Briel, (or Brill) p. 68.
 Brinn, p. 55.
 Brifac, p. 59.
 Bristol, p. 69-70.
 Brouage, p. 91.
 Bruges, p. 60.
 Brunswick Dutchy and City, p. 42, 43.
 Brussels, p. 61.
 Bucharest, p. 111.
 Buckingham County and Town, p. 73.
 Buda, p. 109.
 Burg, in Saxony, p. 42.
 Burgos, p. 98.
 Burgundy Dutchy, p. 88.
 — County, *ibid.*
 — Circle, p. 59-60.
 Burlington, p. 76.
 Burntisland, p. 81.
 Bury St. Edmunds, p. 72.
 Bute Island and County, p. 81.

C.

CAEN, p. 89.
 Caerdiff, p. 78.
 Caermarthen, p. 78.
 Caernarvon, p. 79.
 Cadiz, 97.
 Cadfant Isle, p. 67.
 Caffa, p. 111.
 Cagliari, p. 100.
 Caithness Shire, p. 83.
 Calais, p. 87.
 Calatayud, p. 98.
 Calenberg Principality, p. 42.
 Ca'n, p. 70.
 Calvi, p. 101.
 Cambray, p. 86.
 Cambridge, p. 73.
 Caminac, p. 25.
 Cammin, p. 31.
 Campbell-Town, p. 82.
 Campen, p. 66.
 Candia Isle, p. 110.
 Canterbury, p. 71.
 Capua, p. 105.
 Cardigan Shire and Town, p. 78.

Carinthia

Carinthia Dutchy, p. 58.
Carlisle, p. 78.
Carlesroon, p. 27.
Carlowitz, p. 110.
Carlstadt, p. 110.
Carniola Dutchy, p. 59.
Carriekfergus, p. 84.
Carthagina, p. 97.
Casal, p. 99.
Capel, p. 85.
Cassil, in *Hesse*, p. 49.
 — in *Flanders*, p. 86.
Castellnuova, p. 102.
Castile, Old, p. 97-8.
 — *New*, *ibid.*
Catanea, p. 106.
Catzenelbogen, p. 49.
Caudrec, p. 89.
Cephalonia Isle, p. 102.
Cesena, p. 104.
Chambery, p. 99.
Champagne Province, p. 88.
Chauy, in *Scotland*, p. 83.
Charlmont, p. 87.
Charleroy, p. 61.
Chateauroux, p. 91.
Chatham, p. 71.
Cheshire, p. 74.
Chester County and City, p. 76.
Chennitz, p. 36.
Chiavenna, of the *Grisons*, p. 109.
Chichester, p. 71.
Crippenham, p. 70.
Choczim, p. 111.
Christiana, p. 28.
Chur, (or *Coire*) p. 109.
Cirencester, p. 74.
 [Cities, great, the various Causes
 of their Rise and Increase.]
 — of *London* and *Paris* com-
 pared, p. 20, 21, 38.
Cittadella, in *Adinorca*, p. 99.
Civita Vecchia, p. 104.
Clackmanan Shire, p. 81.
Clagenfurt, p. 59.
Clausenburg, p. 110.
Clausthal, p. 42.
Clerac, p. 92.
Clermont, in *Auvergne*, p. 91.
 — in *Languedoc*, p. 92.
Clux Dutchy and Town, p. 45.
Cloumes, p. 85.
Clydsdale, or *Lanerk Shire*, p. 81.
Clontz, p. 48.
C. Lurg, p. 34.
Coevorden, p. 66.
Cosbøl, p. 72.
Cuiber, p. 31.
Colchester, p. 72.
Cologne Electorate and City, p.
 46.
Como, p. 100.
Coimbra, p. 94.
Compstella, p. 96.
Constance City and Lake, p. 59.
Constantinople, p. 110.
Copenhagen and its Bank, p. 27-8.
Connaught Province, p. 85.
Corduba, p. 97.
Cork, p. 85.
Cosfe Isle and Town, p. 102.
Corlin, p. 31.
Corwall, p. 69.
Corfica Island, p. 101.
Coston, p. 31.
Cotbus, p. 34.
Coben, p. 34.
Courtray, p. 60.
Cowes, in *Wight Isle*, p. 70.
Commerce of England, p. 68-9.
 (Comparison between the exter-
 nal Shew or Appearance of
 most Cities in Popish Countries
 and those of Protestant Coun-
 tries, p. 88.)
Cracow, p. 25.
Crema, p. 102.

Cremona, p. 100.
Crimea, (or *Crim Tartary*) p. 111.
Croatia Province, p. 110.
Cromarty Shire and Town, p. 83.
Crossen Dutchy, p. 34.
Cullembach Marquisate, p. 52.
Culrass, p. 81.
Cumberland County, p. 78.
Custrin, p. 34.

D.

D A L E M, p. 67.
Dalmatia, Venetian, p. 102.
Damm, in *Pomerania*, p. 31.
Darmstadt, p. 49.
Danneberg, p. 41.
Danzick, p. 25.
Dartmouth, p. 69.
Dauphiné Province, p. 93.
Deal, p. 71.
Delft, p. 62.
Delfshaven, p. 63.
Delmenhorst, p. 46.
Dendermond, p. 60.
*Denmark and Norway's political
 and mercantile State, People,
 Policy, &c.* p. 27, 28.
Denbigh Shire and Town, p. 79.
Denia, p. 97.
Depford, p. 71.
Derby Shire and Town, p. 75.
Derry, (or *Londonderry*) p. 84.
Dessau, p. 37.
Deventer, p. 66.
Devizes, p. 70.
Devon Shire, p. 69.
Dieppe, p. 89.
Diepholtz, p. 47.
Dijen, p. 88.
Dinant, p. 45.
Dingle, p. 85.
Dingwal, p. 83.
Dimcgal, p. 85.
Dobeln, p. 36.
 (Dominion of the Sea stated with
 Relation to *England*, p. 3. to
 18.

 — its Fact with Rela-
 tion to *Foreign Nations*, p. 10.)

Domitz, p. 37.
Dorchester, p. 69.
Dornoch, in *Sutherland County*,
 p. 83.
Dorset Shire, 69.
Dort, p. 62.
Dortmund, p. 46.
Douay, p. 86.
Dover, p. 71.
Dourdan, p. 88.
Downpatrick, p. 84.
Drenth County, p. 65.
Dresden, p. 35.
Drogheda, (or *Tredagh*) p. 84.
Droitwich, p. 74.
Dröntheim, p. 29.
Dublin, p. 84.
Duderstadt, p. 48.
Duiveland Isle, p. 65.
Duleigno, p. 110.
Dumblane, p. 82.
Dumfries, p. 80.
Dunbar, p. 80.
Dunbarton Shire, (or *Lenox Coun-
 ty*) and *Town*, p. 81.
Dundee, p. 82.
Durham County and City, p. 77.
Dunkeld, p. 82.
Dunkirk, p. 86.
Dünse, p. 80.
Dutch Generality-Lands, p. 66-7.

E.

E A S T-F R I E S L A N D, p. 46.
Edam, p. 64.
Edinburgh, p. 80.

Eimbeck, p. 41.
Eindhoven, p. 66.
Eisleben, p. 37.
Elbing, p. 26.
Elgin (or *Nairn*) **COUNTY** and
 Town, p. 83.
Elwas, p. 95.
Ely, p. 73.
Embsen, p. 47.
Enkhuyzen, p. 64.
Engbien, p. 61.
*England's Commerce, People,
 Power, &c.* comparatively con-
 sidered, p. 67, *et seq.*
 — her *Peccages* which have
 sprung from *Merchants*, p. 18,
 19.
Enviours of London and Paris
 compared, p. 88.
Erford, p. 34 and 48.
Erlang, p. 51.
Essex County, p. 72.
Estella, p. 98.
Estremadura Province, p. 96.
Estrenoi, p. 94.
Evora, p. 94.
E U R O P E ' S P O L I T I C O C O M M E R C I A L
*Geography, Commerce, Towns,
 Shipping, Magnitude, &c.* from
 p. 22 to the End.
Exeter, p. 69.

F.

F Abriano, p. 104.
Faenza, p. 104.
Falmouth, p. 69.
Faro Isle, p. 95.
Fayal Isle, of the *Azores*, p. 95.
Ferrara, p. 104.
Ferroe Isles, of *Denmark*, p. 29.
Ferral, p. 96.
Fife County, p. 81.
Final, p. 101.
Fishery considered in respect to
 Sea-Dominion, p. 13.
 — a limited one, its Rea-
 sonableness, p. 16.
Fiume, p. 59.
Flanders, Austrian, p. 60.
 — *Dutch*, p. 67.
 — *French*, p. 86.
Flint Shire, p. 79.
Florence, p. 102-3.
Flushing, p. 65.
Forfar (or *Angus*) **COUNTY** and
 Town, p. 82.
Formentera Isle, of *Spain*, p. 99.
Fort-William, of *Scotland*, p. 83.
*France's Political State, Com-
 merce, Products, Cities, Ma-
 nufactures, &c.* p. 85 to 93.
 — her *Netherlands*, p. 85.
 — her *Refugees* have much
 improved *Germany*, *Prussia*,
 &c. in *Manufactures*, &c. p.
 32.
Franche-Compté, vide *Burgundy
 County*.
Franconia Circle, p. 51.
Franker, p. 65.
Frankenhansen, p. 37.
Frankfurt on the Mayne, p. 51.
Frankfort on the Oder, p. 33.
Frazerburg, p. 83.
Freyberg, p. 36.
Freyburg, p. 55.
Friburg Canton, p. 107.
Friburg, in *Brigau*, p. 59.
Friedberg, p. 55.
Friesland, East, p. 47.
 — *West*, p. 65.
Fcom, p. 69.
Fulda Abbey and Town, or City,
 p. 49.

G.

G A E T A, p. 104.
Gallicia Province, p. 96.
Gallipoli, p. 105.
Galloway, (or *Wigton and Kirkud-
 bright Shires*) in *Scotland*, p.
 81.
Galwey County and City, (*Ire-
 land*) p. 85.
Gandia, p. 97.
Gardelegen, p. 32.
Gascony Province, p. 82.
Gastein, p. 54.
Gaut, p. 60.
Gefle, in *Sweden*, p. 27.
Gelderland, Austrian, p. 62.
 — *Dutch*, p. 66.
 — *Prussian*, p. 62.
Generality Lands of the Dutch, p.
 66-7.
Genova, p. 109.
*Genoa's Trade, Policy, People,
 &c.* p. 100-1.
Gera, p. 35.
*Germany's comparative and politi-
 cal State, People, Commerce,
 Extent, Manufactures, &c.* p.
 30 to 62.
 — why it is here more
 enlarged on than any other
 Country, p. 62.
Gibraltar, p. 97.
Gießen, p. 49.
Girona, p. 99.
Givet, p. 87.
Glamorgan Shire, p. 78.
Glaris Canton and Town, p.
 107.
Glasgow, p. 81.
Glatz County, 58.
Glogau, p. 57.
Gloucester County and City, p.
 73-4.
Godmanchester, p. 73.
God's-house, in the *Grisons*, p.
 108.
Gorcum, p. 63.
Goritia County, p. 59.
Gorlitz, p. 35.
Goslar, p. 44.
Gosport, p. 70.
Sax-Gotha, p. 35.
Gottenburg, p. 26.
Göttingen, p. 42.
Guda (or *Tergew*) p. 63.
Gozo Isle, p. 106.
Granada Province and City, p.
 97.
Grantham, p. 75.
Gratz, p. 58.
Graveling, p. 86.
Great-Britain, vide *England, Scot-
 land, Wales, Ireland*, p. 67, *et
 seq.*
Greenland, Old, and its Com-
 pany, p. 29.
Greenwich, p. 71.
Greitz, p. 35.
Greensack, p. 81.
Grenoble, p. 93.
Griepswald, p. 31.
Grisons League, p. 108, 109.
Grimma, p. 36.
Groningen Province and Town,
 p. 65.
Grosenhoyne, p. 35.
Grunberg, 57.
Gunnakoup, p. 96.
Guedalaxara, p. 98.
Guastalla Dutchy, p. 100.
Guernsey, &c. Isles, p. 70.
Guildford, p. 71.
Guienne Province, p. 92.
Guipusco Province, p. 96.
Gustrow, p. 37.

H.

H A A R B U R G, p. 41.
Haarlem, p. 62.
Hague, p. 63.
Hainault Province, Austrian, p. 60.
 French, p. 87.
Haddington, p. 80.
Halberstadt, p. 43.
Halifax, p. 76.
Hall in Saxony, p. 43.
Hall, in Mark County, p. 45.
Hamburg, p. 38.
Hameln, p. 42.
Hamilton, p. 81.
Hamshire, p. 70.
Hanau County and Town, p. 50.
Hanover Electorate and City, its Trade, Polity, Revenue, People, &c. p. 42.
Harwich, p. 72.
Harderwick, p. 66.
Harlengen, p. 65.
Harzberg, p. 41.
Hartz Forest, p. 42.
Haverford-West, p. 78.
Havre-de-Grace, p. 89.
Havelberg, p. 33.
Heideberg, p. 48.
Helmstadt, p. 43.
Helsinki, p. 28.
Hereford County and Town, p. 74.
Herzburg, p. 34.
Hertford County and Town, p. 73.
Helvoetsluyce, p. 64.
Hermanstadt, p. 110.
Hesse-Cassel's Revenue, Commerce, People, &c. p. 49.
 Darmstadt's Revenue, Commerce, People, &c. p. 49.
 Philippthal, p. 49.
Hilburghausen, p. 34.
Hildesheim Bishoprick and Town, p. 44.
Hirschberg, p. 56.
Hirschfeld, p. 49.
Holland, or the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, their Policy, Trade, Manufactures, Shipping, People, &c. p. 62 to 67.
 Holland's best nineteen Towns, their Magnitude, &c. p. 21.
 — *Province South*, and *Isles*, p. 62 to 64.
 — *North*, p. 64.
 — *Generality Lands*, p. 66, 67.
Hoffmarkfurth, p. 53.
Holstein, Ducal, p. 38.
 Danish, p. 38.
Holyhead in Wales, p. 79.
Hoff in Franconia, p. 52.
Hoorn, p. 64.
Hoy County, p. 47.
Hull, p. 76.
Hull, p. 67.
Huntingdon County and Town, p. 73.
Hungary, Kingdom of, its political Condition, Trade, People, Extent, &c. p. 109.
Huy, p. 44.

I.

I A B L O U N K A Streight, for Pass, in *Moravia*, p. 58.
Faen, p. 97.
Fagerndorf, p. 57.
Fassi, p. 111.
Iceland-Isle, p. 29.
Fedburg, p. 80.
Ienia, p. 34.

Fersey Isle, p. 70.
Jews in Poland, numerous, p. 25.
 — likewise in *Turkey*, p. 110.
Iglau, p. 55.
Ilay Isle, p. 82.
Imola, p. 104.
Ingolstadt, p. 55.
Inverary, p. 82.
Inverury, *ibid.*
Inverlochy, or Fort William, p. 83.
Inverness County and Town, *ibid.*
Inslerberg, p. 25.
Insruc, p. 59.
Ipswich, p. 72.
Ireland's Trade, Manufactures, People, Extent, Revenue, &c. p. 67 and 84, 5, 6.
Irwin, p. 81.
Isles, viz.
 — of *Aix in France*, p. 91.
 — *Arran and Bute*, p. 81.
 — *Corfou*, p. 102.
 — *Gozo*, p. 106.
 — *Cephalonia*, p. 102.
 — *Alderney*, p. 70.
 — *Balearic ones*, p. 99.
 — *Iwica*, *ibid.*
 — *Fersey*, p. 70.
 — of *France*, p. 87.
 — of *Holland, North and South*, p. 64.
 — *Sealand of Denmark*, p. 28.
 — *Rhee*, p. 91.
 — *Oleron*, *ibid.*
 — *Guernsey*, p. 70.
 — *Sark*, *ibid.*
 — *St. Mauro*, p. 112.
 — *Zant*, p. 102.
 — *Zeeland Isles*, p. 64, 65.
 — *Jura*, p. 82.
 — *Lipari*, p. 106.
 — *Serlon, or Lon*, p. 45.
Italy's political State, Commerce, People, Manufactures, Cities, Products, &c. p. 99 et seq.
Juliers and Berg Duchy and Towns, p. 45.
Jutland of Denmark, p. 28.

K.

K A M P V E R E, (vide *Campvere*)
Kelfo, p. 80.
Kendal, p. 78.
Kent County, p. 71.
Keswic, p. 78.
Kidderminster, p. 74.
Kilkenny, p. 84.
Kiel, p. 38.
Kili (or Kilia Nova) p. 111.
Kilmalleck, p. 85.
Kingale, *ibid.*
Kinmore, p. 82.
Kiow, p. 23.
Kingston upon Thames, p. 71.
 — *upon Hull*, p. 76.
Kinrosshire, p. 81.
Kirkaldy, *ibid.*
Kirkudbright, p. 80.
Kirkwall, p. 84.
Kincardineshire, or Merns, p. 82.
Knighton, p. 79.
Kola, in Lapland, p. 23.
Kongsberg, in Norway, p. 28, 29.
Konigsberg, p. 24.
Kronstadt, in Russia, *ibid.*

L.

L A B A C H, p. 59.
Legos, p. 95.
Landaff, p. 78.
La March County, p. 91.

Langres, p. 88.
Lancashire Shire and Town, p. 81.
Lancaster County and Town, p. 77.
Lancashire, *ibid.*
Lanceston, p. 69.
Languedoc Province, p. 92.
Landsberg, p. 34.
Langensalza, *ibid.*
Landshut in Silesia, p. 56.
 — in *Bavaria*, p. 55.
Larissa, p. 110.
Lavaletta, of Malta, p. 106.
Lauder, p. 80.
Sax Lawenburg Province, p. 40.
Lausanne, p. 106.
Leeds, p. 76.
Leghorn, p. 103.
Leipzig, p. 36.
Leinster Province in Ireland, p. 84.
Leith, p. 80.
Leicestershire and Town, p. 75.
Leamington, p. 74.
Leisnig, p. 36.
Lenox, [or Dunbartonshire] p. 81.
Leon Kingdom and City, p. 96.
Lessines, p. 60.
Lewes in Suffex, p. 71.
Lewes, Isle of, in Scotland, p. 83.
Lebus, p. 33.
Lerwick of Shetland, p. 83.
Lewarden, p. 65.
Lemberg, p. 25.
Liege Bishopric and City, p. 43.
Lignitz, p. 57.
Libau, p. 24.
Limburg Province, Austrian, p. 61.
 — *Dutch*, p. 67.
Lincoln County and City, p. 75.
Limerick, p. 85.
Limoges and Limosin, p. 91.
Lingen County and Town, p. 47.
Lipp County and Lipstadt Town, p. 46.
Listz, p. 58.
Lipari Isle, p. 106.
Lithgow, p. 80.
Litchfield, p. 75.
Lithuania Duchy, p. 25.
Lisbon, p. 94.
Lisle, p. 86.
Livadia Province, p. 110.
Liverpool, p. 77.
Livonia Province's Trade, Products, People, &c. p. 23.
Lodi, p. 100.
Londonderry, or Derry, p. 84.
London's Mortality Bills, Trade, &c. p. 20 and 72.
Lon (or Iserlon) in Mark County, p. 45.
Lorrain and Barr Dutchies, p. 88.
Lothian County, Middle and East, p. 80.
 — *West, or Linlithgowshire*, p. 80.
Louvain, p. 61.
Lucca, p. 39.
Lucca Republic and City, p. 102.
Luben, p. 57.
Lucern Canton and Town, p. 107.
Lugano in Switzerland, p. 108.
Lunenbourg, p. 41.
Lusatia Province, p. 35.
Luxemburg, p. 61, 62.
Lyme, p. 69.
Lynn, p. 73.
Lyons Province and City, p. 91, 92.

M.

M A E S L A N D —
 p. 64.
Maestricht, p. 67.
Madeira Isle, p. 95.
Madrid, p. 98.
Magdeburg Province and City, p. 43.
Maidstone, p. 71.
Maine and Perche Counties, p. 90.
Majorca Isle, p. 99.
Malaga, p. 97.
Malmsbury, p. 70.
Malta Isles, p. 106.
Man Isle, p. 79.
Mans, p. 90.
Manchester, p. 77.
Mansfeld in Saxony, p. 37.
Manheim, p. 48.
Mantua Duchy and City, p. 100.
Marine Jurisdiction, and the Laws of Oleron, p. 11.
Mark County, p. 45.
Marpurg, p. 49.
Marmande, p. 92.
Marseilles, p. 93.
Marvejol, p. 92.
Marlborough, p. 70.
Massa, p. 108.
Masserano, p. 100.
Maryburgh, at Fort William, of Inverlochy, p. 83.
Mecklenburg Duchy of Schwerin, its Revenues, &c. p. 37.
 — of *Strelitz*, *ibid.*
Mcaux, p. 88.
Medcows, Sir Philip, his Observations on the Dominion of the Sea, p. 1 to 18.
Meissen, p. 35.
Mechlin, p. 61.
Medenblick, p. 64.
Melcom-Regis, p. 69.
Memel, p. 24.
Mentz Electorate and City, p. 47, 48.
Memmingen, p. 54.
Merchants, their great Importance and Dignity, p. 18.
Merida, p. 96.
Mersburg, p. 36.
Merns (or Kincardines) County, p. 82.
Messina, p. 105.
Merionethshire, p. 79.
Metz Bishopric and City, p. 88.
Middelburg in Zeeland, p. 64, 65.
Middlesex, p. 72.
Milan Duchy and City, p. 100.
Milford Haven, p. 78.
Minden Principality and Town, p. 45.
Minorca Isle, p. 99.
Misnia Marquisate, p. 35.
Mivandola, p. 100.
Mittau, p. 24.
Modena Duchy and City, p. 100.
Mohilow, p. 25.
Moldavia Province, p. 111.
Monmouthshire and Town, p. 74.
Monaco, p. 100.
Mons, p. 60.
Montpelier, p. 92.
Monserat Duchy, p. 100.
Montauban, p. 92.
Montgomeryshire and Town, p. 79.
Montrose, p. 82.
Moravia Province, p. 55.
Mortaux, p. 89.
Mortagne, p. 90.

Momkendam, p. 64.
Monthildard, p. 53.
Mori—bills of London and Paris compared, p. 20.
Moscow, p. 23.
Moslin, p. 90.
Mulhausen in Saxony, p. 44.
 in *Alsace*, p. 104.
Munich, p. 55.
Münster Bishopric and City, p. 44.
 Province of *Ireland*, p. 85.
Munsterberg, p. 57.
Murcia Province and Town, p. 97.
Murray, (or the Shires of *Elgin* and *Nairn*) p. 83.
Murcieburgh, p. 8c.

N.

Nairn Shire and Town, p. 83.
Namur Province and Town, p. 61.
 French Part of it, p. 87.
Nancy, p. 88.
Nantes, p. 89.
Naples Kingdom and City, p. 105.
Narva, p. 24.
Nassau-Orange Principality, p. 49.
 Sigen, p. 47.
 Dillenburgh *ibid.*
 Hadamar, *ibid.*
 Weilburg, p. 49.
 Dietz, *ibid.*
 Saarbruck, p. 49, 50.
 (The *National Controversy*, between *London* and *Paris*, in point of their Magnitude and Populousness) p. 20.
Navarre French, p. 92.
 Spanish, p. 98.
Naumburg, p. 37.
Negropont Isle, p. 110.
Netherlands, Dutch, p. 62, 67.
 Austrian, p. 59, 61.
 French, p. 85.
News, p. 9c.
Neuburg on the *Danube*, p. 55.
New-Brandenburg, p. 37.
Neuenstadt, p. 109.
Neufchatelle Principality, *ibid.*
Neustadt in *Alsania*, p. 36.
 in *Brandenburg*, p. 33.
Newbury, p. 70.
Neuenham, p. 74.
Newport in *Monmouthshire*, *ibid.*
Newark, p. 75.
Neurode, p. 58.
Newcastle upon Tyne, p. 77.
Neyße in *Silesia*, p. 57.
Nice, p. 99.
Nieuport in *Flanders*, p. 60.
Nimwegen, p. 66.
Nisnes, p. 92.
Nivernois Province, p. 90.
 (Noble Families in *England* sprung originally from Merchants, p. 18, 19.)
Nirmoutier Isle in *France*, p. 90.
Nordhausen, p. 44.
Norheim, p. 42.
Norfolk County, p. 72.
Normandy Province, p. 89.
Northampton Shire and Town, p. 75.
Northumberland County, p. 77.
Norwich, p. 72.
Norway Kingdom, People, Trade, &c. p. 28, 9.
 Isles, *ibid.*
Nottingham County and Town, p. 75.

Novograd great, p. 23.
 lower, *ibid.*
Nuremberg's Trade, Territory, &c. p. 52, 3.
Nuyß (or *Niufz*) County, p. 48.

O.

Oczakow, p. 111.
Oels in *Silesia*, p. 57.
Oldenburg Danish, p. 46.
Old Meldrum in *Scotland*, p. 82.
Oleron Isle, and its Sea-Laws, &c. p. 11, 91.
Olita, p. 98.
Olivença, p. 95.
Olmütz, p. 55.
Oneylia, p. 99.
Oppeln, p. 57.
Opperts, p. 94.
Orange, p. 93.
Orkney Isles, p. 83, 4.
Orleans Province and City, p. 90.
Ofchatz, p. 36.
Osnaburg Bishopric and Town, its Revenue, p. 45.
Ostend, p. 60.
Osterode, p. 41.
Osterwic, p. 48.
Osterwyke, p. 66.
Otranto, p. 105.
Overyffel Province, p. 66.
Ouessant (or *Ushant*) Isle, in *France*, p. 90.
Oxford County and City, p. 73.

P.

Paderborn Bishopric and City, p. 44.
Padua, p. 101.
Painſwic in *Gloucestershire*, p. 74.
Paisley in *Scotland*, p. 81.
Palatinate of the *Rhine*, its Trade, Revenue, &c. p. 48.
Palermo, p. 105.
Pamphelona, p. 98.
Papal Dominions, p. 103.
Paris, p. 87, 8.
 her *Mortality-bills*, p. 20, *et seq.*
Parma Dutchy and City, p. 100.
Passau, p. 55.
Pau, p. 92.
Pavia, p. 100.
Peebles, p. 80.
Pembroke Shire and Town, p. 78.
Penrith, *ibid.*
Pensance, p. 69.
People, Revenue, Trade, Policy, &c. in all *Europe*, viz.
 in *Russia*, p. 23, *et seq.*
 Poland, p. 25, 6.
 Prussia, p. 32.
 Sweden, p. 26.
 Denmark, p. 27, 8.
 Norway, and its Isles, p. 28, 9.
 in *Germany*, p. 30,—62.
 Hanover Electorate, p. 41, *et seq.*
 Brandenburg Electorate, p. 32.
 Bavaria Electorate, p. 54.
 Palatinate Electorate, p. 48.
 Saxony Electorate, p. 34, *et seq.*
 Bohemia Kingdom and Electorate, p. 55.
 Meniz Electorate, p. 47, 48.
 Cologne Electorate, p. 46.
 Triers Electorate, p. 48.

People, Revenue, Trade, Policy, &c. in
 Silesia great Dutchy, p. 55, 6.
 Pomerania, p. 30, 1, 2.
 Austria Circle, p. 58.
 Württemberg, p. 53.
 Mecklenburg, p. 37.
 Hessia, p. 49.
 in *France*, p. 86.
 Spain, p. 96.
 Britain and *Ireland*, p. 67, *et seq.*
 Piement, *Savoy*, and *Sardinia*, p. 89, 90.
 Portugal, p. 94.
 Italy, p. 99, 100.
 Switzerland, p. 106, 7, 8.
 Naples, p. 105.
 Venice, p. 101.
 Genna, p. 100, 1.
 United Netherlands, p. 62, to 67.
Perekop, p. 111.
Perpignan Province, p. 93.
Perth Shire and Town, p. 82.
Pesaro, p. 104.
Peterborough, p. 75.
Peterhead, p. 82.
Petersburg, p. 24.
Picardy Province, p. 87.
Pico Isle of *Azores*, p. 95.
Piedmont, p. 99.
Pillau, p. 24.
Pinneberg County, p. 58.
Pirna, p. 35.
Pisa, p. 103.
Placentia, p. 100.
Plauen, p. 36.
Plescow, p. 23.
Plymouth, p. 69.
Poitiers and *Poitou*, p. 90.
Poland's political State, Trade, &c. p. 25, 6.
Pope's Dominions, People, Commerce, &c. p. 103.
Pomerania Prussian, its Trade, People, Revenue, &c. p. 30, 31, 2.
 Swedish, *ibid.*
Pontipool, p. 74.
Poole, p. 69.
Popperingen, p. 60.
Portmahon, p. 99.
Port L'Orient, p. 89.
Port Louis, *ibid.*
Porto-Santo Isle, p. 95.
Portpatrick, p. 81.
Portsmouth, p. 70.
Perissey, p. 83.
Port St. Mary, p. 96.
Potsdam, p. 33.
Portugal's political State, People, Revenue, Trade, &c. p. 93, 94, 5.
Prague, p. 55.
Presburg, p. 109.
Preßing, p. 79.
Preston, p. 77.
Prestonpans, p. 80.
Prenslow, p. 33.
Provence Province, p. 93.
Prussia, Kingdom of, its Trade, Revenue, &c. p. 24,—32.
 its King's political State, his intire Dominions, Trade, Manufactures, &c. p. 32.
Purmerend, p. 64.
Pyrmont, p. 47.

Q.

Quatuor Maria, or Dominion of the four *British* Seas considered, p. 6.
Quedlinburg Abbey and Town, p. 37.

R.

Radnor Shire and Town, p. 79.
Ragusa, p. 102.
Rammekins, p. 65.
Ramsgate, p. 71.
Rapporſchweiler, p. 108.
Ratibor, p. 57.
Ratibon, p. 55.
Ratzburg, p. 40.
Ravenna, p. 104.
Ravensburg County, p. 47.
Reading, p. 70.
Reggio, p. 100.
Reichenbach, p. 56.
Reiners, p. 58.
Renfrew Shire, p. 81.
Rennes, p. 89.
Revel, p. 23.
Rezan, *ibid.*
Rhee Isle, p. 91.
Rheims, p. 88.
Rheinthal, p. 108.
Rhine Lower, Circle, its State, &c. p. 47.
Rhine Upper, Circle, Extent, &c. p. 52.
Richmond in *Yorkshire*, p. 76.
 in *Surrey*, p. 71.
Riga, p. 23.
Rimini, p. 104.
Rochelle, p. 91.
Rochester, p. 71.
Rochfort, p. 91.
Rochlitz, p. 36.
Roefchild, p. 28.
Rolduc, p. 67.
Rome, p. 103, 4, 5.
Roscommon, p. 85.
Rofs Shire in *Scotland*, p. 83.
 in *Ireland*, p. 84.
Rostock, p. 37.
Roth, p. 52.
Rothsay, p. 81.
Rotterdam, p. 63.
Rovigo, p. 102.
Rauen, p. 89.
Roxburgh Shire, p. 80.
Rugen Isle, p. 31.
Rugenwald, *ibid.*
Rumelsburg in *Pomerania*, *ibid.*
Ruppin, p. 33.
Russia's political State, People, Revenue, Extent, &c. p. 22, 23.
Rutland Shire, p. 75.

S.

Saarbruck, p. 50.
Sagan, p. 57.
Saintonge and *Saintes*, p. 91.
Sargans, *Switzerland*, p. 108.
St. Albans, p. 73.
St. Andero, p. 96.
St. Andrews, p. 81.
St. David's, p. 78.
St. Estienne de Lurans, p. 92.
St. Flour, p. 91.
St. Gall City and Abbey, p. 108.
St. Lucar, p. 87.
St. Mala, p. 89.
St. Martins, p. 91.
St. Omer, p. 87.
St. Pol de Leon, p. 90.
St. Quentin, p. 87.
St. Sebastian, p. 96.
St. Valery, p. 89.
St. Ubes (or *Setuval*) p. 94.
St. Winaxberg, p. 86.
Sain Isle of *France*, p. 90.
Salerno, p. 105.
Salzburg Archbishopric and City, p. 54.
Salmitchi, p. 110.
Salisbury,

Salisbury, p. 70.
 Salamauch, p. 96.
 Salutation of the Flag at Sea,
 — what it imports, p. 8.
 Sandwich, p. 71.
 Santarem, p. 94.
 Saragossa, p. 98.
 Sardam, p. 64.
 Sarganz, p. 108.
 Sardinia, King of, his Conti-
 nent Dominions, their politi-
 cal State, Trade, People, Re-
 venue, &c. p. 99-100.
 — Kingdom, *ibid.*
 Sark Isle, p. 70.
 Saumur, p. 90.
 Savona, p. 101.
 Savoy Dutchy, p. 99.
 Saxony, Upper Circle, p. 30.
 — Electorate, its Revenue,
 Trade, People, &c. p. 34, *et*
seq.
 — Lower Circle, p. 37, *et*
seq.
 Scarborough, p. 76.
 Slavonia Province, p. 110.
 Scilly Isles, p. 69.
 Schaffhausen Canton and Town,
 p. 107.
 Schleitz, p. 37.
 Schiedam, p. 63.
 Schonen Isle, p. 65.
 Schonhoven, p. 63.
 Schneidberg, p. 56.
 Schwerin, p. 37.
 Schwibus, p. 57.
 Schweidnitz, p. 56.
 Scotland's People, Trade, &c. p.
 79 to 84.
 Scutari, p. 110.
 Scythia, in Europe, p. 111.
 (Sea-Dominion, how introduced,
 and its true Definition, p. 1 to
 18.)
 Sealand Isle (of Denmark, p. 28.
 Sedan, p. 88.
 Segovia, p. 98.
 Serlon (in Mark County) or 'Lon,
 p. 45.
 Selkirk County and Town, p. 80.
 Seville, p. 96.
 Shaftsbury, p. 69.
 Sherness, p. 71.
 Shiffly, p. 76.
 Sherburn, p. 69.
 Shetland Isles, p. 83 4.
 Shrewsbury, p. 76.
 Shropshire, p. 76.
 Sicily's Trade, People, &c. p.
 105.
 Sienna, p. 103.
 Silesia's Trade, People, Revenue,
 &c. p. 55-6-7.
 Sion (or Sitten) in Switzerland,
 p. 109.
 Skye Isle (in Scotland) p. 83.
 Slego, p. 85.
 Sluice, p. 67.
 Smalkald, p. 52.
 Smolensko, p. 23.
 Solothurn (or Soleur) Canton and
 Town, p. 107.
 Saltwedel, p. 32.
 Somersetshire, p. 69-70.
 Soraw, p. 35.
 Sound (of Denmark) its Toll con-
 sidered, p. 16.
 Southampton, p. 70.
 Southwark, p. 71.
 Spain's Trade, Revenue, People,
 Policy, &c. p. 95-6-7-8-9.
 Spandaw, p. 33.
 Spiegelberg County, p. 47.
 Spire, p. 50.
 Stade (or Staden) p. 40.
 Staffordshire and Town, p. 75.

Stamford, p. 75.
 Stantz, p. 107.
 Steenberg, p. 66.
 Steft, p. 52.
 Steinax, p. 57.
 Stendal, p. 32.
 Stettin, p. 30, 31.
 Stiria Dutchy, p. 58.
 Stirling-Shire and Town, p. 81.
 Stockholm, and its Bank, p. 27.
 Stolberg, p. 35.
 Stolpe, p. 31.
 Stourbridge, p. 74.
 Straelsund, p. 31.
 Strasbourg, p. 89.
 Strathnawern Country, in Scotland,
 p. 83.
 Strawbing, p. 55.
 Streblin, p. 56.
 Strelitz Dutchy (Mecklenburg) p.
 37.
 Stroud, in Gloucestershire, p. 74.
 — in Kent, *ibid.*
 Stuttgart, p. 53.
 Sudbury, p. 72.
 Suffolk County, p. 72.
 Surrey County, p. 71.
 Sussex County, p. 71.
 Sutherland County, (or Dornock)
 p. 83.
 Swabiach, p. 52.
 Swabia Circle, p. 53.
 Swanzey, p. 78.
 Sweden's Policy, Trade, People,
 Manufactures, &c. p. 26.
 Switzerland's Trade, People,
 Manufactures, &c. p. 106,
 107, 108.
 Switz, Canton of, p. 107.
 Syracuse, p. 106.

T.

Tafalla, p. 98.
 Tain County and Town, Part
 of Ross-shire, in Scotland, p. 83.
 Targowista, p. 110.
 Tarragona, p. 98.
 Tartars of Europe, p. 23, and of
 Nagay, p. 111.
 Tavira, p. 95.
 Taunton, p. 69.
 Tecklenburg County and Town,
 p. 47.
 Tenby, p. 78.
 Terceira Isle, (of the Azores, p. 95.
 Terthslen Isle, p. 65.
 Teshin, p. 58.
 Teviotdale Country, p. 80.
 Tewksbury, p. 74.
 Texel Isle and Passage, p. 64.
 Thorne, p. 26.
 Thurgau, p. 107-8.
 Thuringia County, p. 34.
 Thurso, in Caithness County, p.
 83.
 Tilfit, p. 25.
 Tirol County, p. 59.
 Toggenburg County and Town,
 in Switzerland, p. 108.
 Toledo, p. 98.
 Toll in the Sound, considered, p.
 16.
 Topsham, p. 69.
 Torgau, p. 35.
 Toul, p. 88.
 Toulon, p. 93.
 Toulouse, p. 92.
 Torrington, p. 69.
 Tortosa, p. 98.
 Touraine and Tours City, p. 91.
 Tournay, p. 60.
 Transilvania Province, p. 109.
 Trarbach, p. 49.
 Tredagh, (or Dragheda, in Ire-
 land, p. 84.

Treves (or Triers) Electorate and
 City, p. 48.
 Trente Bishoprick and City, p. 59.
 Trieste, p. 59.
 Trim, p. 84.
 Troppau, p. 57.
 Truro, p. 69.
 Trowbridge, p. 70.
 Troyes, p. 88.
 Tuam, p. 85.
 Tubingen, p. 53.
 Tudela, p. 98.
 Tula, p. 23.
 Turin, p. 99.
 Turkey in Europe's People, Trade,
 &c. 111, 110.
 Tuscany, p. 102, 103.
 Tweedale, p. 80.
 Twer, p. 23.

V.

Valais Country, in Switzerland,
 p. 109.
 Valencia Province, p. 97.
 Vailing Bonet at Sea, what was
 meant by it, p. 9.
 Valenciennes, p. 87.
 Valkenburg, p. 67.
 Valladolid, p. 98.
 Vallangin, p. 109.
 Vannes, p. 89.
 Veer, (Campveer, or Terveer) p.
 65.
 Velsen, p. 41.
 Venice's Trade, Policy, People,
 &c. p. 101, 102.
 — her Sea-Dominion in the
 Gulph, p. 3.
 Verden, p. 41.
 Verdun, p. 88.
 Verona, p. 102.
 Vervay, p. 106.
 Viana, p. 94.
 Vicenza, p. 102.
 Vienna, p. 58.
 Vienne, p. 93.
 Villafranca, p. 99.
 Vitoria, p. 96.
 Vordingen, p. 64.
 Voigtland, p. 36.

U.

Ucker-Mark, in Brandenburg,
 p. 33.
 Ulm, p. 54.
 Ulster Province, in Ireland, p. 84.
 Underwalden Canton, p. 107.
 Upsal, p. 27.
 Uri Canton and Town, p. 107.
 Usedom Isle, p. 31.
 Urbino, p. 104.
 Ushant (or Ouessant) Isle, p. 90.
 Utrecht Province and City, p. 65.

W.

Wakefield, p. 76.
 Walachia Province, p. 110.
 Walcheren Isle, p. 64.
 Waldeck County, p. 50.
 Wales's People, Extent, Trade,
 &c. p. 78.
 Warsaw, p. 25.
 Warmingler, p. 70.
 Warrington, p. 77.
 Warwick County and Town, p.
 74, 75.
 Wasserburg, p. 55.
 Waterford, p. 85.
 Welchpool, p. 79.
 Weissenburg, in Transilvania, p.
 110.
 Weissenfels, Dutchy and Town,
 p. 34.

Wells, in Somersetshire, p. 69.
 Wesel, p. 45.
 Wernigerode, p. 35.
 Westbury, p. 70.
 Western Isles of Isles of Scotland,
 p. 82.
 Western Isles of the Azores, p. 95.
 Westmoreland County, p. 78.
 Westphalia Circle and Dutchy,
 p. 43-4.
 Wetterau, (or Wetteravia) in
 Germany, p. 50.
 Weymar Dutchy, in Saxony, p.
 34.
 Weymouth, p. 69.
 Wexford, p. 84.
 Whitby, p. 77.
 Whithorn, in Scotland, p. 80.
 Wick, of Caithness, p. 83.
 Wigtonshire, p. 80.
 Wight Isle, p. 70.
 Wiburg, in Friesland, p. 28.
 — in Russia, p. 24.
 Willemstadt, p. 66.
 Wilna, p. 25.
 Wiltshire, p. 70.
 Winchester, p. 70.
 Windsor, p. 70.
 Wisbich, p. 73.
 Wismar, p. 38.
 Witepsk, p. 25.
 Witney, p. 73.
 Wittenberg, p. 34.
 Wolau, p. 57.
 Wolfenbuttel Dutchy, p. 42.
 Wolgast, p. 31.
 Wollin Isle, p. 31.
 Woodbridge, p. 72.
 Woodstock, p. 73.
 Woolverhampton, p. 76.
 Woolwich, p. 71.
 Worcester County and City, p. 74.
 Worms, p. 50.
 Woronitz, p. 23.
 Wrexham, p. 79.
 Wunsiedel, p. 52.
 Wunsceelburg, p. 58.
 Wurtenburg Dutchy, p. 53.
 Wurtzburg Bishopric and City,
 p. 51.
 Wurzen, p. 36.
 Wynoxberg, p. 86.

X.

XERES (vulgarly called
 Sherry) in Spain, p. 56.

Y.

Yarmouth, Great, in Norfolk,
 p. 72 3.
 York County and City, p. 76.
 Youghal, p. 85.
 Ypres, p. 60.
 Yviça Isle, p. 99.

Z.

ZANT Isle and Town, p.
 102.
 Zealand Isles and Province, in the
 Netherlands, p. 64-5.
 Zeitz, in Saxony, p. 37.
 Zell Dutchy and City, p. 41.
 Zerbst of Nassau, p. 37.
 Ziegenhals, p. 57.
 Zirikzee, p. 65.
 Zittaw, in Lusatia, p. 35.
 Zug, Canton of, p. 107.
 Zurich Canton and City, p. 106,
 107.
 Zutphen County, p. 66.
 Zwickau, p. 36.
 Zwol, p. 66.